

° ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:
OR THE
Present State
OF
ENGLAND,
With divers
REMARKS
UPON
The Ancient State thereof.

By EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE, LL D.

And continued by his Son,

JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq;
Fellow of the Royal Society.

The One and Twentieth Edition, with large
Additions and Improvements.

In Three Parts.

*Uno avulso non deficit alter
Qui Spartam quam nactus est ornabit.*

L O N D O N,

Printed by T. H. for S. Smith and B. Walford, T. Goodwin,
M. Wotton, B. Tooke, T. Leigh, and D. Midwinter, 1704.



*ANNE by the Grace of God
Queen of Great.Brittain.France
& Ireland; Defender of y^e Faith.*

Bn 3616.69.10.24



Pinet funk

TO HIS
Royal Highness

THE
PRINCE.

May it please Your *Royal Highness*

TO pardon the *Presumption* of this *Address*. And this Encouragement I have to hope for it, that I am certainly doing my *Duty*, when I lay my self, with all my Labours, at the Feet of Your ROYAL HIGHNESS.

The Book indeed, which I now offer, is not my own, it was written by my *Father*, who, after he had for *Fourty Years* laboured to bring it to

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that Measure of Perfection it attained at last, a little before he died, had the Honour to present it to Her MAJESTY. When that was done, and he had the Satisfaction to see his Son placed so near Your ROYAL HIGHNESS, he looked upon his Business in this world to be at an end, and joyfully accepted that Summons which called him to a better.

I beg leave therefore, SIR, to begin where my Father left off: And what he laid before Her MAJESTY, I humbly desire to lay before Your ROYAL HIGHNESS. This I do with the greater Cheerfulness, because my Father had the Honour to acquaint You with the Substance of it, at Your first *Arrival* amongst us: A piece of Service which, I have reason to believe, was graciously accepted, since it has procur'd me the *Happiness* of being near Your ROYAL HIGHNESS. A *Happiness* which otherwise I durst not have

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have hoped for, and which I shall endeavour to prize as it deserves.

One Advantage I reap from it, which I must not forget, and that is, that I have hereby a nearer Prospect of the *Great Blessing* which this Nation enjoys in YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS. I see now, what every Man else in *England* believes, that all Your Care and Study is employ'd in making Her MAJESTY and her *Subjects, great and glorious*. And that this Design, truly worthy of Your ROYAL HIGHNESS, might the more effectually be executed, You chose to to take our *Naval Affairs* under Your immediate Inspection.

Our *Fleet* is our *Glory* and our *Defence*: Hereby we can be terrible to our Enemies, and protect our Friends: Hereby we are *safe* in Time of *War*, and grow *rich* in Time of *Peace*: This prevents *Insults* from abroad, and enables us to wound our Enemies in the most sensible Part. What Acknowledgements

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then are due to Your ROYAL HIGHNESS, to whose *Paternal Conduct*, next under God's good Providence, we owe the surprising Successes which Her MAJESTY and Her People have met with at Sea, since this War began. That our *Fleet* has been *victorious*, and our *Trade secured* : That our *Enemies* have been *disheartned*, and our *Allies encouraged* : That the *Brave* have been *rewarded*, and the *Undeserving punished* : That *Divisions* in the Fleet have scarce been hear'd of; and *no Strife* amongst our Naval Officers, but who should best serve Her MAJESTY : That in the midst of War the *Merchant* repines not at the *Husbandman*, nor the *Husbandman* upbraids the *Merchant*. And lastly, That when the Hand of God had destroyed several of our greatest Ships, and swept away so many of our bravest Men, timely and effectual Care has been taken to repair the Nation's Damage, and alleviate the respective Sufferer's Loss ;

is

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is all owing to YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS. And from the highest to the lowest, all that have the Honour to serve Her MAJESTY in or about Her Navy, know that Merit can no more now go *unrewarded*, than it can be hid, and that he that is most *faithful* to the *Publick*, has the best Title to the *Countenance* of YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.

These, SIR, are some of the many Reasons for which You are reverenc'd by the *English* Nation. We know our Happiness, and we are sensible whence it flows. But they know it best, who have the peculiar Felicity to attend YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: That *Easiness* of Address; that *Goodness* to Your Servants; that *generous Affability* and *Condescension* with which You treat all Mankind, are Excellencies as *difficult* to be commended as they are to be found. Under such a QUEEN blest with such a CONSORT, it is *impossible* to miscarry: And if the *Times* in which the Divine
Pro-

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Providence has set Your ROYAL HIGHNESS over us, are *dangerous*, we look up with Thankfulness to the same Providence that in such Times has committed us to Your Care.

That Her MAJESTY, with Her People, may long be *happy* in Your ROYAL HIGHNESS, is the unfeigned Prayer of,

GREAT SIR,

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Most Dutiful,

Most Obedient, and

Westminster May 24,
1704.

Most Faithful Servant,

John Chamberlayne.

THE

THE P R E F A C E.

INCE upon my Father's Death, the Care of publishing New Editions of his Works, in the present State of England, does of course devolve upon me, it will be expected I should say something of This, and give an Account of what is done in it. And that indeed is but reasonable and necessary for my own Sake, and for the Sake of the Work.

First then, I have taken Care to adjust it exactly to the present Time : The last Edition which was published about a Year agoe, was unluckily printed just before the Death of King William, of Glorious Memory ; and being fitted to the Time, appeared very much out of Season when it came forth. The Whole therefore has been carefully revised, and I hope no Improproprieties of that kind are left. Some, I know, will complain, that these frequent Publications make former Editions become useless, and that every Two or Three Years they must buy a new Present State. But that slight Inconvenience is unavoidable ; and most Men,
with-

The Preface.

without murmuring, every Tear buy a New Almanack. For Nations (like the Men that compose them) are floating Bodies, and hourly Alterations in something or other, which a Work of this kind must take Notice of, will necessarily happen. But then on the other Hand it ought to be consider'd, that Old Editions of this Book are so far from being despicable, that Time makes them become great Curiosities. For inquisitive Men can make great use of such a View of the Alterations which have happen'd in England, as a perfect Collection of all the Twenty Editions this Work would afford. No old Man would throw away a Series of Pictures of his own Face, which have been drawn exactly, and to the Life, every Two or Three Years, for Forty Years together.

But when I had done what I could, I did in the next Place call in the Assistance of my Friends, to revise this Work, jointly with my self. And their Observations I have added to my own, that nothing might be wanting that could contribute to the perfecting the Book. My Father's Plan has been strictly followed, and no Additions, Alterations, or Amendments have been made, but such as I have reason to believe himself would have agreed to. There is in this Edition an Account of the Societies for Propagating Religion at Home,
and

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and in Foreign Parts, and for Reformation of Manners, which is entirely new : Lesser Matters are left to the Observation of the Curious, who, by comparing this with former Editions, will best be able to judge of what is done.

Here I should have left off, if I had not thought my self bound in Justice to the Memory of my deceas'd Father, who spent so much Time and Pains to bring this Work to the Condition it is now in, to take Notice of a Writer who has been serving the Publick (as he magnificently tells the World) with his pen for near Twenty five Years. This Writer, for so he ought to be call'd rather than an Author, is Mr. Guy Meige, by Birth, a Swisser, who, after he had busied himself laudably enough in compiling French Dictionaries and Grammars, lookt upon himself as one sufficiently qualified to set forth a New State of England; in which, without mentioning my Father unless it be to find fault, he has rifled his Book, and with some insignificant and dry Additions of his own, has set up for an Author. An easy and cheap way to acquire Fame. And, as if the Performance were all his own, he is angry that the Publick has so little regarded his eminent Services. For thus he concludes his Advertisement, with as much good Modesty as English, prefixed to the
Third

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Third Impression of his Book. As I am the most free from Resentment, so great Care has been taken for near 25 Years, I serv'd the Publick with my Pen, that I should not be transported with a Sense of Gratitude.

If he has deserved no better of the Publick in other Things than he has done in this, he has had no Wrong done him in being slighted. But the Injury Mr. Miege has done to the Publick has been greater, and of greater Consequence, than any little Inconvenience which we have suffer'd by this Means. By setting up a New State of England in Opposition to my Father's Present State, he has hindred very many People from buying a Description of their Native Country, upon diverse Accounts, very much preferable to Mr. Meige's : The great Advantage of these Books, is to inspire Men with a Love to their Country, which will naturally lead honest Men to follow after those Things which make for its Peace. An Englishman has a constitutional Fund of Discontent beyond the Inhabitants of most other Nations : And the Wealth of this Kingdom being more equally diffused than in Foreign Countries, the Common People have more Leisure here than they have abroad, and that Leisure is often turn'd to mischievous Purposes. He therefore that gives an honest and a full Representation of our Government in all its Branches, and
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the Reasonableness and Excellency of every Part, especially in an Age, in which our Constitution has been, in the Memories of many yet alive, fatally over-turned, that Man does his Country a signal Piece of Service. When the Monarchy and the Church are destroyed, this Nation is undone, and proportionably as the Reverence to either of them is lost, proportionably the Foundations of the Kingdom's Peace are undermined. My Father therefore, who was an Eye-witness of our former Confusions, and who, consequently, was a better Judge of the likeliest Ways to prevent any such for the future, took Care in his Present State of England, to enlarge upon those Heads, that so his Countrymen might learn to practise those National Virtues, in which their Fathers had been most defective, might love their Country upon rational Grounds, and so might be able to give a Reason to their Children, of such their Love.

In this Part of his New State, Mr. Meige has been most deficient : He has complimented the Enemies of our Constitution so far as to make it a Question, Whether those who first took up Arms against King Charles I. were Rebels, or no. A Foreigner, one would have thought, should have been more reserved upon such an occasion. But Mr. Meige weakly imagin'd (as he insinuates in his Dedication) that this was the way

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to make his Court to the then Ministry, and that under Pretence of justifying our late happy Revolution, he might teach Rebellion without Controul. Otherwise, when he speaks of the Power of an English Parliament, he would scarcely have produc'd Votes of the

Part III.

Pag. 26 & 27.

House of Commons in December 1641, against King Charles I. when that dismal Rebellion, which quickly after broke out, was upon the Anvil. Necessities, such as ours were in 1688, will always justify a Nation, if it accepts of the Assistance of a Foreign Prince, who comes to its Relief. And when a Government is again settled, as ours was by the Pr. of Orange's Acceptance of the Crown of England, which the States then assembled offer'd him, he that teaches the People to obey their Governours, not he that insinuates in what Cases they may be opposed, is the usefulest Member of the Commonwealth. An English Parliament, will (it may be hoped) never stand in need of Mr. Meige's Instructions to be taught their Duty; and those things which in their Natures are Arcana Imperii, ought, for certain, never to be put into the People's Heads.

But I ought to enlarge here no farther: I am too nearly concerned to say what would become a Third Person. The Publick, by the very many Editions of my Father's Book, have shew'd

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shew'd their Approbation of his honest and loyal Intentions in writing it; and therefore as I am bound in Gratitude to take care of those farther Editions of it, which may be published in time to come, so I shall endeavour to answer any Expectations which may be conceiv'd of me in this Matter, to the utmost of my Power.

J. C.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.

Note, **T**HAT besides the *Errata* before-mention'd, which were almost unavoidable, during the Impression of almost 43 Sheets, of which this Book consists, there have been many Alterations in Officers, &c. by Decease, Removal, Relinquation, and otherwise, which could not be foreseen: The most remarkable are as follows. Instead of *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*, Principal Secretary of State, read, The Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, Esq; Principal Secretary of State, and *Richard Warr*, Esq; and *Erasmus Lewis*, Esq; his Under-Secretaries. For *Edward Earl of Jersey*, as Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, read *Henry Earl of Kent*. In the room of *Sir Edward Seymour* Comptroller, place *Thomas Mansel*, Esq; adding them with *Robert Harley*, Esq; to the List of the Privy-Council: To the Admiralty Board as Council to his Royal Highness, is joined *William Paget*, Esq; In the room of *William Blaithwait*, Esq; Secretary at War, read *Henry St. John's*, Esq; For Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, read *John Duke of Marlborough* instead of *Henry Earl of Romney*, deceas'd. In the List of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince, add *Thomas Earl of Westmorland*; and in the List of the Commissioners of his Royal Highness's Revenues, dele *George Churchill*, Esq; and after *Edward Nicholas*, Esq; read *George Clarke*, Esq; For Cofferer, read, The Honourable *Francis Godolphin*, Esq; instead of *Sir Benjamin Bathurst* deceas'd; and for the Honourable *Francis Godolphin*, Esq; one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, read, *Thomas Coke*, Esq;

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E R R A T A.

Page 63, Chap. VIII. instead of Chap. VII. Page 77. read *Investiture*. Page 94. line 25. insert *the* after *reckon'd*. Page 97. l. 14. for *Madam* read *Madame*. P. 109. l. 23. dele *Charles Ferdinand now*; for *Mintua* read *Modena*; l. 24, 25. dele *married to the present Duke of Modena. now have a Son and a Daughter*; and insert l. 24. after *Anne*, died 1685 *unmarried*. P. 110. l. 21. for *in Hungary* read *one in Transylvania, the other in Servia*. l. 22. for *died in the Morea*, read, *serv'd formerly the Venetian in the Morea*; and the *Emperor against the French in Italy*, read, *serves now in the Army of Prince Lewis of Baden*. l. 23. instead of *the sixth only surviving*, read, *the first, third, and sixth only surviving*. P. 137. l. ult. for *not* read *now*. P. 139. l. 22. for *doubled* read *doubled*. P. 221. l. 32 and 3, dele *the Number*. P. 224. l. 37. after *Ex* add *che*. P. 226. for *Scotland* read *Ireland*. P. 227. l. 19. after *instructed* add *by Sermons*; l. 21. after *Churches* add; P. 249. l. 28. instead of *I have been very particular in my former Editions*, read thus, *This Book has been very particular in its former Editions*. P. 263. l. 30. for *take it*, read, *make it*. P. 273. l. 10. after *current* r. at. P. 291. l. 36. *Baronetorum* instead of *Baronetorum*. P. 203. l. 24. r. *Bridge*. P. 359. l. 14 for *of r. in*. P. 361. l. 26. for *I r. is*. P. 342. l. 13. for *Arch-Deans* r. *Arch-Deacons*. P. 386. l. 14. for *liberorum* r. *librerum*. P. 395. l. 42. for *curr. their*. P. 435. for *ingenious* r. *ingenus*. P. 439. l. 35. for *contain'd* r. *combin'd*. P. 442 l. 12. instead of *the Old Jewry Broadstreet*.

A Description OF ENGLAND IN GENERAL.

CHAP. I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions.

Name.] **E** N G L A N D, the better part of the
 best Island in the whole World, with
Scotland, was called by ancient Writers
Albion, White; so termed, probably, by
 the first Discoverers of it, from its
 White Cliffs (*a verbo* לבן 3a. Conj. [לבן] *albeit*, ἄλφον, *Fest.*
album) as the Snowy Hills between *France* and *Italy* are cal-
 led *Alpes*. Afterwards, as appears in the time of *Lucretius*
 and *Julius Cæsar*, it had the name of *Britannia*, from *Brish*,
 which in the old *British* Tongue signifies *Painted*, (for the
 same reason that some of the *Britains* were afterwards cal-
 led *Picts*, from painting their Skins in a manner terrible to
 their Enemies) and was about 800 years after the Incarnation
 of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, descended from
 B the

the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest part of this Country then was) named *Angle* or *Engleland*, thence by the *French* called *Angle-terre*, by the *Germanus* *Eng-land*, and by the Inhabitants *England*.

Climatc.] It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 Longitude, as are *Brettany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56. of *Northern Latitude*, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower-Saxony*, and *Denmark*: Advantageously for Traffick to all parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most *Northern* part is 17 Hours, 30 Minures, and the shortest Day in the most *Southern* parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

Dimensions.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longest side from *Berwick North*, to the *Lands End South West* 386 Miles; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich S. S. E.* about 280 Miles; from *Sandwich E.* to the *Lands End W.* by *S.* 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth N.* and *S.* 320 Miles: Contains, by Computation of *Mr. Houghton*, 39938500 of Acres, 1175951 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and in comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 80. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7500000 pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division.] That part of *Britain* now called *England*, was in the time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the *South Part* of *England*, the second, all that *Western* part now called *Wales*, and the third the *Northern* parts beyond *Trent*, at the more accurate division, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Caesariensis*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, and *Valentia*.

When the *Britains* had received the Christian Faith under *K. Lucius* about the year 180, 'tis said they divided the same (for the better Government Ecclesiastical) into three Provinces or Archbishopricks, viz. the Archbishoprick of *London*, which contained *Britannia Prima*, the Archbishoprick of *York*, which contained that part called *Maxima Caesariensis*; and the Archbishoprick of *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of *South Wales* upon the River *Uske*, under which was *Britannia Secunda*. Afterwards the Heathen *Saxons* over-running this Country, and dividing it into 7 Kingdoms (the King of *Kent* being first converted to the Christian Faith by *Austin* the

the Monk, who lived and was buried at *Canterbury*) the Archbishopal See of *London* was there placed, and the other at *Gaerleon*, was translated to *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*, and at last subjected to the See of *Canterbury*: The North part of *England*, and all *Scotland*, was put under the Archbishop of *York*, and all *England* divided into Diocesses; and about the year 630, it was for better Order and Government, distinguished into Parishes, by the Care and Pains of *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, almost 200 years before it was divided into Counties or Shires, by King *Alfred*, by whom also those Shires, (so called from the Saxon Word *Sceyre*, a Partition or Division) were subdivided into Hundreds, which at first contained ten Tythings, and each Tything ten Families.

At present, *England* according to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, is divided first into two Provinces, or Archbishopricks, viz. *Canterbury* and *York*; these two Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes: Of which there are in both Provinces, 9913. hereof 3845 are Churches impropriate; i. e. in Lay-hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or *Appropriate*, i. e. annexed to Church-Dignities.

CH A P. II.

Of the Bishopricks of England.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province containing almost all the South part of *England*, from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Diocese only part of *Kent*, and divers peculiar Churches amidst other Dioceses. It was founded by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King of the *Kentish Saxons*, Anno Dom. 596. in the Person of *Austin* the first Apostle of the *English*. Valued in the King's Books at 4233 l. 8 s. 8 d. Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House*, and *Croyden-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever since the Civil Wars.

The Archbishoprick of *TORK* is a Province containing the North part of *England*, from *Humber*, *Der*, and *Trent*;

its Diocess *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Was founded about the Year 652 by *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* in the Person of *Paulinus*, his Queen *Ethelburga's* Chaplain, the first Apostle in the Northern parts of this Land. The Bishoprick of *Hagustald* or *Hexham* was taken out of it by King *Ecgfrid*, and lost back again in the *Danish Wars*. Valued in the King's Books at 1000 l. per Annum. Chief Seat *Bishops-Thorp* in *Yorkshire*.

Bishoprick of *L O N D O N*, Founded about the Year 606. by *Sebert* and *Ethelbert*, Kings of the *East* and *Kentish Saxons*, in the Person of *Melitus*, Apostle of the *East Saxons*. This Diocess contains *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, and hath not been altered since its first Institution. Value 1117 l. 8. s. 4 d. Seats, *London-House* in *Aldersgate-street* in *London*, and *Fullham House* in *Middlesex*.

W I N C H E S T E R, taken out of the Diocess of *Dorchester*——That of

Dorchester was a large Bishoprick, whose See was at *Dorchester* near *Oxford*; Founded by *Kinglis*, or *Kingils*, the first Christian King of the *West Saxons*, about the year 640, in the Person of *Berinus* or *Birinus* an *Italian Priest*, who was succeeded by *Agilbert* a *Frenchman*; promoted thereto by *Kennald* Son of *Kingils*, who afterward disliking the broken and bad *English* of *Agilbert*, divided the Bishoprick into two; one to continue in the See of *Dorchester* under *Agilbert*, and the other he founded at

W I N C H E S T E R about the year 660, in the Person of *Wita*, another *Frenchman*, but who could speak better *English*. *Agilbert* discontented at this division, left *England*, and so the two Bishopricks was united again both in the See of *Winchester*. King *Ina* afterwards added his Conquests of the *South Saxons*, and the Bishoprick of *Selsey* to it; so it became a vast Bishoprick, containing both Kingdoms of the *South* and *West Saxons*.

But about the Year 704. *Ina* took out of it the Bishoprick of *Sherborne*, which was afterwards divided into the Bishopricks of *Wells*, *Ramesbury*, *Kirton* and *Bodmyn*; but *Ramesbury* in *Wiltshire* was reunited to *Sherborne* in Bishop *Herman* by *Edward the Confessor*: *Bodmyn* was translated to *St. Germans*, and after that united with *Kirton*, by King *Canutus*. Anno 711. the Bishoprick of *Selsey* was restored to it by the *South Saxons*. But still

WINCHESTER continues a large Diocese, containing *Surrey* and *Hampshire*, the *Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey,* and *Alderney*. Value 3885 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Farnham Castle* in *Surrey*, *Wolsey-House* in *Winchester*, *Chelsey-House* in *Middlesex*.

In the Year 733. *Dorchester* was again made a Bishops See, and its Diocese taken out of *Lichfield*.

LICHFIELD, Founded by *Osmy King of Northumberland* in the Person of *Diuna a Scotchman*, Anno 656. raised to an Archbishoprick by King *Offa* in *Adulph*, and had Authority over *Winchester*, *Hereford*, &c. But this Dignity of the See did not survive *Adulph*; the See was removed Anno 1075. to *Chester*, and by *Robert de Limesey*, Anno 1095. to *Coventry*, the residence of many of the succeeding Bishops, on which Account, amongst others, it hath now the Title of *Coventry and Lichfield*.

Out of this Diocese were taken the Bishopricks of *Worcester* and *Sidnacester* by King *Ethelred*, and soon after Anno 733, those of *Leicester* and *Dorchester*. Lastly by H. 8. that of *Chester*, which continues as well as *Worcester*.

This Bishoprick of *Coventry and Lichfield* at present contains all *Staffordshire* and *Darbyshire*, and part of *Warwickshire*, and *Shropshire*. Value 703 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats *Lichfield-Close*, and *Eccleshal-Castle* in *Staffordshire*.

Sidnacester, and *Leicester* became afterwards united to *Dorchester*, and *Dorchester* translated to *Lincoln*.

LINCOLN, begun at *Dorchester* near *Oxford*, and brought hither by *Remigius* (the Son of a Priest) by Order of a Synod at *London*, which Ordain'd, That the Sees of Bishopricks should be removed from small and decayed Towns, to Cities of greater Note and Resort. It contained then the middle of *England*, between *Thames* and *Humber*; But Hen. I. took out of it the Bishoprick of *Ely*, and Hen. VIII. those of *Oxford* and *Peterborough*. At this Day belong to it *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Huntingtonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, being the largest Bishoprick of *England*. Value 830 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* Seats, *Buckden* in *Huntingtonshire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruin'd by the Civil Wars.

ELY, taken out of *Lincoln* by Hen. I. translating hither *Hervey Bishop of Bangor*; contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Valued 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* Seats, *Ely-House* in *Holborn*, *London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich-Castle* in *Wisbich*, *Cambridgeshire*.

SARISBURY, translated from *Sherborne* by the afore-said *Herman*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*; contains now *Wiltshire* and *Barkshire*. Value 1367 l. 11 s. 8 d. Seat, *Sarisbury-Palace* in *Wiltshire*.

EXETER, translated from *Kirton* in *Devonshire*, under *Leofricus*, by *Edward the Confessor*; which *Kirton* was taken out of *Sherborne*, as afore in the Person of *Adulph*, by *Edward the Elder*. Value 1566 l. 14 s. 6 d. Seat, *Exeter Palace* in *Exeter*.

WELLS, taken out of *Sherborne*, and Founded by *Edward the Elder*, Monarch of the *English Saxons* in *Athelm*, afterwards in the Reign of *William Rufus*, the See was removed by *John de Villula* to *Bath*, retaining to this Day the Name of *Bath* and *Wells*; contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 527 l. 14 s. 2 d. Seats, *Wells Palace*, and *Barnwell* in *Somersetshire*.

CHICHESTER, first Founded in *Selsey*, by *Edilwalch* the first Christian K. of the *South-Saxons*, in *St. Wilfride*, the Exiled Archbishop of *York*; afterwards united to *Winchester*, and about the Year 711 divided again and restored to *Selsey*, and lastly by virtue of the aforementioned Synodical Decree at *London*, removed to *Chichester* the chief Town of the Diocese under Bishop *Stigand*. It contains only *Suffex*. Value 677 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seat. *Chichester Palace* in *Suffex*.

NORWICH, Founded first at *Dunwich*, Anno 630. by *Sigibert* King of the *East Angles*, in the Person of *Felix* a *Burgundian*; afterwards divided into two Bishopricks, viz. of *Dunwich* and *Elmham*. Long time after this joined again by King *Edwin* in *Athelf* at the See of *Elmham*; removed from there by Bishop *Herfast* in the time of *William the Conqueror* to *Thetford*, and from thence 1086 by Bishop *Herebert* to *Norwich*. In this Diocese are *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small part of *Cambridgeshire*. Value 899 l. 8 s. 7 d. Seats, *Norwich Palace* and *Ludham-Hall*, in *Norfolk*.

WORCESTER, was taken out of *Lichfield* in the Year 679. by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, *Bojel* being the first Bishop; contains *Worcestershire*, and part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1049 l. 17 s. 3 d. Seats, *Worcester Palace*, and *Hartlebury Castle* in *Worcestershire*.

HEREFORD Diocese was Founded Anno 680. in Bishop *Putta*; contains *Herefordshire*, and part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 l. 10 s. 10 d. Seats, *Hereford Palace* in *Hereford*, and *Whitburn* in the same County.

R O C H E S T E R, Founded in the Year 606 by *Ethelbert* first Christian King of *Kent* in the Person of *St. Justus*; contains part of *Kent* only. Value 358 l. 3 s. 8 d. Seat, *Bromley House* in *Kent*.

O X F O R D, taken out of *Lincoln*, 1541. by *Hen. 8.* The first Bishop was *Robert King*, Abbot of *Ojney*; contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 354 l. 16 s. 4 d. Seat, *Quadsdon* in *Oxfordshire*.

P E T E R B O R O U G H, taken out of *Lincoln* likewise by *Hen. VIII.* Its first Bishop was *John Chambers*, not Abbot of *Peterborough*, as *Godwin* mistook, but Dean of *St. Stephens*, and Canon of *Windsor*; contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414 l. 19 s. 11 d. Seats, *Peterborough Castle*, and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*.

G L O U C E S T E R, taken out of *Worcester* by *Hen. VIII.* whose first Bishop was *John Wakeman*, Abbot of *Tewkesbury*; contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 l. 7 s. 2 d. Seat, *Gloucester Palace* in *Gloucester*.

B R I S T O L, Founded by *Hen. VIII.* *Paul Bush* the first Bishop; contains the City of *Bristol*, and County of *Dorsetshire*. Value 383 l. 3 s. 4 d. Seat, *Bristol Palace* in *Somersetshire*.

L A N D A F F, Founded by *Dubritius* its first Bishop, in the Reign of *Aurelius Ambrosius* about the Year 490; contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire*, and *Radi-norshire*. Value 154 l. 14 s. 1 d. Seats, *Mathern Palace* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff Palace* in *Glamorganshire*.

S t. D A V I D S. The aforesaid *Dubritius* afterwards, upon the Foundation of the Archbishoprick of *Isca Silurum* or *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, was removed thither. His Successor in this See, *St. David*, got it removed in the Reign of King *Arthur* to *Meneva* or *Mander*, called afterwards in honour of this Learned and Pious Prelate, who so opposed and vanquished the *Pelagian* Heresie, *St. David's*. This Metropolitan See was afterwards made subject to that of *Canterbury*; it contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 426 l. 5 s. 8 d. Seat, *Abergilly* in *Caermarthen*.

S t. A S A P H, Founded by *Malgo* King of the *Britons*, Anno 560. in the Person of *Kentigern* the Scotch Bishop of *Glasgow*, and took its Name from *St. Asaph* the second Bishop; contains *Denbighshire*, *Flinshire*, and most part of *Montgomeryshire*. Value 187 l. 11 s. 6 d. Seat, *St. Asaph* in *Flinshire*.

BANGOR, the time of its Foundation is not certainly known; the first Bishop was *Daniel* who flourished in the Year 560. though the first mentioned by *Godwin* was *Hervæus* (in the Reign of *Hen. I.*) who was afterwards translated to *Ely*. Value 131 l. 16 s. 4 d. Seat, *Banger Palace* in *Garnarvon*.

In the Province of **Y O R K.**

DURHAM, began at *Lindisfarne* or the *Holy Island*, in *Aidan* the *Scot*, by *Oswal* King of the *Northumbrian Saxons*, translated to *Durham*, with its Bishop *Edmund*, in the Reign of *Ethelred*; contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 2821 l. 1 s. 5 d. Seats, *Durham Palace*, and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*.

CARLILE, taken out of *Durham* by *Hen. I.* who named *Athaulphus* the first Bishop thereof; contains two parts in three of *Cumberland*, and about the like share of *Westmerland*; the remainder of both those Counties being under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chester*, excepting only two Parishes in that of *Cumberland*, which are in the Diocess of *Durham*. Value 531 l. 4 s. 11 d. Seat, *Rose Castle* in *Cumberland*.

CHESTER, taken out of *Lichfield* by *Hen. VIII.* The first Bishop was *John Bird*, Provincial of the *Carmelite Friars*; contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire*, with part of *Cumberland* and *Westmerland*. Value 420 l. 1 s. 8. d. Seats, *Cheshire Palace* in *Chester*.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by *Pope Gregory 4*,

C H A P. III.

Description of the several Counties of England.

ENGLAND, including that part of it which is called *Wales*, is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction into fifty two Counties or Shires, and those into Hundreds, Laths, Rapes, or Wapentakes (as they are called in some Counties) and those again into Tythings.

Bedfordshire,

Bedfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in circumference; contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses: The Air is temperate, the Soil, especially in the *North* part, fruitful, its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Wel*: The whole Country is well stored with Corn and Cattle; some of its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese and Poultry. It hath in it 116 Parishes, and 10 Market Towns. *Bedford* the Shire Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is most noted; *Dunstable* for Larks, *Woburn* for Fuller's Earth. It has many Noble Seats, as *Wrest-House* and *Harrold*, the Earl of *Kent's*; *Woburn Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Bletso* and *Melchborn* the Earl of *Bullingbrook's*; *Turvey* the Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Amphill* and *Glophil*, the Earl of *Aylesbury's*; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret's*; *Lidlington Park*, Sir *John Chester's*; and *Baddlesden*, *William Duncomb*, Esquire's.

Berkshire,

Is in *Salisbury* Diocese, 120 Miles circumference; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil plentiful; the whole County is well stored with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool, and Wood, especially Oak; its chief Rivers, *Thames*, *Isis*, and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market Towns: The chief in Note, are *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt; *Abington*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endowed; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fish; *Newbury* for Broad-cloth; *Farendon* a Market; *Windsor* is famous for its Castle, which is one of the Queen's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*; situated strongly and pleasantly; of late curiously adorned by King *Charles II.* with the Excellency of modern Painting and Carving; it has a fine Park and Forrest belonging to it: It hath many other fine Seats, as *Swallowfield*, the Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Hamstead-Marshall* and *Ashton-Park*, the Lord *Craven's*; *Wygbatham*, the Earl of *Abington's*; *Hurley*, Sir *Henry Johnson's*.

Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln* Diocese, in circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441000 of Acres, and 18390 of Houses: The Air good;

good ; the Soil rich ; Its principal Rivers *Tame*, *Ouse* and *Cole* ; its chief Commodities are Wood, Corn, Sheep and Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their goodness. It hath 185 Parishes and 15 Towns ; the most noted are *Buckingham* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London* ; *Aylesbury*, near a rich Vale ; *High-Wickham* for good Building ; *Newport Pagnal* for Bone-lace ; *Eaton*, a Village within a Mile of *Windsor*, hath a College nobly endowed, hath a Provost the Reverend Dr. H. Godolphin, and seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free-School, now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are seventy Queen's Scholars, taught and maintained gratis, and sent yearly to the University as places become void ; Founded by Hen. VI. Its chief Seats are *Buckingham-House*, and *Waddom-House*, both belonging to the late Duke of *Buckingham* ; *Cheyne* Duke of *Bedford's* ; *Asgarige*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's* ; *Latimers*, Duke of *Devon's* ; *Wing* and *Etherp*, Earl of *Carnarvon's* ; *Quarendon*, Earl of *Lichfields* ; *Woborn* and *Over-Winchendon House*, Lord *Wharton's* ; *Cranborn*, Lord *Ranelagh's* ; *Chickely*, Sir *John Chester's* ; *Stow*, Sir *Richard Temple's* ; *Weston*, Sir *Robert Throckmorton's* ; *Salden-House*, Mr. *Fortescue's* ; *Tyringham*, Mr. *Blackwell's*.

Cambridgeshire,

In the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in circumference ; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses : The Air moist, the Soil of divers sorts ; its principal Rivers *Ouse*, *Cam*, and *Grant* ; its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, and Saffron ; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets : The Northern part is called the Isle of *Ely* : The whole contains 163 Parishes, and eight Market Towns ; the most noted are *Cambridge* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its Noble University ; *Ely*, Bishops Seat for its Minster ; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Royston* for Malt : Its chief Seats are *Thorney-Abbey*, Duke of *Bedford's* ; *Newmarket-House*, Earl of *Suffolk's* ; *Chippenhams*, Earl of *Orford's* ; *Catledge*, Lord *North* and *Grey's* ; *Cheveleigh*, Lord *Dover's*, besides numerous and beautiful Seats of private Gentlemen.

Cheshire,

In the Diocese of *Chester* 112 Miles in circumference,

contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houses, is a County Palatine; the Air is wholsom, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty, the Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty and Hospitality, its Rivers, *Dee* and *Wear*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Powl, Metals, Salt, and Mil-stones; contains 68 Parishes, and 13 Towns, the chiefest is the City of *Chester*, 140 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries, or Rows, upon which the whole City is built, *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich* for Salt-pits, *Marxfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves: Chief Seats are *Clifton*, or *Rock-Savage*, and *Frodsham Castle*, Earl of *Rivers's*; *Garsworth* and *Aldford*, Lord *Mohun's*; *Dutton*, Lord *Gerard's*; *Dunhammassey*, Earl of *Warrington's*.

Cornwall,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, in circumference 150 Miles; contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses: The Air is clear and sharp, the Valley's rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tinn, not without Gold and Silver: The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers, healthy, great eaters of Garlick. This County is enrich'd likewise by the great number of Fish, especially Pilchards, which are taken on these Coasts; here are Porpoisses and Seals; its other Commodities are *French* or bearded Wheat, and other Corn: Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks especially; the fine blue Star, which the *French* call *Ardois*; transparent Pibbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreese in considerable Quantities: Here's plenty of *Rosa Solis*, and Sage, Hyssop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; as also Samphire and Eringo or Sea-Holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth* vastly spacious, &c. The chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Cornell* and *Fale*. It contains 161 Parishes, and 27 Towns, the chief is *Launston*, or *Lanceston*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most note are *Clifton*, *Stow*, *Stanbury*, *Wolston*, and *Lanow*, all the Earl of *Bath's*; *Truro* and *Laubhydrock*, Earl of *Radnor's*; *Beconock*, Lord *Mohun's*, *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel's*; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongst which *Mount Edgcomb* is a noble and pleasant one, belonging to the Heir Male of Sir *Richard Edgcomb*.

Cumber-

Cumberland,

In the Diocese of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, in circumference 168 Miles; contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses: The Air is sharp, the Soil fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers, the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many *Roman* Antiquities: Here is Fowl and Fish in great Plenty; in the Muscles are found Pearls; here are great Mines of Copper, about *Newland* and *Keswick*; Black Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise, the only place some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 90 Parishes, and 15 Towns; the City *Carlisle* a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle and Trade; 235 Miles from *London*: *Penrith* is noted for Tanners, *White-Haven* for Coals and Salt. This having been a Frontier Country to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry, are built for the most part Castle-wise; the most noted are *Graystock-Castle*, and *Drumbugh-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Cockermouth-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Kirk-Oswald*, and *D'Acre-Castle*, Earl of *Suffex's*.

Derbyshire,

In the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses. The Air and Soil good, especially the *South* and *East* parts; the *North* and *West* are Hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is stored with Corn, Cattle and Wood: Here are Mines of Alabaster, Marble, Chrystal, Milstone and Whetstone: It has Pit-coal, Iron and Lead, the best in *England*, in great plenty: in some places are Antimony: Here are 106 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous and rich; 97 Miles from *London*: Its chief Seats, *Bolsover-Castle*, late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Haddon*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, Duke of *Devon's*; *Bretby*, Earl of *Chesterfields Sutton*, Earl of *Scarsdale's*; *Shirly*, Lord *Ferrer's*; *Stauch* late Lord *Freschville's*. Among the Wonders of this Shire *Buxton-Well* has two Springs; one of hot and the other of cold Water: the *Peake* is notorious for its three strang
Cav.

Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called *The Devil's Arse*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pool's-hole*.

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in circumference ; contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil Hilly, Woody and Fruitful, as it is manur'd with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side : its Rivers, *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart* : The Men are strong and active ; its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-fish and Fowl, Kerfies, Serges and Bone-lace ; besides the production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and some quantities of Silver and Loadstone, formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, &c. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns : The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See ; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and strong Castle ; It hath a good Trade, for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Winberry* and *Potheridge*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's* ; *Bedford-House* in *Exeter*, Duke of *Bedford's* ; *Bideford*, Earl of *Bath's* ; *Ugbrooke* near *Chudleigh*, Lord *Clifford's*.

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 miles in circumference ; contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses ; a pleasant Country, the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields ; the Rivers *Stowre*, famed for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Parbeck* is Marble and Tobaccopipe Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tun : It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns ; the Shire Town is *Dorchester*, noted for Trade, 85 miles from *London* ; *Shaftsbury* for its fine Prospect and Market ; *Shirborn* for the curious Workmanship of its Church : *Bridport*, for Hemp and Cables ; *Pool* is well built, and rich : The chief Seats are *Hook-Castle*, Duke of *Bolton's* ; *Cranborn-House*, Earl of *Salisbury's* ; *Shirborn-Castle*, Earl of *Bristol's* ; *Wimborn St. Giles*, Earl of *Shaftsbury's* ;
Buckland,

Buckland, Lord *Pawlet's*; *Ashley la Friery* near *Dorchester*, *Winterborn*, Sir *Martin Freme's*; *Whitfield*, Duke of *Newcastle's*. *Portland* is an Isle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-stone.

Durham,

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 107 miles in circumference; contains about 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses, is a County Palatine; the Royalty whereof belonging to the Bishop, therefore it is called *The Bishoprick of Durham*: The Air is sharp, the Soil divers, the *East* rich, the *South* Moorish, the *West* Rocky: 'Tis very rich in Coal-Pits; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the *West* Parts. Rivers, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*: Hath 118 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 200 Miles from *London*: The Bishop's See, whose Palace is a fine Castle: *Bishop-Awkland* is noted likewise for its Castle and good Air: *Darlington* for three Pits near it, of a wonderful depth, called *Hell-Kettles*: It has divers good Seats, as *Lumby Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough's*, *Hencknowle*, late Earl of *Faulconberg's*

Essex,

In *London* Diocese, 146 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses: Its Air is temperate, but toward the Sea and *Thames*, Moist and Aguish: The Soil in some Places is so rich, that after three Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 Years together without Dunging. Its Rivers are *Thames*, *Stower*, *Coin*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Grouch*, *Roding*. At *Stratford by Bow* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in *England*; built by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry the First*, on the River *Lea*, and call'd *Stratford-Bow*, from its Arch, which was a Piece of Architecture perhaps new to the *English* Nation. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl and Fish: 'Tis of note likewise for Cloths, Stuffs, and Hopps: Here are 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns; the most noted are *Colchester*, 43 Miles from *London*; a Town of great Antiquity, pretending to have given Birth to *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Constantine the Great*, the first Christian King, Empress, and Emperour in the World: 'Tis now large, and has a great Trade

Trade for White Bays and Oysters: *Chelmsford* is the Assembly Town: *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland*; *Walden* for Saffron. Here over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-Fort*, a strong Block-house, upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are *Audley-Inn*, a noble and Royal Palace; *New-Hall*, late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bently*, late Earl of *Oxford's*; *Chesterford*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Cope-Hall*, Earl of *Dorset's*; *Leez-Priory*, Earl of *Manchester's*; *St. Osith*, Earl of *Rivers*; *Harvering*, Earl of *Lindsey's*; *Park-Hall*, Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Moulsham-Hall*, and *Friery*, and *Bishop's-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwater's*; *Writtle-Park*, *Thorndon*, *Ingarston-Hall* and *Cranham-Park*, Lord *Peter's*; *Gosfield-Hall*, *Epping-Place*, late Earl of *Tankerwill's*; *Easton-Lodge*, and *Ashdon*, Lord *Maynard's*; *Tolesbury*, Lord *Howard's* of *Essex*; *Lawford-Hall*, Lord *Crew's*.

Glocestershire,

In *Glocester* Diocese, 138 Miles from *London*; contains about 800000 Acres, 26764 Houses: The Air sweet, the Soil fruitful: Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Isis*, *Avon*: Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wooll, Iron, and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Sider and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the *Spanish* Strain, ('tis said) came from a Present Ed. IV. made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*: Here is 280 Parishes, and 26 Towns; the City of *Glocester* 81 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this Country likewise stands the greatest part of *Bristol*, one of the biggest and best traded Cities of *England*, which is a County of it self, and contains above 500 Houses. *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet, and *Tewksbury* for woollen Manufactory and Mustard Balls. Near *Bristol* is a Place call'd *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores*, or Spars. At the bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well: Its noblest Seats are *Badmington* and *Wollaston-Grange*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Stowell*, Earl of *Stafford's*; *Berkley-Castle*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Cambden-House*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Over-Norton*, Lord Viscount *Say and Seal's*; *Kempford*, Lord Viscount *Wymouth's*; *Corse-Court* and *Cockbury*, Earl of *Caventry's*.

Hant or Hampshire,

In the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houſes, the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Honey, and Bacon: Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itchin*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerſies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Pariſhes and 16 Towns; the Shire Town (though it be a County of it ſelf) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Wincheſter* is a conſiderable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Affize Town; it has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School; which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 School-maſters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; Likewise here is a magnificent Palace begun by King *Charles II.* but not finiſh'd. *Portſmouth* is a ſtrong Citadel and Harbour, *Weymouth* a brave Harbour. The chief Seats are *Baſing-Houſe*, *Abbots-ſtone*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Farnborough-place*, the Earl of *Angleſey's*; *Rochor-houſe*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Whorwell*, the Lord *Delaware's*; *Motteſfont*, Lord *Sand's*; *Breamore*, Lord *Brooks's*.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Iſle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in circumference; its Militia the beſt diſciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Hares Conies and Wild-fowl: Its Wool is next in Fineneſs to that of *Cotſwold*: It has 36 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two places near it, fortified each with a Caſtle; ſo is 2. *Sandham* and 3. *Yarmouth*: *Spithead* between *Portſmouth* and the Iſle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendezvouz; and ſo alſo is *St. Helen's* about two Leagues beyond the other.

Hartfordſhire.

Is in the Dioceſe of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 451000 Acres, and 1656 Houſes: The Air is ſweet and healthful, the Soil for the moſt part chalky, but fruitful in Corn, Graſs and Wood. Its Rivers *Coln*, *Lea*: Its chief Commodities are Whea Barley and Mault: It has 120 Pariſhes and 18 Towns, moſt of them very good: The Shire Town is *Hartford*, 2 Miles from *London*: *Barnet* is noted for Medicinal Waters.

Berkhamſt

Berkamsted for its ancient Castle, chief Place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of Cornwall; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes London with New-River Water: Its chief Seats are *Theobalds*, formerly a Royal Palace; *Moor-Park*, the late Duke of Monmouth's; *Harfield-house*, *Harford-Castle*, *Bygrave*, *Chestbunt*, *Quick's-Wood*, all the Earl of Salisbury's; *Cashbury*, *Haddam-Hall*, Earl of Essex's; *Totteridge*, Earl of Anglesey's; *Holloway-house* at St. *Alban's*, Duke of Marlborough's; *Aldenham*, Duke of Newcastle's, and a vast Number more it hath of Gentlemens Houses.

Herefordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in circumference; contains about 660000 Acres, and 15006 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful: Its Rivers are *Wey*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, *Frome*: This County exceeds in four things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water; in which last Salmons are plentiful. This County is famous for Syder, especially for Red-streak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the most noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire Town, a Bishop's See, 105 Miles from London: Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College, and Hospital: *Leinster* noted for Bread, and the best Wool in England: *Kyneton* for Narrow Cloths: At *Marcle-Hill* was that notable Earthquake, 1571, when 26 Acres of Land intirely moved about from place to place, three days together, overturning a Steeple, and many Trees which stood in its way. Its chief Seats are *Goodrich Castle*, *Penyard Castle*, and *Ecleswall Castle*, the Earl of Kent's; *Wilton*, *Acenbury*, and *Dewswell*, the Lord Chantois's, the Lord *Couningsby's*, and *Paul Foley's*, Esq.

Huntingtonshire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 67 Miles in circumference; contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses: the Air is diverse, for the most part moist: It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former times very Wooddy: Its chief River *Ouse*, and divers lesser: Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle: It contains 79 Parishes, and 6 Towns; the Shire and Assize Town is *Huntington*, 50 Miles from London, having a good Free-School: *St Ives* and *St Neots* are in great esteem.

for their neighbouring Medicinal Waters; *Godmanchester* for brave Husbaidmen. Its chief Seats, *Kimbolton Castle*, the Earl of *Manchester's*; *Hinchinbrook*, the Earl of *Sandwich's*; *Great-Gidding*, Lord *Rockingham's*.

Kent.

Has in it the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rockester*, 162 Miles in circumference; the pleafantest County in *England*, the People of it first civiliz'd of any, and boast they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villainage; contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houses. It was formerly a Kingdom of it self; it is now divided, by a usual Proverb, into 3 parts; *The Downs have Health without Wealth, the Marsh or Marsh parts, Wealth without Health; the Middle Health and Wealth.* It is accommodated with two vast Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially Pippins and Cherries the most celebrated in the World: Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hopps, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyn, Samphire, near *Deal*; Fowl and Fish: The *Medway*, which in one part runs under ground, yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choicest Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury* are incredible large: The Manufacture for Cloth has been much greater than now, when 1000 *l.* a year was thought no inviduous an Estate for a Clothier or a Yeoman of this County; but here are some Yeomen have still great Estates: Those parts called the Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy*, are well stored with Sheep and Corn: At *Egerton*, where there is now a petrefying Spring, and *Sellenge*, about an hundred years ago were Medicinal Waters, which at *Sellenge* are lately retriev'd. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns: The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of it self, 54 Miles from *London*; its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, noted for its rich Window, (destroyed by the Rebels,) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Royal Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*: *Rochester* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church, and stately Stone Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *Engl'nd*; built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the

the Reign of Hen. IV. At *Chatham* is the Harbour for the Navy-Royal: *Maidstone* is the Assize Town, noted likewise for Thread and Hopps: *Dover* for its Castle and Peer; *Faversham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*, *Tunbridge* its Medicinal Waters; *Wye* its Free School; *Sevenoke* its Free School, and Hospital; *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are 4 of the Cinque-ports, the 5th *Hastings*, and their two Appendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Suffex*: These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges; their Burgessees are called Barons of the Cinque-ports. In the Procession of a Coronation they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that day, a Table at the Kings Right Hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats are *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal, of which more when we come to the account of Hospitals, &c. *Knowl*, the Earl of *Dorset's*; *Penshurst*, the Earl of *Leicester's*; *Eastwell*, in the pleasantest Park of the Universe, and *Moat*, near *Canterbury*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*; *Hoathfield* and *Sylom* the Earl of *Thanet's*; *Chewenning*, the Lady *D'Acre's*; *Lingsted-Lodge*, Lord *Tenham's*; *Leeds-Castle* and *Greenway-Court*, Lord *Culpepper's*; *Allington-Castle* and *Maidstone-Palace*, Lord *Astley's*; *Lees-Court*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Cobham-hall*, the late Duke of *Lenox's*; *Hever-Castle*, Lord *Walgrave's*. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this Country are threefold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*. These three Priviledges, granted or confirm'd to them by *William* the Conqueror, are denominated *Gavel-kind*, quasi, give all Kinderen or Children.

Lancashire,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester*, 170 Miles in circumference; contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses; a County Palatine: The Air is serene and sharp; the Soil diverse; the moorish part is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all sorts of Provision; the Rivers, *Mersey*, *Rible*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*: The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen especially, those of this Coun-

ty and *Somersetshire*, are the stateliest in *England*; *Fowl*, *Fish*, *Pit-Coals* (which serve not only for *Fuel*, but to make curious *Utenfils*, little inferiour to *Jett*) and *Flax* : The chief *Manufactures* are *Woollen Cloaths*, *Cottons*, and *Ticken*. Here are (as 'tis commonly reported) but 36 *Parishes*, (most of them being exceeding large, therefore supplied well with *Chappels of Eaie*) and 26 *Towns* : The *Shire Town* is *Lancaster*, 187 Miles from *London*. *Liverpool* is a *Sea-port Town*, and of late very much frequented : *Manchester* is a *Town* of very great *Trade* for *Woollen* and *Linnen Manufactures* : Chief *Seats* are *Cletherow-Castle* late *Duke of Albermarle's*; *Knowesly*, *Latham-hall*, *Cross-hall*, *Greenhalgh-Castle*, *Pilkinton-Strand*, *Bursco-Abbey*, the *Earl of Derby's*; *Halsal*, the *Lord Ashbur's*; *Hornby-Castle*, the late *Lord Morley's*; *Wood-Acre-hall*, *Scorton-hall*, *Ashby-hall*, *Lord Gerard's*.

Leicestershire,

Is in *Lincoln Diocese*, 96 Miles in circumference; contains about 56000 Acres, and 18702 Houses. The *Air* is mild and healthy, the *Country* Champain, the *Soil* diverse, very rich in *Pastures*; it abounds likewise with *Pease* and *Beans*, to a Proverb, *Leicestershire Bean-belly*; *Wood*, *Pit-coal*, and *Wool* of its *Sheep* the largest in *England*. Its *Rivers* *Stowre*, *Reck*, and *Swift*; it has 192 *Parishes*, and 12 *Towns*, *Leicester* the chief *Town*, 80 Miles from *London*. *Asbby-de-la-zouch* is noted for its fine *Tower*. Its chief *Seats* are, *Garrington*, the late *Duke of Albermarle's*; *Burbage*, the *Earl of Kent's*; *Asbby-de-la-zouch*, and *Donnington-Park*, the *Earl of Huntington's*; *Broadgate-Hall* and *Grobby*, the *Earl of Stamford's*; *Stanton-brudenel*, the *Earl of Cardigan's*; *Stanton-herald* and *Ragdal*, *Lord Ferrer's*; *Asbby-jolville*, *Lord Carrington's*.

Lincolnshire,

Is in the *Diocese of Lincoln*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 174000 Acres, and 40590 Houses; divided into three *Parts*, *Holland*, *Lindley*, and *Kesteven*. The *Air* on the *South* and *East* parts, is thick and foggy, and the *Soil* fenny and barren : The *West* and *Northern* parts are pleasant and fertile. The *Rivers* *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wytham*. The chief *Commodities* are *fat Cattle*,
Wool.

Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Parishes, and 35 Towns; *Lincoln* is the Shire-Town, the Bishop's See, a County of it self, was once the greatest City perhaps in *England*, but now is much decayed, yet still is great and populous; 104 Miles from *London*: It has a stately Cathedral Church, in which is one of the biggest Bells of *England*, called *Tom of Lincoln*; *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boston* for its Port and Harbour, and Tower which is counted the finest in *England*; and *Grantham* for its Steeple, whose height seems to make it stand awry. The chief Seats are *Belvoir-Castle*, part in *Lincoln*, and part in *Leicestershire*, Duke of Rutland's; *Sempringham* and *Tattershal-Castle*, Earl of *Lincoln's*; *Normanby*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby's*; *Grimsthorp*, *Earessby*, Earl of *Lindsey's*; *Blankney*, Lord *Widrington's*; *Worlby*, Lord *Bellasisse's*; *Osgodby*, Lady *Bellasisse's*.

Isle of Man,

Lying westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad; is a Principality held by the Earl of *Darby*, of the Crown of *England*; the Proprietor was anciently called King, but of late, Lord of *Man*; is a distinct Bishoprick: The Bishop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful: Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Middlesex,

Is in the Diocese of *London*, 81 Miles in circumference; contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholsom Air, and fertile Soil, much improv'd by Compost brought from *London*. Its Rivers *Thames* and *Coln*; Its Commodities, Cattle, Corn and Fruit; has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides *London* and *Westminster*, of which see more hereafter. Its chief Seats are, besides those in *London* and *Westminster*, *Hampton-Court*, a most magnificent Structure, part

of which his late Majesty pulled down, and re-edify'd with greater Magnificence and State; *Kensington*, the late Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by his late Majesty, and greatly enlarged for his Residence in the Winter. *Cambden-House* at *Kensington*, was the Nursery of his late Highness the Duke of *Glocester*; *Sion-House* belongs to the Duke of *Somerset*; the Duke of *Beaufort*, the Earl of *Lindsey*, and the Lord *Cheyne*, have each a House at *Chelsey*; *Canbury* is the Earl of *Northampton's*; *Holland-House*, near *Kensington*, the Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland's*; at *Cranford* is the Earl of *Berkley's*; *Mordent-House* at *Parsons-Green* is the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth's*; *Sutton-Court* the near which is also the Earl of *Burlington's* and Sir *Stephen Foxe*; *Drayton* the Lord *Pager's*; at *Hackney*, the Lord *Brook's*; *Whitton*, Lady *Faulkland's*; at *Highgate*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Twickenham Park*, Mr. *Vernon's*.

Monmouthshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Landaff*, 80 miles in circumference; contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses: The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile: Its Rivers *Monnow*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Rumney*. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes and 7 Towns. *Monmouth* the Shire-Town, is 100 Miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well-built Town. Its chief Seats are *Troy-house*, *Monmouth-Castle*, *Ragland-Castle*, *Chepstow-Castle*; *Chepstow-Grange*, and *Tintern-Abbey* the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Abergavenny-Castle*, Lord *Abergavenny's*; *St. Julian's*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Diocese, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, part Clayish, and part Sandy; the Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers, *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Tare* and *Frim*: The People are industrious. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about *Walsingham*; and on the Sea-coasts are abundance of Herrings: Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worsted, Stuffs and Stockings.

It has 660 Parishes, and 31 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire Town, 90 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; it contains about 7000 Houses, and 30000 Souls, is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100000 *l*. Here is a Cathedral Church, the Duke of *Norfolk's* and the Bishop's Palaces. Here is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloysters, and a fine Market-Cross. *Tarmouth* is a strong Town and excellent Harbour; *Lynn* a fair Town and wealthy. Chief Seats are *Castle-rising*, lately Sir Robert Howard's, and now Lord Dudley's by his Marriage with the Heiress; *Oxnead-Hall*, *Paston-Hall*, Earl of *Tarmouth's*; *Raynham-Hall*, and *Stifkey-Hall*, Lord Viscount Townshend's.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in circumference; contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemen in it than any County in *England*; the Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers *Nen*, *Weland* and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities Corn, Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Peter. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire Town *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt in great Splendour. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See; *Oundle*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Wellingborough*, and *Brackley* have Free-Schools. The chief Seats are *Grafton-Regis*, the Duke of *Grafton's*; *Barly* and *Wothorp*, the Earl of *Exeter's*; *Castle-Ashby*, the Earl of *Northampton's*; *Apethorp* and *Sowthay-Lodge*, the Earl of *Westmorland's*; *Drayton*, *Looswick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudbory*, the Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Althorp*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Winwick*, Lord *Craven's*; *Holndenby*, Earl of *Feversham's*; *Boughton* and *Barnwell-Castle*, Earl of *Montague's*; *Great Billing*, Earl of *Thomond's*; *Kirby*, Lord Viscount *Hatton's*; *Astwell*, Lord *Ferrer's*; *Easton-Mauduit*, Viscount *Longville's*; *Rockingham-Castle*, *Warminster*, and *Stockalbany*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Stene*, Lord *Crew's*; *Dingley*, Lord *Griffins*; *Easton*, Lord *Lemster's*.

Northumberland,

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 143 Miles in circumference; contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air, the Soil is rough, hilly and hard to be manured, but 'tis daily improved: Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*: Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fish and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chappels of Ease, 11 Towns, the chief is *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, 212 Miles from *London*; it furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, especially *London* with about 600000 Chaldrons a year.

Templum, Portus, Castrum, Carbo, Salina, Molaris, Murus, Pons, Salmo, Schola, Jun: Novi Gloriz Castrum.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the River *Tweed*, between *England* and *Scotland*. Near and belonging to this County are divers Islands, the three most noted are *Cockett*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Island*. This being a Frontier County to *Scotland*, most of the great Seats are built Castle-wise, the chief are *Alnwick-Castle*, *Warkworth-Castle*, and *Prudhoe-Castle*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Ogle-Castle*, *Borthal-Castle*, and *Heppe-Tower*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Morpeth-Castle*, the Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Darwentwater*, *Dillstone*, the Earl of *Darwentwater's*; *War-Castle*, *Chillingham-Castle*, *Dunstaburg-Castle*, *Horton-Castle*, the Lord *Grey's*; *Widdrington-Castle*, Lord *Widdrington's*.

Nottinghamshire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 110 miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses: has a wholesome Air, and different sorts of Soil; the *South-East* part is Fertile, the *Western* Wooddy. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Lide*, &c. The chief Commodities here, are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-Coal, Wood, Fish and Fowl. It hath 168 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*; a large well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. Here are many Rooms, Chimneys, Stairs, Windows, &c. hewn out of the main Rock, Chambers Floor'd with a Plaister harder than that of *Paris*, made of a Stone, which, before

before it be burnt is softer than Alabaster. *Mansfield* is of Note for Malt, *Worslop* for Liquorice : *Newark on Trent* for Trade : Noble Families are here very numerous ; their chief Seats are *Worslop*, the late Lord *Tho. Howard's* ; Brother to the late Duke of *Norfolk* ; *Nottingham-Castle* and *Wellbeck-Abbey*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's* ; *Rufford* the late Marquis of *Hallifax's* ; *Clare-House* in *Nottingham*, and *Houghton*, the Duke of *Newcastle's* ; *Hotne Pierre-Point*, the Earl of *Kingston's* ; *Shelford*, the Earl of *Chesterfield's* ; *Newsted-Abbey*, *Bullwell Park*, *Linby*, Lord *Byron's* ; *Averham*, *Kellham*, Lord *Lexington's*.

Oxfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in circumference ; contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful ; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pastures. Its Rivers, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Ifs*, from whence the other has its name, besides the *Charwell*, *Windrush* and *Evenlode*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Wood. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two noblest Universities, in the World ; of which see more hereafter. *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, and the first in *England* : *Tame* for its Free-School, *Henley* for Malt, *Witney* for Blankets, Free-School and Library : the rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese ; *Burford* for Saddles : Its principal Seats are *Woodstock*, a Palace Royal ; *Cornbury*, the Earl of *Clarendon's* ; *Bletchington*, the Earl of *Anglesey's* ; *Carverham*, the Lord *Craven's* ; *Ditchley* and *Lees-Res*, the Earl of *Litchfield's* ; *Rycott*, the Earl of *Abington's* ; *Broughton*, *North-Newton* and *Shetford*, Lord Viscount *Say and Seals* ; *Sherborn-Castle*, Lord *Burgavenny's* ; *Water-Eaton*, Sir *Henry Johnson's* ; *Leadwell*, Lord *Carington's* ; *Wroxton-Abbey*, Lord *Gaillard's*.

Rutlandshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in circumference ; contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses ; has a healthful Air, and fertile Soil ; and the most Parks for its proportion of Land of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Weland* and *Wnsh* ; its chief Commodities, are Corn, Cattle,

tle, Wool and Wood : It hath 48 Parishes, and 2 Towns ; *Oakham* the Assize Town, 74 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money ; the other Town is *Uppingham* ; both have Free Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are *Burghley on the Hill*, the Earl of *Nottingham's* ; *Martinsthorp*, the Earl of *Denbigh's* ; *Exton, Brook, Northluffenham*, the Earl of *Gainsborough's*.

Shropshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, and of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 134 miles in circumference ; contains about 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. The Air is wholesom, the Soil fruitful, though Hilly and Mountainous toward the South and West parts, the Inhabitants healthy ; Old *Parr* of this County lived 152 years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn, Gann, Rea, Roden, Teme, Tern* : Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pit-coal. It has 170 Parishes, and 15 Towns : The Shire Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 miles from *London* ; a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well-built. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in *England*, which are now the Houses of Nobility and Gentry : The chief are *Pepper-Hill*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury's* ; *Ellesmer*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's* ; *Stoke Castle*, the Lord *Craven's* ; *Shesmal-Mannor*, the Earl of *Stafford's* ; *High-Ercall*, and *Eyton*, the Earl of *Bradford's* ; *Botfield, Lye*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's* ; *Cherbury*, Lord *Herbert of Cherbury's*.

Somersetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells* ; 204 Miles in circumference ; contains about 1075000 Acres, and 44686 Houses : Has diverse sorts of Air and Soil ; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its dirty ways make them say, *Bad for the Rider, good for the Abider*. Its Rivers, *Severn, Avon, Frome, Parret, Torr, and Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Wood for Dyers, and *Bristol Stones*. *Mendip Hills* were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest

in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Ghedder* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 335 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Bristol*; part of which stands in this County, and part in *Gloucestershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in *Palsies*, *Gouts*, *Rheumatisms*, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrofulous Disempers: 94 miles from *London*. *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. These two Cities jointly are a Bishop's See. *Taunton* for Cloths; in making of which, 8500 Persons are here weekly employed. *Glastenbury* for its antient Abbey; *Ilchester* likewise for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Clevendon-Court*, the Earl of *Bristol's*; *Bruton-Court*, Lord Viscount *Fitz-Harding's*; *Hinton St. George*, Court of *Wick*, *Kenn-Court*, *Walton*, Lord *Paulett's*; *Cannington*, Lord *Clifford's*; *Somerton*, Lord *Stawell's*; *Dirham*, the Honourable Mr. *Blathwaite's* one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; at *Claverton*, Sir *William Bassett's*, 40 Hogheads of good Wine have been made in one Vintage.

Staffordshire.

Is in the Diocese of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*; 141 miles in circumference; contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful; the Soil diverse; its Rivers *Trent*, *Churnet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Team*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster, about *Castle-Hay*; and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utensils. Its most considerable Manufacture is Nails and Utensils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes, and 18 Towns; the most eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Allize Town; well built, has a Free-School; 106 miles from *London*; the City of *Lichfield*, 94 miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, is a Bishop's See; hath a fine Cathedral Church: and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Blore-Hall*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Alton-Castle*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Newborough*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Stafford-Castle*, the Earl of *Stafford's*; *Thromley*, Earl of *Arglas's*; *Drayton-Basset*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Chartley-Castle*, Lord *Ferrers's*; *Stourton-Castle*, Lord *Stourton's*; *Beaufort*, *Sinay-Park*, *Drayton*, Lord *Paulet's*;

gers; *Rolleston*, Lord North and Grey's; *Gerrard's-Bromley*, *Sandon*, *Willowbridge*, Lord Gerrard's; *Hamstall*, *Ridware*, Lord Leigh's; *Dudley-Castle*, *Himley*, Lord Ward's.

Suffolk,

Is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter exceeding good, and Cheese in great Plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen-cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief, *Ipswich*, 55 miles from *London*; large, and cleanly; hath a Free-School and Library. *St. Edmondsbury* is noted for its Free-School, and the majestick Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beccles* a fair Town on the *Waveney*, and *Buddesdale*, Free-Schools of good Foundation: *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Ewston-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Christ-Church* in *Ipswich*, *Sudborn-Hall*; *Earl Soham's Lodge*, Lord Viscount *Hereford's*; *Denham-Hall*, Lord Viscount *Townshend's*; *Tostock-place*, Lord North and Grey's; *Broom-Hall*, *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis's*.

Surrey,

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 miles in circumference; contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers *Thames*, *Mel*, (which runs under Ground a mile) *Wandle Wey*. Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Rygate*, Fuller's Earth; it is worth 4d per Bushel at the Pitt. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10000 Houses. *Guildford* or *Guldeford*, 25 miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge; at *Croydon* is the Archbishop's Summer Palace; a Free-School and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banstead-Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Richmond*. *Nonfuch-House*, the Dutchess of *Cleveland's*, now demolish'd; and *Otlands Palaces Royal*; *Albany*, the Lord *Garnsey's*; *Weybridge*, the Lady *Dorchester's*.

Wimbleton, Duke of *Leeds's*; Rowhampton, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Durance*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Flanchford*, Earl of *Plymouth's*; *Rigate-Priory*, Sir *John Parsons's*; *Tovting-gravemy*, Lord *North and Grey's*; *Pepper-harrow*, Duke of *Newcastle's*. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys; a Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and Ulher. At *Nonfuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Suffex,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*; 158 miles in circumference; contains about 114,000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. The South Downs which lie parallel to the Sea are dry, bear good Grass, and beyond Imagination pleasant; the low Lands or Wild of *Suffex* bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Forests barren, and towards the East full of Iron-Oar. Its Manufactures are Cast Iron of all sorts, for which there are many great Forges in the Eastern Wild towards *Kent*. It has divers Rivers; but the most considerable is *Arum*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-eat* Bird is peculiar to this County: A *Suffex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are great Guns and Glass. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 50 miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Arundel-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Petworth-Place*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Buckhurst*, *Stoneland*, Earl of *Dorset's*; *Bullbrook*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Herstmonceux*, Earl of *Suffex's*; *Stanstrad* Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Battle-Abby*, *Cowdry*, *Poynings*, Lord *Viscount Montague's*; *Eridge*, Lord *Bergavenny's*; *Upp-Park*, late Earl of *Tonkerville's*; *Ifield*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Ashburnham*, the Lord *Ashburnham's*.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and of *Lichfield* and *Coven-*
try; 135 miles in circumference; contains about 670000 Acres, and 21973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich:

rich: Its principal River is *Avon*: Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal and Cheese. The medicinal Water of *Newenham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of it self, 74 miles from *London*; *Warwick* the Shire and Assize-Town, 68 miles from *London*; hath a Free-School for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women and Children. Within two miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polewrotk*, its School. Chief Seats are *Milcot-House*, Earl of Dorset's, *Compton*, Earl of Northampton's; *Newenham-Paddock*, Earl of Denbigh's; *Combe Lord Craven's*; *Hewell-Grange*, Earl of Plimouth's; *Elington*, Lord Ferrers's; *Warwick-Castle*, *Knowle*, *Beuchamp-Court*, Lord Brooke's; *Stonely*, *Fletchamsted*, Lord Leigh's; *Wotton-wawen*, *Alne-Lodge*, Lord Carrington's; *Coleshill* Lord Digby's.

Westmorland,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester* and *Carlisle*: 120 miles in circumference; contains about 51000 Acres, and 6501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not vety good, mountainous and moory: The South parts are best. Rivers, *Elen*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodity and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Parishes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 miles from *London*; a rich populous Town, has a Free School, well endow'd, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats and Stockings. *Kirby-Lansdal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone-Bridge, and good Trade for Cloth: *Appleby* has a free School and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Arnstead-Tower*, and *Betham-Hall*, Earl of Derby's; *Appleby-Castle*, *Brow-Castle*, *Brougham-Castle*, *Pendragon-Castle*, the Earl of Thanet's; *Lewther*, the Lord Viscount *Lonsdale's*; *Wharson-Hall*, Lord *Wharson's*.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses. A pleasant and healthful Air and Soil; the Men are Warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, *Isis*, *Kennett*, *Avon*, *Witty* and *Nada*.

Nadder. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Asburn-Chase*. Here's Knot-Grass ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 foot long; its long Knors will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Parishes and 23 Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*; 70 miles from *London*; which has one of the finest Cathedral-Churches in the World, founded by *Oswald*, Bishop thereof, but built by *Roger* his Successor. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year; Its Steeple is the highest Spire of *England*; most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the famed Wonder of *Stencharge*; the strange Caves between *Luckington* and *Balmington*, are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriours. *Ilton* and *Chippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Marlborough-House* and *Alington-House*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Edington*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Wilton* and *Falton* or *Fallersdown*, the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, the Earl of *Berke*; *Longlee*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, Duke of *Newcastle's*.

Worcestershire,

Is in *Worcester-Diocese*, 130 miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of *Evesham*. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Tam*, &c. Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worcester*, 86 miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, and great Cloth Trade. *Sturbridge* is noted for its Free School and Library, and *Kidderminster* for Stuffs. Chief Seats are *Graston*, the Duke of *Surrenburg's*; *Lenchwick*, the Lord *Craven's*; *Grombe Court*, *Aleborough*, *Severn-Stoke*, and *Fickenham Lodge*, the Earl of *Coventry's*.

Workehire,

Is in *York Diocese*, 320 miles in circumference; contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. The Air diverse, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Ridings,

dings, East, North and West, which is the largest. Its Rivers, *Humber*, the conflux of many, *Aire*, *Caldor*, *Dun*, *Derevent*, *Nide*, *Ouse*, *Swale*, *Toune*, *Warf*, *Tics*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, fine Horses, Allom, Jett, Lime, Fish, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures Cloth, Stockings, Knives and Spurs. In the North Riding is a Tract of Land called *Richmondshire*, whose Hills afford Lead, Copper and Pit-Coal. Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Parish-Churches, with many Chappels of Ease, and 49 Towns; the Shire-Town *York*, 150 Miles from *London*, is the second City of *England*, large and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone-Bridge over the River *Ouse*, consisting principally of one huge Arch: 'Tis enclosed with a strong Wall; contains 32 Churches and Chappels, whereof 28 are still in use. Has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbishop's See. This City is governed by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but the of *London*. *Hull*, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is one of the strongest Fortresses of *England*. *Sheffield* is noted for Smith's Trade; *Rotherham* for three Schools; first for Languages, second for Musick, third for Writing: *Knaresborough* for Medicinal Waters: *Doncaster* for knit Waistcoats, Gloves and Stockings: *Leeds* for Clothiers: *Sherborn* for its Free-School: *Pontefract*, *Knaresborough* and *Ripley* for Liquorice: *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spur-makers: *Boroughbridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal Stones, a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its Medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are *Sheffield Manor*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Wressell-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Slingsby Castle*, late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Bolton Castle* and *Bolton Hall*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Thornhill* late Marquis of *Hallifax's*; *Kiveton*, *Thorp-Hall*, *Wales-Hall*, *Hartbill-Hall*, Duke of *Leeds's*; *Snape*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Markingfield*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Mulgrave-Castle*, Duke of *Buckingham's*; *Skipton-Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, *Tankersley*, *Tinsley*, *Hooton-Robert*, *Frier-House*, late Earl of *Strassford's*; *Hendeskell-Castle*, *Grimthorp*, Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Wharfton-Castle*, *Jervaux-Abbey*, Earl of *Ailesbury's*; *Lawnborough*, *Boiten*, *Barden-Tower*, Earl of *Burlington's*; *Hornby-Castle*, *Patrick-Brampton*, *Hackforth*, *Anderby-le-Miers*, *Aston Aughton*, *Wales-Manor*, *Hardwick*, Earl of *Holderness's*; *Cockfild-Hall*, *Oulston-Hall*, *Aldwark*, *Marton*, *Newborough-Abbey*.

Abbey, late Earl of Faulkenberg's; Earby-Hall, Lord Eure's; Aske and Helaugh-Mannor, Lord Wharfen's; Weldrake, Lord Howard of Eserick's; Holm in Spalding-Moor, and Dalton, Lord Langdale's; Wylton-Castle, Lord Cornwallis's.

W A L E S

Is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Anglesey,

IS in the Diocese of Bangor, 80 Miles in circumference; contains about 200000 Acres, and 1840 Houses; An Island compassed by the Irish Sea on all Sides but the South-East, where it is parted from Carnarvan by the River Menai. How barren soever it looks, 'tis nevertheless called *The Mother of Wales* for the plenty of good Wheat it produces, and here are Mill-stones (good store) to grind it. Here, as in Runney-Marsh in Kent, and other Parts of England, are great Timber Trees found lying along under Ground, black like Ebony, and fit for use when dried in the Sun. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish and Fowl. It has 74 Parishes and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaris* 184 Miles from London, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships.

Brecknockshire,

IS in Landaff Diocese, 106 Miles in circumference; contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter Furr. It hath 61 Parishes and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from London; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well-built Town where the Assizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for clothing. Its chief Seats are *Crickhowel-Castle* and *Tretowr's Castle*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*,

Cardiganshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 94 Miles in circumference; contains about 52000 Acres, and 3163 Houses: A plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fish and Lead. In this County are the Famous Silver-Mines of *Bwlch yr Eskir hyr*, out of which the Money which bears the Prince of *Wales's* Arms, viz. the three *Estrich-Feathers* upon its reverse, has been dug. It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tywy*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. 'Tis a large populous Town wall'd about and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*.

Caermarthenshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's* 102 Miles in circumference; contains about 70000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State, 178 miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are *Golden Grove*, and *Emlyn*, the Earl of *Carbury's*.

Carnarbangshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 110 Miles in circumference; contains about 37000 Acres, and 2765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills the highest in all *Wales*, is plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Carnarvan* is the County Town, 180 miles from *London*.

Denbighshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, but the Vale of *Ruthe*, and *Denbigh* it self are in *Bangor* Diocese, 'tis 116 Miles in circumference; contains about 410000 Acres.

and 6398 Houses. The East part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long liv'd. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and near *Ming-lath*, of Lead: It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, the chief *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers; *Frex-ham* has a neat Church and lofty Steeple: *Helt Castle* is the Seat of the Earl of *Derby*.

Flintshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest in *Chester*, 'tis 82 Miles in circumference; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones, and Honey, with which they make good store of Metheglin. It has 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns, *Flint* the Shire Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market, yet it hath a noble Castle, though now 'tis old and ruinous. *St. Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Gajervis* is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being well furnished of it self. *St. Wvinfred's* Well, hard by, is of note for curing Aches and Lamenesses. Over the Head of this Spring is a curious Free-stone Chappel 150 Miles from *London*.

Glamorganshire,

Is in *Landaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. Here are 118 Parishes, and 9 Towns. *Landaff* 226 Miles from *London*, the Bilhop's See, is a City, but so small it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swansey-Castle*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Candiff-Castle*, and *Caerphilly-Castle*, the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coyty-Castle*, the Earl of *Leicester's*. At *Newton* is a Well which swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood encreases.

Merionethshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in circumference; contains about 500000 Acres, and 2590 Houses; extremely mountainous, and the Mountains steepy. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes, and 3 Towns. The chief *Harbch*, 168 Miles from *London*, of note heretofore for its stately Castle.

Montgomeryshire,

Is in two Dioceses, *New-Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvillin* and *Maclynlleth* are in *St. Asaph*, but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*, 'tis 94 Miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses: Delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys, breeds very good Horses, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery* the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis-Castle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, the Marquis of *Powis's*; *Llymore-Lodge*, and *Llyffin*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*.

Pembrokeshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in circumference; contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses. The East part is very pleasant, and the whole County plentiful in all necessaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen. I.* Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is plenty of Fish, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Parishes, and 9 Towns: *Pembroke* the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradesmen, fortified with a Wall and strong Castle; *St. David's* the Episcopal Sec, whose Cathedral Church was eminent for the highest Roof in *England*, was once a City of good account, but now so ruined, that it is not a Market-Town. In this Shire also is contained the Town and County of *Haverford-West*: And *Milford-Haven*, the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

Radnorshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 90 Miles in circumference; contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses: Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, flored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It hath 52 Parishes and 1 Towns. *Radnor* the Shire Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Prestatyn* is a large well-built Town, where the Assizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

Here are in all 25 Cities, 750 great Towns called Market-Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 Miles circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Observations and Calculations of *Gregory King* Esq., lately published by *Dr. Davenant*, that the Rents of the Lands by the Produce of the late Taxes, seem to be near 1 Millions *per Annum*: And that the Houses (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People and Territories of the King of *England* may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one half of those of *France*. And since the whole Annual Expence of the Queen of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions: It will require but an 8th part thereof to maintain 100000 Foot, 30000 Horse, 40000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary.

England without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a year. It is also divided by the Queen's Justices in Eyre of the Forests, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is all Counties upon the *North* and *South* side of *Trent*.

C H A P. IV.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air. THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the cold in Winter is less sharp than in some parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more *Southerly*.

And by reason of the continual Blasts of Wind from Sea, the very often interpoling of Clouds betwixt the Sun and Earth, and the frequent Showers of Rain, the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some parts of the Continent that lieth much more *Northward*, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear for some Months, and not much Wind felt.

As in Summer the gentle Winds and frequent Showers, qualifie all violent Heats and Droughts, and make the Day pleasant; so in Winter the Nights are mostly serene and bright, and the Frosts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plants. In a word, here is no necessity of Stoves in Winter, nor Grottoes in Summer.

Soil.] It is blessed with a very fertile wholsom Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great navigable Rivers; and many more Rivers might easily be made Navigable; and several of late years have been made so. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleasant Hills rising with easie Ascents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Grass, or Wood. The excellency of the *English* Soil may be learn'd (as *Varro* advised of old) from the complexion of the Inhabitants, who therein excel all other Nations, or else from the high value put upon it by the *Romans* and the *Saxons*, who looked upon it as such a precious spot of Ground, that they thought it worthy to be fenced in, like a Garden-Plat, with a mighty

mighty Wall, of fourscore Miles in length, viz. from *Tinmouth* on the *German Sea*, to *Solway-Frith* on the *Irish Sea*, and with a monstrous Dike of ninety Miles, viz. from the mouth of the River *Wye*, to that of the River *Dee*. Lastly, the excellency of her Soil may also be learned from those transcendent Eulogies bestowed on her by ancient and modern Writers, who called *England*, *The Granary of the Western World*, *The Seat of Ceres*, *The inexhaustible Well*, &c. That her Valleys are like *Eden*, her Hills like *Lebanon*, her Springs as *Pisgah*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*: That she is a Paradise of Pleasure, and the Garden of God. "Oh happy and
 "blessed *Britain*! above all Countries in the World, Na-
 "ture hath enriched thee with all the Blessings of Heaven
 "and Earth: Nothing in thee is hurtful to Man's Life, no-
 "thing wanting in thee that is desirable; insomuch that
 "thou seemest another World placed besides, or without
 "the great World, merely for the delight and pleasure of
 "Mankind.

Commodities.] As it is divided from the rest of the World, so by reason of its great abundance of all things necessary for the Life of Man, it may without the Contribution of any part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neighbouring Countries.

Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiget mercis.

First, For wholsom substantial Food, what plenty every where is here of Sheep, Oxen, Swine, Fallow-Deer, Conies, and Hares? It wants not Red-Deer, Goats, nor Roes. What abundance are here of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons? Of Partridge, Pheasants, Plovers, Teals, Thrushes, Merles, Field-fares, Ousles, or Black-birds, Larks, Wild-Ducks, Wild-Geese, Coal-Geese, Swans, Wogens. Peacocks, Buntings, Snipes, Quails, Woodcocks, Lapwings.

It wants not Sandling, Knot, Curlew, Bayning, Dottel, Roe, Cur, Ruff, Maychit, Stint, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Red-thanks, Rails, and Wheat ears, Herons, Cranes, Bitterns, Bustards, Puffins, Godwits, Heath-cocks, Moor pouts, or Grouse-Thrushes, and Throstles.

Then for Fish, what plenty of Salmon, Trout, Lamperns, Loches, Gudgeons, Carps, Tenches, Lampreys, Pikes, Perches, Eels, Breems, Roches, Dace, Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mulletts, Kingstones, Dorees.

D +

What

What great abundance of Herrings, which in former times kept themselves altogether about *Norway*, but of late take their Rounds about *Midsummer* to *Scotland*, *July* to *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, afterwards to the *Thames* mouth, and so round about by *Ireland* back into the North Seas in incredible Shoals; as on these Coasts are likewise of Mackrel, Whittings, Cods, Gurnets, Haddocks, Pilchards, Sprats, Oysters for goodness and number almost incredible? We have great plenty likewise of Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Mussels, Cockles, Escalops, Cray-fish, &c.

We want not Soles, Conger, Turbots, Scate, Thorn-backs, Mades, Smelts, &c.

How doth *England* abound with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine and Pleasure?

The Fields are sufficiently full of Tares, Vetches, Clover-grass, Hop-Clover, Saint-foin, Ray-grass, Trefoil, Cinque-foil, Hops, Woad, Flax, Hemp, Rape-seed, Lucern, *Dantzick* Flax, Canary-seed, Mustard-seed, &c.

For Drinks, *England* abounds with Beer, Ale, Sider, Perry, Metheglin and Mede, Brandy, made either of Mault or Apples, &c.

Here is great plenty of excellent Fruit. Fields, Woods and Hedges are stored with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Wall-nuts, Small-nuts, Chest-nuts, Filberts, Strawberries, Bullace, Slows, Crabs for Verjuice, Blackberries, Huckleberries, Dewberries, Elderberries, Services, and the like.

But in Orchards and Gardens you have for Apples, the Pippin, *Kentish*, *Kirton*, *Golden*, *Russet*, *Holland*, *French*, *Pearmain*, *Reinet*, *Deux-ans*, or *John*, *Queening*, *Greening*, *Julyflower*, *Harvey-Apple*, *Marigold*, *Early ripe Junettings*, and *Codlings*, and innumerable many excellent sorts for Sider, as *Red-streak*, *Genet-Moyle*, &c. For Pears, the *Summer* and *Winter Bon-Chrétienne*, the *Bergamot*, *Poppering*, *Beurre des Rois*, *Orange*, *Greenfield*, *Windfor*, *Lording*, *Messire-Jean*, *Sugar*, *Musque*, *Catherine*, *Warden*, and forty others.

For Plums, *Pear-plum*, *Arline*, *Damsons*, *Damazens*, *Musfel*, *Perdrigon*, *Date*, *Imperial*, *S. Julian*, *Morocco*, *Great Anthony*, *Turkey*, &c.

Cherries : May Cherries Kentish, Black Cherries, Flemish, Carnation, Morella, Black Duke, Hartlib, Cornelians, Black Heart, Morocco, Egriot, &c.

Peaches : Nutmeg, Isabella, Newington, Muscat, Violet, Roman, Rambouillet, Crown, Bourdeaux, Malacoton, Mignon, Aiberge, Syon, Orleans, &c.

Apricots, divers sorts.

Nectarines : Murry, Tawney, Red, Roman, Green, Yellow.

Grapes : Ambois, Burgundian, Corinth, Cluster-Grapes, Frontinac, Muscats, Early-blew, Raison, Parsley, &c.

Figs : Scio, White and Purple, Yellow, Dwarf, Blew, &c.

Quinces : Barbary, Brunswick, Portugal.

Gooseberries : Chrystal, Early-red, Amber, English, Yellow, White, Dutch.

Corinths all sorts.

Strawberries : Common Wood, English Garden, Virginian, White Coped, Long, Red, Green, Scarlet, Polonian.

All sorts of *Raspis*, *Mulberries*, *Berberries*, *Medlers*, *Services*, *Quinces*, *Filberts*, &c.

The Kitchen-Garden affords many excellent Dishes, not only of pleasant Fruit, but of substantial Food; as Asparagus, Artichoaks, Alifanders, Beans, Kidney and Lupine Beans of all sorts; Beets, Cabbage, Cardons, Carrots, Cauly-flowers, Clary, Cucumbers, Endive, Gourds of all sorts, Lettuce of all sorts, amongst them that delicious one of Selesia, thrives here as if it were its original Soil. Melons of all sorts, Mekins, Parsnips, Pease of all sorts, Potatoes, Pompions, Radish of all sorts, Rochambole, Scirrets, Scorzenera, Sellery, Savoy, Turnips.

Nor doth every common Olitory want Baulm, Basil, Borrage, Bugloss, Chervil, Cole-worts, Corn-Salad, Cresses all sorts, Fennel, Garlick, Hyssop, Horse-Reddish, Lavender, Leeks, Marjoram, Marigold, Mint, Nausturtium's, Onions, Parsley, Purslain, Penyroial; all sorts of Pot-herbs, and edible Roots, and Salad; Rosemary, Sage, Savoury, Scurvy-grass, Shallot, Spinnage, Succory, Sorrel, Thyme.

The Flower-Garden hath Africans, Alaternus, Agnus castus, Almond-Trees, Aloes, Amaranth, Amomum Plinii, Anemonies, Arbutus, Auricula's, Balsomina, Balsamum Mas, Barba Jovis, Belvedere, Bottles, Box, Chalcedon, Candytufts, Canna Indica, Capsicum, Carnations, Chamæ-Iris, Chamæ-læ

læa, Cistus, Cloves, Colchicum, Columbine, Convolvulus, Crocus, Cedrus Libani, Crown Imperial, Cyanus, Cyclamen, Cypress, Cytisus, Daffodils; Exoticks and Evergreens of innumerable many sorts; Foxgloves, French Marigolds, Fraxinella, Fritillaria, Firs, Gentianella, Geranium, Gladiolus, Hedysarum, Hepatica, Hollyhoc, Holly-striped, Humble Plant, Hony-suckles, Hyacinth, Jasmynes, Iris, Junquills, Larks-spur, Lentiscus, Lillies, Limon-Trees. Lupines all sorts, Lychnis, Laurels, Laurustinus, Laburnums, Marum, Syriacum, Martagon, Matricaria, Mezerion, Mirabile Peru, Muscaris Muscipula, Myrtils all sorts, Nigella, Oleander, Orange-Trees, Olive-Trees, Peonies, Passion-flower, Polyanthæa, Phillyrea, Pinks, Pomegranate, Pomum amoris, Poppies double, Pyracantha, Platanus, Primula, Ranunculus, Roses all sorts, besides the monthly Rose, blowing in the midst of Winter; Sea Ragwort, Spanish Broom, Sena, Stock-Gilly-flowers, Sweet Scabious, Sweet Sultan, Sweet-Williams, Sensitive Plant, Tragacantha, Tulips, Tuberose, Valerian, Venus Looking-Glass, Navel-wort, Violets, Wall-Flowers, &c.

But many of the Exoticks are housed in Winter; and if so, there is scarce any Plant in the World but will thrive here, witness the *Indian Fig-tree*, bearing ripe Fruit: and many other curious Exotick Plants in these two celebrated Physick Gardens, that of the University of Oxford, and of the London Apothecaries in Chelfcy, not to mention divers others.

The Woods are not only stock'd with large and durable Timber Trees and Pollards, Alder, Ash, Beech, Birch, Black-cherry-Tree, Chestnut, Holly, Oak, Yew, &c. but every where with medicinal Herbs which grow plentifully likewise in every Ferrest, Lawns, Shaft and Hedge; and what of Physick Drugs the Woods and Fields want, the Good-wife's Garden for the most part supplies.

Alehoof, Angelica, Annis, Adders-tongue, Avens, Betony, Birthwort, Bistort, Broom, Bryony, Burnet, Brooklime, Bloodwort, Bugle; Camomil, Carduus, Centory, Comfrey, Celandine, Cammock, Colts-foot, Cowslip-flowers, Cummin; Dane-wort, Dill, Dodder, Drop-wort, Devils-bit; Egrimony, Elder, Epithymum, Eye-bright, Enulacampane; Fennel, Fleawort, Fumitory, Feaver-tue; Germander, Gromel, Hellebore, Hore-hound, Harts-tongue; Juniper, Ivy; Knee-holm, Knot-grass; Lungwort, Liver-wort, Lilly of
the

the Valley ; Madder, Maiden-hair, Mallows, Melilot, Mistletoe of Oak and Hazel, beside that on Fruit Trees, Mugwort, Mouse-ear ; Orris ; Plantain, Polypody, Pelitory of the Wall, Poppies ; Rosa-folis, Rue, Rhubarb ; St. Johnswort, Spurge, Saxifrage, Scabious, Scordium ; Tormentil, Tanfie : Violets, Vervein ; Wormwood, Wild-Time, Wood-sorrel, &c.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continuance, by reason of the clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* these 400 Years.

Then for *Raiment*, *England* produceth generally not only very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better conditioned against Wind and Weather ; but also such great abundance of Wool, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are clothed therewith ; but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of the *English Wool*, that then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *English Wool*, was in those Days kept) he instituted (as some write) that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, at this Day in highest Esteem with the whole House of *Austria*.

The Wool of *Lemster*, *Cotswold*, and the *Ile of Wight*, when truly manufactured by the *English Clothiers*, doth for softness and fineness, vie with the choicest Silks ; and altho' *Spanish Wool* bears a Name amongst us, as a thing *far fetch'd and dear bought* ; yet the Clothiers and Merchants know that the greatest part of that Wool, which when manufactured, they call *Spanish Cloth*, doth grow in *England* ; and so absolutely necessary is *English Wool* to the making of good Cloth, that the *French* can make no Work of their own Wool, without about one part in three of ours is mixt with it ; so that the Fable of the *Golden Fleece* hath its Moral in *England*, our Fleeces producing so much Riches to us.

The Yearly produce of Wool in *England*, is calculated by the abovementioned Dr. *Davenant* and G. King Esq ; at 2 Millions Sterling : And when manufactured at 8 Millions, whereof 3 quarters for Home Consumption, and a 4th part for Exportation.

This

This abundance and cheapness of Wool in *England* proceeds not only from the goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create a charge of constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, called *Feders Earth*, is no where else produced in that abundance and excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, although there hath been much Linnen imported, with much Paper, and fine Paper made of Linnen, to the shame and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and tolerably fine Paper made in several places of *England*: and the Paper-Makers are incorporated by a Royal Patent into a Society. The same Encouragement hath also the incorporated Linnen Manufacture; whereof we are capable of making so much as not to send abroad for any, if the Wisdom of the Government had not thought fit to reserve the Encouragement of that Manufacture for *Ireland*, a Country much more proper for it, and to promote the Woollen Manufacture here at Home.

Beside, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather for all sorts of Uses, insomuch that the poorest People wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all; whilst the poorest of our Labourers have not only Shoes, but good strong Leather Boots too, to preserve 'em from Cold when they work in Ditches or other wet Places.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor *Ardoise* or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Mortar nor Lime, Lead nor Glass.

For *Firing*, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost every where to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf. In many Places of *England*, a Horse-load of good Sea-coal is bought for Two-pence, and a great Waggon-load of Oaken Billeting for a Crown.

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where such Knee-Timber, (as they call it) for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, viz. *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on

the *Severn*, and *Windsor-Forest* on the *Thames*. We have likewise great store of Iron to make serviceable and durable Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, and all other Uses. For War, for Coach and Waggon, for Travelling Pads, Hunting and Racing, no where greater plenty of Horses; also for Plough and Pack-Carriage; insomuch as Mules and Asses so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*. Here are great Numbers likewise of excellent milch-Cows; every Peasant almost who rents but ten or twelve Acres of Land, keeps a Horse or Mare to ride upon, and one or two good Cows to supply his family with Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese. And here it may be of Note to Foreigners, that Geldings are used more than Stone-Horses twenty to one, as being more easily kept, and not so subject to Accidents, and are also more convenient for Horsemen that travel upon the Road.

Here are Dogs of all sorts, sizes and uses, as Mastiffs, Grey-hounds, Spaniels for Land and Water. Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter; Terriers, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting-Dogs, Curs, Turn-Spits, little Lap-dogs, &c. The Bear and Bull-dog Mastiffs, seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of their size in the World; one of 'em will encounter singly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and not give over to the last Breath of Life. Our Game-Cocks likewise are so stout and hardy, that if two of 'em are well match'd, they both become dying Conquerors by slaying one another; but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that (as if Courage were more natural to the Climate than to the Creature) if they are carried into another Countrey, after some considerable time they degenerate. Cats are here very curious to the Eye, the *Cyprus* and *Tabby* Cats especially. Here are likewise divers sorts of Hawks, as the *Faulcon*, *Lanar*, *Lanaret*, *Lanius*, *Sparrow-hawks*, &c.

Moreover, *England* produceth besides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass: much Alum, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Peter, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, &c. and divers other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver, yielding more in their small quantities of Oar, and therefore richer than those of *Paros* in the *West-Indies*, whence the King of *Spain* hath most of his

his Silver; those yielding usually but one Ounce and half of Silver in one hundred Ounces of Oar; whereas these in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancashire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, yield ordinarily six or eight Ounces *per Cent.* but most of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear, which is otherwise in *Potosi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Shropshire*, *Derbyshire*; and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by Stool or Urine; as at *Tunbridge*, *Ebham*, *Scarborough*, *Astres*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cocham*, *Shooters-hill*, *Richmond*, and *Hampsted*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the Southern and middle parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once designed by King *James* the first; but a great part of the Natives, prone to Navigation, supplying *England* at a very cheap rate with all sorts of Wines, Silks, and all other Foreign Commodities, (according to that of an ancient Poet,

*Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid desiderat usus,
Ex te proveniunt, vel aliunde tibi.)*

it hath been found far better Husbandry to employ *English* Ground rather for producing Wool, Corn and Cattle, for which it is most proper.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet generally there is no one Country under Heaven, whose Air is better stored with Birds and Fowls; Seas, Rivers and Ponds with Fish; Fields with all sorts of Corn; the Pastures with Cattle; the Forests, Parks, Warrens and Woods, with wild Beasts (only for Recreation and Food;) the Mines with Metals, Coals, Alabaster, Marble, Free-Stone, and other Minerals; the Country Farms with Hens, Capons, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Peacocks, Dove-houses, Fish-ponds, Coney-Warrens, Pigs, Milk, Fruit, &c. Where are fewer ravenous and hurtful Beasts, fewer venomous Serpents, or noisome Flies and Vermin, fewer Droughts, Inundations or Dearths; fewer unwholesome Serenes, pestilential Airs, tempestuous Hurricanes, subterraneous Fires, burning Mountains, or destructive Earthquakes: And altho' a Pestilence hath formerly visited us once in about twenty Years, (yet never but when the Contagion hath been brought hither from other Countries.) Go

praised 'tis now 38 Years since we felt that Calamity, and God grant it may never more return. In a word, where is there greater Abundance of all things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food? insomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consum'd in *England* by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times the number of People. Add to all this; That being encompassed with the Sea, and well furnished with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for Safety and Security (which is no small Praise) all the neighbouring Countries, if not all the Countries in the World; and needs not much to fear any Nation but only that which grows potent in Shipping; for they only can deprive us of our main Security, and of an Island can make us a Continent.

C H A P. V.

Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character.

Inhabitants. *ENGLAND* hath been possessed by five several Nations, and coveted by many more; and no wonder so fair and rich a Lady should have many Lovers, it being a Country (as was said of the Tree in the midst of Paradise) *good for Food, pleasant to the Eyes, and to be desired.* Whereas the Highlands of *Scotland*, *Biscay*, *Switzerland*, and other like Countries, continue still in the possession of the *Aborigines*, of the first that laid Claim to them, none since judging it worth their pains to dispossess them.

The first Inhabitants in *England* are believed to be the *Britains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; (See a late Book entitl'd *l'Antiquité de la Nation et de la Langue des Celtes* by Mr. *Pezron*, as also the *Archæologia Britanica* by the Ingenious Mr. *Edward Lhwyd*, Keeper of the *Ashmolean Laboratory* in *Oxford*;) subdued after by the *Romans*, who, by reason of their Troubles nearer home, were constrain'd to abandon this Country about

about 400 years after Christ; whereupon the *Picts*, Inhabitants of *Scotland*, invading the *Britains*, they call to their aid the *Saxons*, who chasing away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britains*: But these not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles and Attempts to recover thir lost Liberties and Country, retired, or were driven, some of them into *Britaigne* in *France*, (from whence some think they first came) but most of them into the two utmost *Western* barren and mountainous parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons* *Walishland*, as the *Germans* still call *Italy* *Welshland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Country of *Britains*, *Le Pais de Galles*.

The *Saxons* solely possessed of all the best parts of this Isle, were for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English* Blood at this day is a mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Tincture of *Danish*, *Roman*, and *British* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an exact account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made. *

England contains, according to the accurate Calculation of the judicious Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed Anno 1693. 1175951 Houses. Now allowing to each House, one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7055706 Souls, and amongst them 1000000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13500000, or at the most 15000000, of which 270000 are Church-men, besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* being scarce 20000.

Their Language.] The *English* Tongue being at present much refined, exceeding copious, expressive and significant, (by reason of a liberty taken by the Natives, of borrowing out of all other Languages what ever might conduce thereunto) is (as their Blood) a mixture, chiefly of the Old *Saxons* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the Old *Norman*, (a Dialect of the *French*) not without some favour of the *Britains*, *Romans*, and *Danes* Languages.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their *Tongue*, the *Latin*, to be generally used in this Country.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their Language where-soever they seated themselves.

The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* *Tongue* to be learned at School by the *Saxons*; and for a long time, till 36 of *Edward* the Third, Laws, Statutes, Pleadings, Sermons, Schools, Writings, were in *French*.

The *Latin* *Tongue* at present is made use of in Court-Rolls, Records, Processes of Courts, in Charters, Commissions, Patents, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes are still kept in that Language.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most Nouns Appellative, and a great part of the *Verbs*.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are still written the Common Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law Exercises, are wholly *French*; Declarations upon Original Writs, all Records are written in *French*; some old Statutes are still in that *Tongue*: In Parliament the Assent or Dissent to Bills, made by the King Lords or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Hawking, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, &c. are still *French*.

[Character.] The Natives of *England*, by reason of the temperate Climate, mild Air, plenty of wholsom Food; and the use of Beer rather than Wine, are commonly tall and big of Stature, if compared with Southern Nations. They are fair, especially the Women, whose Beauties are lasting, Shapes fine, Mien agreeable, Air sweet and charming. Both Sexes are here well proportioned in Body, and graceful in Carriage: Grave, well-spoken, prudent, modest, free, sincere, pleasant, ingenious: The Men are strong, courageous, warlike, (*Bellicosissimi*, saith *Bodin* the *French* Politician) resolute, enterprizing, constant, not knowing how to fly in Battel: Liberal to Prodigality, open-hearted, hard to be provoked, yet when exasperated, stomachful till satisfaction be given, and then they are ealie to be reconciled: They are sumptuous and splendid, great lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous and beneficent, learned, sagacious, grateful: They are thought to be wanting in Industry, excepting Mechanicks, wherein they are of all Nations the

greatest Improvers) Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and which is most of all to be deplored, Contentedness: but these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled by any People in the World.

The Women are tender, chaste, constant, prudent, loyal, industrious, passionately loving to their Relations, especially their Husbands and Children, even to Fondness: They are not without Vanity (particularly in Cloaths, being changeable in their Fashions and Furniture, which is sometimes prodigal) pretensions to Satyr, Raillery, and the like: But no Women out-do 'em in Modesty, Clemency, Simplicity, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, good Humour, Cleanliness; and that which crowns all the rest, in the sincerity and zeal of Religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that as a noble Critick observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of a warm and elevated Genius, of brisk and solid Parts, apprehensive and subtle; successful in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of old, especially, as I said, Mechanicks; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond sea but are here improved to a greater height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, &c. The late Queen had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth a thousand pound, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty, nay a hundred pound a Lock. Watches so curious, that one part of the Movement of a Repeating Watch comes to ten pound, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty pound a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send them into foreign Countries, so valuable and so inimitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Ballances, Sea-Compasses, &c. Why should I mention the various Musical *Automata*, in which a very agreeable Consort is performed

by Clock-work ? the late great Improvements in making Glass ; of polishing the insides of great Iron Guns ; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the bottom of the Sea ; in fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 years ago : And many other noble Inventions and Improvements ; as weaving Silk-Stockings ; Mills of all sorts, *Mortlack* Tapestry, Earthen Ware of *Fulham*, Speaking Trumpets, Air Pumps, making of Lustreing, Engines for raising of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linnen, Paper ; making Damask, Linnen, watering Silks ; the way of separating Gold from Silver ; Boulting Mills, Lanthorns of divers sorts, Cane Chairs, making Horn-ware, &c.

The Natives will endure long and hard Labour, inso-much that after 12 hours hard work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such like vehement Exercise, for their Recreation.

They are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. A Man is not here accounted Old till 70, not very Old till 80 ; 'tis no very extraordinary thing to come to 90 ; and here are several who get their Livelihood by Handicraft Work at 100 and upwards. Not many years ago, 8 old Men danced a Morrice-Dance, all living in one Manour in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 800 years ; and in the year 1635, dyed old *Parr*, aged 152, who lived in 10 Reigns. And in the year 1671 dyed *Henry Jenkins* of *Turkshire*, aged 168 years. But such long Livers were born of healthy Parents, and lived temperate Lives, whereas on the other side by reason of intemperance, there is no part of the World wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

CH A P. VI.

Of Religion.

THE Christian Religion was planted in *England*, *Tempore ut scimus* (saith *Gildas*) *summo Tiberii Caesaris*, which by Computation, will fall to be five Years before

St. Peter came to *Rome*, and about five Years after the death of Christ.

It is also affirmed by some, That immediately after St. Stephen's Death, and the Jews dispersion, *Joseph of Arimathea*, with twelve others here preached and died: That the first Fabrick of a Christian Church or Temple in all the World, was at *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire*, 31 Years after Christ's death; but some better Authorities speak of *Simon Zelotes* and *Aristobulus*, mentioned by St. Paul, their preaching the Gospel here, and sealing it with their Martyrdom. Afterwards, Anno 180, the Christian Faith was here professed (as 'tis said) by publick Authority under King *Lucius*, the first Christian King in the World, and with Christianity, no doubt came in the Episcopal Government, as may be seen in the Catalogue of *British Bishops*: And it is certain, that at the Council of *Arles*, Anno 347, there were three Archbishops of *England*, viz. of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*; whereof the first had for his Province under him the *South*; the second, all the *North*; and the third, all beyond *Severn*, or the *West* part of this Island. Under these three Archbishops, there were reckoned about that Age, twenty eight Bishops, all which did observe the Customs and Orders of the *Greek* or *Eastern* Churches, and particularly that of *Easter*, different from the *Latin* Customs, or *Western* Churches, notwithstanding *Victor*, Bishop of *Rome* Anno 200, had excommunicated all Churches that did so; nor did they acknowledge *Rome* to be the Mother of the *Britannick* Church. We were obedient to Christianity when we were Strangers to *Rome*: *Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca Christo verò subdita*, Tertul. adv. Jud. cap. 7. And if the Gospel was received here sooner than in *France* or *Spain*, it is one reason why we should have the Precedence. *Britain* was then a Patriarchal Jurisdiction in Substance, though perhaps not in Name, and so continued, until about the year 596, when *Austin* the Monk, sent hither from *Rome*, by Pope *Gregory* the Great, assisted by the Fraud of 40 other Monks, and by the Power of the then Heathen *Anglo Saxons* (who had long before driven the *Britains* into *Wales*) and their King *Ethelbert*, whom he had converted to the Christian Faith, constrained the *British* Bishops, here being then but seven, besides the Archbishop of *Caerleon*, to submit themselves to the Bishop of *Rome*, not without the Massacre of 1200 Religious Persons at *Bangor*, who had opposed the Introduction

introduction of Papal Authority ; so soon began the bloody Game here in *England*. After which by the Connivence or Condescensions of the successive *Saxon* or *Norman* Kings, this Church was in some things subjected to the Bishop of *Rome*, as its Patriarch or Primate : But since *England* hath become one entire Monarchy, none of our Kings ever subjected themselves to any foreign Power, either Spiritual or Temporal, till King *John*, persecuted in the midst of his Barons War by the Pope, resigned his Crown to *Pandulphus* the Pope's Legate, and took it again from him as from the Pope: But, (as Sir *Thomas Smith* saith, from whom I have borrowed divers Passages in this Treatise,) " That Act being never ratified by Parliament, was never of any force " to bind this Realm, *Com. W. of Eng. pag. 20.* However, it could never free it self from Papal Usurpation, until *Hen. VIII.* by his Royal Authority (as he and all other Kings might remove their Chancellors or other Officers, and dispose of their Offices to others) did remove the Primacy or Metropolitanship from the See of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*; as being far more agreeable to civil Policy and Prudence, that such a high Power should be placed rather in a Subject of our own Nation, than in a Sovereign Prince (for so is the Pope over several Territories in *Italy*) and he far remote beyond the Seas: Which ejection of the Pope's Authority was not done, as in other Nations, by popular Fury and Faction, but by the mature deliberate Counsel of godly and learned Divines assembled in Convocation, with the expresse Authority of the King, and ratified by the Three States in Parliament.

The Minds of *English* Christians thus delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny of the Bishop of *Rome*, and the Dignity of *English* Kings from the Spiritual Slavery under him, King *Edward* the Sixth, and (after a direful interval of Queen *Mary's* Reign) Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, and the Clergy, took this Occasion more fully to reform the many Abuses and Errors crept into the Church, in length of time, by the great negligence and corruption of Governours ; wherein the Wisdom of the *English* Reformers, had been to be admired to all Posterity, had not the Enemy sowed Sacrilegious Tares in this large Field of Reformation, which setting aside the yet unexpiated Robberies of Church-Lands and Goods, committed in those times by the insatiable Avarice

rice of prevailing Courtiers, was thus in all other Respects, piously and prudently managed.

First, lest that (as often happens in indiscreet Purges, and where ever only the People hath been the Reformers) the *good* should be taken away with the *bad*; care was taken to retain all that could lawfully and conveniently be retained in the *Romish* Liturgy or Mass-Book, in their Ceremonials and Canons; to take out all the Gold, and to reject only the Dross: And it was resolved not to separate farther from the Church of *Rome* in Doctrine or Discipline, than that Church had separated from what she was in her purest times. For Doctrine they embraced that excellent Counsel of the Prophet, *State super vias antiquas, & videte quenam sit via recta, & ambulate in ea*; they made a stand, and took a view of the purest primitive Christian times, and thence saw which was the right way, and followed that.

For the Discipline of this Reformed Church, they considered what it was in the purest times of the first good Christian Emperors; for the times of Persecution (before Temporal Princes embraced the Christian Faith) as they were most excellent times for Doctrine and Manners; to very improper, and unfit for a Pattern or Example of outward Government and Policy. And had this Justice, Prudence and Divine Policy been used in our neighbouring Reformed Churches, doubtless they had seen a far more plentiful Harvest.

The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in express Words of the Holy Scripture, in the 39 Articles, agreed upon in a Synod at *London* 1562, and the Book of Homilies.

The Worship and Discipline is seen in the Liturgy and Book of Canons; by all which it will appear to impartial Foreign Eyes, that the Church of *England* may warrantably be said to be the most exact and perfect Pattern of all the Reformed Churches in the World; and whosoever is so happy as to be a true Son of this Church, must confess, that it is the most Solid, Incorrupt, Innocent, Charitable, Humble, Learned, the most Primitive, most Decent and Regular Church in Christendom; That her Doctrine is *built upon the Prophets and Apostles*, according to the Explication of the ancient Fathers; the Government truly Apostolical, and in all essential parts thereof, of Divine Institution;

The Liturgy, an extract of the best Primitive Forms ; the Ceremonies few, but necessary, and such as tend only to Decency and increase of Piety : That she stands upon the whole, and (nothing but the) true Catholick Foundation according to the Scripture, and the four first general Councils ; that she adheres closely to Tradition truly Universal ; that is, doth willingly receive, *quod ab omnibus, quod ubique, quod semper receptum fuit* ; which is the old Rule of Catholicism ; so that none can say more truly with *Tertullian* than the *English*, *in ea regula incedimus quam Ecclesia ab Apostolis, Apostoli a Christo, Christus a Deo accepit*. Search all the Religions in the World, none will be found more consonant to God's Word for Doctrine, nor to the Primitive Example for Government ; none will be found that ascribes more to God, or that constitutes more firm Charity amongst Men ; none will be found so excellent, not only to the Community, as Christians ; but also in the special Notion, as Reformed : for it keepeth the middle way, between the Pomp of Superstitious Tyranny, and the meannells of Fanatick Anarchy.

In two Points the Church of *England* is truly transcendent : First, it hath the grand Mark of the true Church, which most *European* Churches seem to want, and that is, Charity towards other Churches ; for it doth not so engross Heaven to its own Professors, as to damn all others to Hell. Secondly, it is the great Glory of the *English* Protestant Church, that it never resisted Authority, nor engaged in Rebellion, nor ever allowed of taking up Arms without lawful Authority, or invincible Necessity, in which only, known and universally acknowledged Laws and Constitutions are to direct ; that it did ever maintain the Primitive Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance ; a Praise, that makes much to her Advantage, in the Minds of all those who have read or heard of the dismal and devillish effects of the Holy League in *France* by Capists, the Holy League and Covenant of Puritans in *Scotland*, and the Solemn League and Covenant of Presbyterians in *England*.

As for the Scandal begotten by the late Troubles, and Murder of King *Charles* the First, which some of the *Romish* Incendiaries endeavour to throw upon the *English* Religion ; it hath been sufficiently manifested, that not one Person that was a known Favourer, and Practicer of that

Religion as now by Law established in *England*, was any way an Abetter of that horrid Murther ; for that our Religion neither gives such Rules, nor ever did set such Examples ; nor indeed can that be truly said to be an Act, either of the Parliament or People of *England*, but only of a few wretched Miscreants, Sons of *Belial*, that had no fear of God before their Eyes. In a word, here is nothing wanting in order to Salvation : We have the Word of God, both Old and New Testament in the vulgar Tongue ; the Faith of the Apostles, the Creeds of the Primitive Church, the Articles of the four first General Councils, a Holy Liturgy, and due Administration of Sacraments. We teach Faith and Repentance, and the necessity of Good Works, and strictly exact the severity of a Holy Life. We are taught Obedience to God, to be ready to part with all for his Sake, to honour his most Holy Name, to worship him at the mention of his Name, to confess his Attributes, and frequent his Ordinances ; to have Places, Times, Persons, and Revenues consecrated and set apart for the Service and Worship of our Great God, Creator of Heaven and Earth.

We hold a charitable Respect towards all Christians : We confess our Sins to God, and to our Brethren, whom we have offended, and to God's Ministers and Priests, in cases of Scandal, or of a troubled Conscience ; and they duly absolve the penitent Soul. We have an uninterrupted Succession of Reverend, Learned, and Pious Bishop's, who Ordain Priests and Deacons, Consecrate Churches, Confirm the Baptized at a due Age, Bless the People, intercede for them, Visit oft their respective Dioceses, taking care of all Churches, that they be served with as good and able Pastors as the small Maintenance can invite ; keep Hospitality as *St. Paul* admonisheth, and Preach as often as occasion requireth.

An ABSTRACT

Of the ARTICLES of the Church of England which are
a Summary of its Doctrine

1. **T**HE Unity of the Godhead, and Trinity of Persons
2. That the second Person, *The Word was made Flesh*
being in two distinct Natures, and one undivided Person:
Christ, very God, and very Man; who suffered, was cruci-
fied, dead, and buried; a Sacrifice to God for original
and actual Sin.

3. That he descended into Hell.

4. That he arose again from Death, and ascended into
Heaven, and shall return again to judge all Men at the
last Day.

5. That the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and
the Son; of the same Substance, Majesty and Glory; very
and eternal God.

6. That the Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary
to Salvation, viz. these Books, which are Canonical:
Gen. Exod. Levit. Numb. Deut. Josh. Judg. Ruth, 1 of Sam.
2 of Sam. 1 of Kings, 2 of Kings, 1 of Chron. 2 of Chron.
1 of Esdras, 2 of Esdras, Esther, Job, Psalms, Prov. Eccles.
Cont. four greater Prophets, twelve less Prophets.

The *Apocryphal* are to be read for Example of Life, and
Instruction of Manners; viz. third and fourth of *Esdras*,
Tobit, Judith, the rest of *Esther*, *Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Ba-*
ruch, Song of the three Children, History of Sullannah, of Bell
and the Dragon, Prayer of Manasses, first and second Book
of *Maccabees*.

That all the Books of the *New Testament* as commonly re-
ceived, are Canonical.

7. That the *Old Testament* doth agree with the *New*, in
offering Eternal Life by the Mediatorship of Christ: That
the old Fathers look'd farther than on transitory Promises;
and that altho' the Ceremonial and Ritual Law doth not
still bind, yet the Moral Commandments do.

8. That the three Creeds, viz. of the Apostles, *Nicene*,
and *Athanasian*, ought thoroughly to be believed, and may
be warranted out of Scripture.

9. That

9. That Original Sin is the Corruption of every Man's Nature, and a continual Propensity to Evil, deserving God's Wrath.

10. That we can do no good Works without the Grace of God by Christ preventing us.

11. That we are justified only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own Works.

12. That good Works, acceptable to God in Christ do necessarily spring out of a true Faith, which is known by 'em as a Tree by its Fruit.

13. That no Works done before the Grace of, Christ, and Inspiration of his Holy Spirit, are good.

14. That the Doctrine of *Supererogation* (to wit, that there are Good Works which God hath not commanded) is false.

15. That Christ alone was without Sin, and all of us offend in many things.

16. That after Baptism and the Holy Ghost received, a Man may fall into deadly Sin, and by the Grace of God may again arise, repent, amend, and be forgiven.

17. That some are predestinated of God to Life eternal by Christ; such are called accordingly, and through Grace, obeying the Call, are justified freely. That as the Consideration of Predestination is comfortable and beneficial to Spiritual Men, so it is of dangerous Concern to Carnal Men: And that we must receive God's Promises as they are reveal'd, and acquiesce in his Will as it is declared in Holy Writ.

18. That no Man can be saved by living up to the Rules of any Law or Sect, but only by the Name of Jesus Christ.

19. That the visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly ministred: And that the Church of *Rome* hath err'd in matters of Faith, as some other ancient Churches have done.

20. That the Church hath Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith, yet cannot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to God's Word, or expound in one place of Scripture repugnant to another, or enforce any thing to be believed for necessity of Salvation, beside what is in Holy Writ.

21. That general Councils are not to meet without the Will of Princes ; That they may err, and sometimes have err'd ; nor have they Authority to ordain any thing as necessary to Salvation, but out of Holy Scripture.

22. That the *Romish* Doctrines of Purgatory, Pardons, Worship of Images, Relicks and Invocation of Saints, cannot be warranted by Scripture, but are rather repugnant to the Word of God.

23. That no Man ought to preach publickly, or administer the Sacraments, unless he be lawfully called, and sent thereto by publick Church Authority.

24. That praying, or administering the Sacraments in an unknown Tongue, is repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church.

25. That Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are not only Badges or Tokens of Christianity, but rather sure Witness, and effectual Signs of Grace, and God's good Will towards us. That the two Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are Baptism and the Supper of the Lord ; and that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and extream Unction are not Gospel Sacraments, having no visible Sign or Ceremony in the Gospel. That the Sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon, or carried about in Procession, but for a due use, and that they have a wholesome effect only upon worthy Receivers, and a quite contrary to others.

26. That the unworthiness of Ministers make none of Christ's Ordinances ineffectual to worthy Receivers.

27. That Baptism is a visible Sign and Seal of Regeneration ; and that the Baptism of young Children is most agreeable with the Institution of Christ.

28. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to worthy Communicants, a partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ : That Transubstantiation cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to it : That the Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten only after an Heavenly and Spiritual manner by Faith ; and that this Sacrament was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved ; carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.

29. That the wicked are not in this Sacrament Partakers of Christ ; but rather to their Condemnation, do eat and drink the Sign of so great a thing.

30. That

30. That the Cup is not to be denied to the Laity.

31. That the one Oblation of Christ, as a Propitiation and Satisfaction for Sin, was finished upon the Cross; and that the *Popish* Sacrifices of Masses were blasphemous.

32. That Marriage of Priests is not unlawful.

33. That the Conversation of Persons excommunicated; is to be avoided.

34. That Traditions and Ceremonies are variable, according to the Authority of every particular and National Church.

35. That the second Book of Homilies contains that Doctrine which is godly and wholesome.

36. That the Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and ordering of Priests and Deacons, set forth in the time of *Edward* the Sixth, is religious and godly; and they that are Consecrated and Ordained according to the same Rites, are rightly, orderly and lawfully Consecrated and Ordained.

37. That the Sovereign Person in this Realm, is chief Governour in this Realm, of all Estates, in all Causes Ecclesiastical or Civil, according to that only Prerogative which we see to have been given always to all godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God himself; That the Bishop of *Rome* hath no Jurisdiction in *England*: That the Laws of the Realm may punish Christian Men with Death for heinous Offences. That it is lawful for Christian Men at the Command of the Magistrates, to wear Weapons, and serve in the Wars.

38. That the Goods of Christians are not common, yet that Almsgiving is every Man's Duty, according to his Ability.

39. That as vain and rash Swearing is forbidden by Christ and his Apostle *St. James*, so when the Magistrate requires, a Man may testify upon Oath in a Cause of Faith and Chastity, so it be done in Justice, Judgment, and Truth.

This is a faithful Summary or Abridgement of the 39 Articles, agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocation held at *London*, 1562, for the avoiding of diversities of Opinions, and for the establishing of Consent touching true Religion, with the Assent of Queen *Elizabeth* of happy Memory, and again confirmed by the same Authority *Ann*

Dom. 1571. The Articles themselves at large, with the Learned Annotations of Mr. Rogers upon them, and lately the Exposition of Dr. Burnet the Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, are well worth any Man's perusal.

Ever since the beginning of our Reformation, there are some few Families in several parts of *England*, have persisted in the *Romish* Religion, and are usually called *Papists*, from *Papa*, a Title anciently given to all Bishops, and now by the Western Christians appropriated to the Bishop of *Rome*. Against these there are divers severe Laws still in force, but those Laws have been more rarely put in Execution; that the Clemency and gentle Usage shewn to them here, may beget in *Romish* States and Potentates abroad, the like gentle Treatment of their Protestant Subjects, and of the *English*, living within their Dominions.

And tho' there be several other Perswasions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of *England*, as established by Law, and were liable to some Inconveniencies because of their Perswasions, till of late; such as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, *Anabaptists*, *Quakers*, and others; Nevertheless since this happy Revolution, all Her Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of *England*, are by an Act *Primo Guliel. & Mariae*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. And as it was observable, that many of our eminent Clergy were instrumental and active in procuring this Indulgence for their weak Brethren, so the Clergy in general, to shew how far they are from a Spirit of Persecution, are fully satisfied and pleased with it, provided the Dissenters will be so too, and not trouble again the Stream of Unity that should now run clear. So that a free Toleration is granted to all the dissenting Protestants, and none is to be molested upon any account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to Her present Majesty, and subscribes the Declaration enjoyn'd in an Act of 30 *Car. 2.* Entituled, *An Act to prevent Papists from Sitting in either House of Parliament, when tendered to them.*

There is also a Toleration granted to certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of *England*, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the Declaration every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows

I A. B. Do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and faithful to Queen ANNE. And I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce as Impious and Persecutical, that damnable Doctrine and Opinion, That Princes Excommunicated or Deposed by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Deposed, or Furthered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Person, Person, Person, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

I A. B. Profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

Touching the Jews, which by the late Usurper were admitted at *London*, and since continued by the bare permission of our Princes, and suffered to hire a private House, whereinto hold their Meetings; they were not considerable either for Number, making not above 80 or 100 Families; or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries; yet of late they are increas'd and have built themselves a sumptuous Synagogue near *Duke's Place*, within the City of *London*.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Trade.

NExt to the Purity of our Religion, we are the most considerable of any Nation in the World, for the vastness and extensiveness of our Trade. Trade is either *Inland* or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purfes. The Queen's *Exchequer*, as in other Countries, doth not hoard up the greatest part; nor is it in the Hands only of Nobles and Patricians, no nor Merchants and Bankers, much less of Monopolizers and Usurers; but the generality of Traders find sufficient for their use, buying and selling for ready payment, nor as formerly at 3, 6, or 9 Months end, but with ready Money; which hath here a swift and constant Circulation; and which makes all sorts of Commodities cheap amongst us, altho' Money be plentiful; for Men can raise themselves (with God's Blessing) good Estates, from the modest Gains of 3 or 4 *per Cent.* sooner than they could formerly at 10 and 12; because selling for ready Money, there are great numbers of Traders who can make 3 or 4, nay, some 5 or 6 Returns of their Money in a year. A Wool-Stapler or Corn-Merchant, (for instance) can buy 100 pounds worth of Ware, and sell it again in two Months time at 3 or 4 *per Cent. gain*, upon the Foot of his Account, and can immediately go to Market both with the principal Money, and the Improvement; which if he be industrious and fortunate enough to return 6 times a year, and continues trading from 20 years of Age to 60 (when it is time you'll say to leave off) his 100 *l.* will have gained him 6 or 7000 *l.* the Improvement of another 100 *l.* being sufficient to maintain him all that time; and when he hath traded for himself 7 or 8 Years, if he marries a Wife with 2 or 300 *l.* he may by just and righteous dealings, maintain his Family handsomely, and leave an Estate to his Wife and Children of 10000 *l.* whereas a Student who hath spent 500 *l.* in an University, is seldom known, beside his Patrimony and Wife's Portion, to leave 1000 *l.* behind him. What I say might easily be exemplified by *Clothiers*, *Dyers*,

Tanners,

Tanners, Bakers, Woodmongers, Cordwainers, Vintners, Wine-Coopers, &c.

But that which makes us most considerable in the Eye of the World is, the wonderful greatness of our *Maritime Trade*; for upon the Three Articles of *Exportation, Transportation* or *Re-exportation*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the first of these; *Spain, Italy*, and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the first and third; *Holland* only vies with us in the second.

First then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Butter, Corn, Cattle, Cloth, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Leather, Coperas, Pit-coal, Allom, Saffron, &c.*

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; as at present *Holland, Flanders, and Portugal*. Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, of all Nations. With *Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Bisket*, we victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we export manufactur'd in Great Guns, Carcasses, Bombs, &c. Our *Cloth* is sent to all parts of the World, the *Baltick, the Mediterranean, the East and West-Indies, &c.*

The Manufactures of *Wool* in Broad-Cloth, long and short; Northern Dozens, Rasches, Kerfies, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Perpetuano's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Penistons, Stockings, Caps, Ruggs, &c. exported, may be computed to amount to 2000000 *l. per Annum*. *Lead, Tin, and Coals*, to the value of 500000 *l. per Annum*.

Prodigious and almost incredible is the value likewise of other Goods from hence Exported; viz. *Hops, Flax, Hemp, Hats, Shoes, Ale, Beer, Red-Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Oysters, Saffron, Liquorice, Watches, Ribbands, Toys, &c.*

The Vestments, Hats, Shoes, Household-stuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, is computed at 200000 *l.* I mention not *Wooll* and *Fullers-Earth*, because they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5000000 Chaldrons of Sea-coal, 1200000 pounds of *Tin*, 800 Fodders of *Lead*, 800 Furnaces of *Iron*, 800 Tuns of *Allom*; of all which great quantities are exported to foreign Parts.

Secondly, our *Transportation* or *Re-exportation*, to wit of Commodities brought hither from other Nations, and exported

ported again, is very considerable, and of great advantage to the Kingdom for the increase of our Shipping, and Mariners, Money and Credit. And first, we make great advantage herein by the Kingdom of *Ireland*; enriching that our Nation by buying their Commodities, and our selves by transporting 'em to other Countries, with gain: For the Wooll, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from *Ireland*, being the concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to her Majesty, have been reckoned at 300000 *l. per An.*

We transport from our Plantations in *America*, besides what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cacao-Nuts, &c. besides the Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Beaver, &c. from *New-England* and the Northern parts of *America*, to 400000 *l. per An.*

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the value of our Transportations from *Denmark* and *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turkey*, *Guinea*, &c. The most considerable of all is that from the *East-Indies*, from the first beginning of that Trade till now. In its Infancy, *viz. Anno 1613.* of Pepper only, besides what we consumed at home, we transported in one year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the value of 200000 *l.* and now of late years, our Exportation; of what we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently supplied our selves, is computed at 500000 *l. per Ann. viz.* in Pepper, Salt-petre, Calicoes, Silks, Druggs, Diamonds Pearls, &c.

The third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves, and which is of great advantage to us, when we deal with such Nations as are willing to take our home Commodities in exchange for theirs, as *Turkey*, *Spain*, &c. are; for this increases still our Shipping, encourages Mariners and Merchants, and makes foreign Princes set a greater value upon us then on those Hucksters who deal with 'em only for Lucre's sake: whereas the generous *English* are the greatest Consumers of foreign Commodities of any Nation in the World: And yet by the richness and excellency of our own Product, we can keep even the Ballance of Trade, without impoverishing our selves, unless when we deal with such a Nation as *France*, who in times of profound Peace, used to lay intolerable Impositions upon *English* Commodities, especially our principal one of Woollen Cloth, to discourage

courage our sending any over thither; whilst at the same time, we let in most of their Commodities of a great deal less use, upon easie Terms, to the great Detriment of this Nation, as the ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Discourse of Trade, hath made appear; (See Dr. *Davenant's* several Discourses of Trade) where he tells us, that we yearly imported from *France*, almost 1600000 poundsworth of Goods, more than the value of what we exported thither; viz. of Silks, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Poudefoys, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the value of 600000 *l. per Annum*. Linnen 400000 *l. per Ann*. Wines 600000 *l. per Ann*. Serges and Calons 150000 *l. per Ann*. Hats 120000 *l. per Ann*. Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-glasses, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150000 *l. per Ann*. Paper 100000 *l. per Ann*. Household-stuff, as Beds, Matresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, &c. 100000 *l. per Ann*. Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Verjuice, &c. 100000 *l. per Ann*. Castle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, &c. 150000 *l. per Ann*. Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoise-shell Combs, &c. 20000 *l. per Ann*. Perfumed and Trimm'd Gloves, 10000 *l. per Ann*. Fine Ironmongers Ware, 40000 *l. per Annum*. All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin, and other things to a great value, amount to 2540000 *l. per Annum*.

Now tho' it is possible Mr. *Fortrey*, might reckon the Over-Balance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was, since at the very same time, the *French* estimated the Over-Balance on the *English* Side: yet doubtless, the Nation lost yearly by the *French Trade* a considerable Sum.

And at the same time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, Knit-Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allom, Coals, &c. did not amount to above 1000000 *l. per Annum*. So that the Nation was yearly impoverished by the *French Trade*, almost 600000 *l. per Annum*. Thus our Gold and Silver was exported to fetch from thence Strong Drink, and Fripperies, to the debauching and emasculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys and Trumperies of other Nations we likewise expend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest shame

shame of all to us) even for bare Freight; suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemmings*, and *Hamburgers*, to be (in a manner) the common Carriers between us and all parts of the World; a Grievance which *Cromwel's* Government (the worst of times) and afterwards the Act of Navigation, 12 *Cha.* 2. remedied, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing higher, but each one the Product of his own Country.

Every way we are indeed too lavish of our Silver and Gold; not only expending great quantities needlessly, but wasting it prodigally and irreparably. About 80 years ago, upon examination it was found, that more than 80000 *l.* *per Ann.* was yearly wasted here in *England* in Silver Thread, Purles, Spangles, &c. besides Gold; and how much more we now spend, may be easily computed by the increase of our Luxury: For whereas we complain of Taxes, it may reasonably be supposed, that the superfluous Expences of Women and Children, would almost have half-maintain'd the late War.

And indeed, should I discourse fully of all our disadvantages, with the causes of 'em, in reference to the ballance of Trade, to gain, and profit as it is a National concern, it would take up too great a share in this Book. Every one knows well enough, how lazy, prodigal, and expensive, even Servants, and the poorest sort amongst us are; how much we want Hands for the Improvement of our Manufactures, and yet how many Beggars and unemploy'd Persons there are in the Nation! How many Loyerers and Vagabonds are every where to be met with, who might do themselves and their Country good Service by Sea or Land, and earn 2000000 *l.* *per Ann.* more than they now do! How little our Fishing Trade, that might be of so great advantage to the Kingdom, is encouraged! The Fish which swims on our Coasts, is said to employ the *Hollanders* 1200 Ships and 20000 Men. Sir *Walter Raleigh* made appear to King *James* the First, that the *Dutch* yearly sell of Herrings catch'd on our Coast, to the value of 137200 *l.* besides what they spend themselves, and send to the *Streights*, *Spain*, and a great part of *France*. Sir *Josiah Child's* Book tells us, they gain 500000 *l.* a year by our Fish: And with how much more advantage we can be the gainers when we please than they, let any Man judge: How much likewise we should enrich the Land by so much Treasure got out of our own Seas, which

afford two or three Millions of gain to our Neighbours yearly, if we reckon others with the *Dutch*; how many poor People it would set at work: How plentiful and cheap such an increase of Edibles would make all sorts of Provisions; How it would encrease Shipping, be a Nursery of Mariners; so that we should never want Men to set out a Fleet, if our Fishery were encouraged, as it might easily be.

Instead of such Encouragements for the Improvement of Trade, how many Misfortunes do we lie under? The *Dutch* have got most of the *Eastland* Trade from us, and almost all that of *Russia*; they have quite oured us in a manner of the *Greenland* Trade, only we have some hopes that a late Act of Parliament may have some good Effect for the retrieving that; but still they are like to engross the great Trade for *China* and *Japan*, and greatest part of the Plate Trade from *Cadiz*, as they have all the *East-India* Trade for Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, and most of the Trade from our own Territories of *Scotland*, if not *Ireland*.

Why should I mention how much we contribute to these Misfortunes by our own Carelessness, not to say Diligence, the false making of our Cloth (tho' the falser *Flemmings* stretch it sometimes to unreasonable lengths) and the false Packing of our Fish, &c. I am weary of this ungrateful Topick, and leave it for abler hands to pursue.

The Advantages in which we shine are still very great, and of late years in many respects vastly improved.

In ancient times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactur'd Wool, which Foreigners coming from all parts, bought of us; insomuch that the Customs of *English* Wool exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted at 50 s. a Pack, to 250000 l. per Ann. an immense Sum of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactur'd Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Sanguinary Laws against Exportation of Wool are now found to do: yet most of this Wool being sent but just cross the Seas to *Flanders*, *France*, or *Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discovered to our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after but few Ships of any considerable bigness. In the Year 1540 there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at

120 Tuns, besides the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter end of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign 'tis said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each; but then they began here to build great Ships apace; for about the middle of *King James the First's* Reign, viz. 1615, the *East-India* Company alone had 12 Ships of 400 Tun and upwards each; among which the *Dragon* of 1060 Tun was look'd upon as an old Ship; and so was the *Hector* of 800 Tun, which they bought of the *Turkey* Merchants. And how little our *Maritime* Trade in *Queen Elizabeth's* time was, appears by the Customs in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40000 *l. per Ann.* And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath since *King James's* time encreased, may in part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620, at 12 years Purchase, and now at 21 or 23.

Our Trade, notwithstanding the troublesomeness of late Times, and the War, is even at present vastly great. We have a great Trade to *Turkey, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Baltick, the East and West-Indies.* Our Fish-Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Tarmouth*, Pilchards in the *West*, Cod-fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

We trade with almost all the World, and have Stock enough (saith *Sir William Petty*) to drive all the Trade of the Commercial World; and have a vast number of Shipping; they that compute the Cash, as *Sir William Petty* did, at 6000000 *l.* come doubtless very short of the whole. And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600000 Tun, I am perswaded he doth not exceed.

We daily get Artificers from the *French* for the Improvement of divers Manufactures. We are pretty secure of keeping the Red-Herring Trade to our selves; not only because they swim on our Coast, but because they must be smoak'd with Wood, which they cannot afford to do in *Holland.* And the Pilchards are almost peculiar to us, and are cured where they are taken in the remote parts of *England*, where Provisions are cheaper than in *Holland.*

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants, who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade; the *Merchants Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the

Spanish, the *African*, the *Hudsons-Bay* Companies. Some of these trade in Joynt-Stock, as the *East-India* and *African* Companies, that part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, the *Greenland*: The others act upon Separate Stocks, but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a word, *England* may justly be accounted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island having innumerable many large, safe and commodious Ports and Havens; excellent and natural Products, considerable and Staple Manufactures, all contributing to the Increase of its Exportive Trade; and not only the Riches and Luxury of its Inhabitants, but its vast and strong Territories abroad, the great Encouragement it hath from the State for the sake of Customs and Duties paid, the breeding of Seamen, and the Increase of Shipping; the great Concourſe of Foreign Merchants, by reason of Freedom in Religion; the Pleasure and Healthfulness of our Climate, the Ease and Security of our Government, and the Reputation of our Merchants for fair and generous Dealings: All no less conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Burroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work, *viz.* scarce 12 in a Year, except occasional Fasts and Thanksgivings. We have, in favour of Dissenters, a Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*; a thing which hath been so popularly exclaim'd for by some eminent Traders. The Interest of Money is here but 6 *per Cent.* at the utmost, and upon some Securities, but at 5, 4, or 3.

And thus having given the Reader a short and cursory Description of this Nation, I proceed to the *Second Part of the Present State of ENGLAND*

THE
Present State
 OF
ENGLAND.

Part II.

GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of England in general.

OF Government there can be but *Three kinds*; for either *One*, or *More*, or *All*, must have the Sovereign Power of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy*; if *More*, then it is an Assembly of all the most choice Persons, an *Aristocracy*; or of a few, an *Oligarchy*; if *All*, (that is, the Assembly of the People) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all Governments, the *Monarchical* as most resembling the *Divinity*, and nearest approaching to *Perfection* (Unity being the Perfection of all things) hath ever been esteemed the

the most Ancient, as appears by the *Patriarchs* (who were *Monarchs*) in the *Old Testament*, and throughout the whole *Jewish Oeconomy*, the Government was *Monarchical*; be the Title *Duke*, or *Prince*, or *Judge*, or *Captain*, or *King*.

Ὁὐκ ἀγαθὸν πλουτοκρασίῃ· εἰς κρείσσειν ἔστω,
Εἰς Βασιλείᾳς. ————— Hom. II. α.

For the Transgressions of a Land, many are the Princes or Rulers thereof, Prov. 28. 2.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotic*, where the Subjects, like Servants, are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign, as the *Turks* and *Barbarians*. Others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects, like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws, consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs-Male, as in *France* hath been long practised; or to the next Blood, as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where, upon the Death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland*, and till of late in *Denmark*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*.

Of *Hereditary Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Dependent*, and holden of Earthly Potentates; and are oblig'd to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Scotland*, (tho' this be stily denied by *Scotch Writers*) and of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, as appears plainly by the Writs of Summons to Parliament, directed to the King of *Scotland* before the time of *Edward the Third*, in *fide & homagio*, and afterwards in *fide & legiantia*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope. Others *Independent*, holden only of God, acknowledging no Superiour upon Earth. Our Government is purely *Monarchical*.

England is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one Supreme *Independent* Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European* Kingdoms, a Freedom from all Subjection to the *Emperor*, or Laws of the *Empire*: (for that the *Roman Empe-*

ers obtaining anciently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms, and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to their former Owners, *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.)

It is a *Monarchy* free from all manner of Subjection to the Bishop of *Rome*, and thereby from divers inconveniences and burdens, under which the Neighbouring Kingdoms groan; as *Appeals to Rome in sundry Ecclesiastical Suits, Provisions, Dispensations, Confirmations, Bulls, &c.* on several Causes to be procured from thence; many *Tributes and Taxes* paid to that Bishop, &c.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many Mischiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject.

England is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary subordinate Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It is such a *Monarchy* as by most admirable Temperament affords very much to the *Industry, Liberty* and *Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a *Monarchy* that without Interruption hath been continued almost 1000 Years (and till of late) without any attempt of Change of the Government: So that to this sort of Government the *English* seem to be naturally inclined.

C H A P. II.

Of the King of ENGLAND, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power, and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

Name.] THE KING is called from the Saxon word *Koning* or *Cyning*, from *Can*, intimating Power; or *Ken*, Knowledge, wherewith every Sovereign should especially be invested.

Title.] The Title anciently of the Saxon King Edgar was *Anglorum Basileus & Dominus quatuor Marium*, King or Emperor of the English, and Lord of the four Seas, viz. The British, German, Irish, and Deucalidonian Seas: *Sive Anglorum Basileus omniumque Regum, Insularum, Oceanique Britanniam circumjacentis, cunctarumque Nationum quae infra eam includuntur, Imperator & Dominus.*

The Modern Title more modest, is *Dei Gratia* of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

Defender of the Faith, was anciently used by the Kings of England, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of Oxford; but in the Year 1521, more affixt, by a Bull from Pope Leo the Tenth, for a Book written by Henry the Eighth against Luther, in defence of some Points of the Romish Religion, but since continued by Act of Parliament for defence of the Ancient, Catholick, and Apostolick Faith.

Primogenitus Ecclesiae belongs to the Kings of England, because their Predecessor Lucius was the first King in the World that embraced Christianity.

Christianissimus, was by the Lateran Council under Pope Julius the Second, conferred on the Kings of England in the Fifth Year of Henry the Eighth, though before used by Henry the Seventh, and since only by the French King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the time of Henry the Fourth; to Henry the Sixth, *Excellent Grace*; to Edward the Fourth, *High and Mighty Prince*; to Henry the Seventh,

Seventh, sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness*; to Henry the Eighth, first *Highness*, then *Majesty*, and now *Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the Eastern Emperors that used *Αγία Βασιλεία*.

The King of *England*, in his Publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos*, *We*, in the Plural Number. Before King *John*'s time, Kings used the Singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the End of Writs, *Tunc meo so apud West*.

In speaking to the King is used often (besides *Your Majesty*, *Sir*, from *Cyr*, in the *Greek*, *Kup*, an Abreviation of *Κυριε* & *Dominus*, much used to the *Greek* Emperors; but *Syr* or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergymen*, prefix before their Christian Names; now in that manner only to *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, *Knights Bachelors*, and *Bachelors of Arts* in both the *Universities*; yet in *France*, *Sire* is reserved only for their King.

Person.] *Rex Angliæ est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers; he is as it were a *Priest* as well as a *King*. He is Crown'd; an Honour (saith *Guillim*) which the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarr*, and divers other Kings have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oyl, (a Ceremony that hath been here in use these 1000 Years) as the *Priests* were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual. *Imunguntur Reges* (saith *Thomas a Becket*) *in Capite, etiam pectore & brachiis, quod significat, Gloriam, Sanctitatem & Fortitudinem*; and therefore at the Coronation hath put upon him a *Sacerdotal Garment*, called the *Palmatic*, or *Colobium*, and other *Priestly Vests*; and before the Reformation of *England*, when the Cup in the Lord's Supper was denyed to the *Laitie*, the King, as a *Spiritual Person*, received in both kinds; and he is capable of *Spiritual Jurisdiction*.

The Ring at his Coronation is a Symbol of *Faithfulness*; a Bracelet of *Good Works*; a Scepter of *Justice*; a Sword of *Power* or *Vengeance*; *Purple Robes*, of *Reverence* or *Majesty*; a *Diadem* of *Glory*; a *Globe* of *Extent of Empire* by Sea and Land; the *Cross* on it, of *Faith*.

Of this sacred Person of the King, of the *Life* and *Safety* thereof, the *Laws* and *Customs* of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High Treason* only to imagine or intend

tend the Death of the King. And because by imagining, or conspiring the Death of the King's Counsellors, or Great Officers of his Household, the Destruction of the King hath thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at, (saith *Stat. 3. H. 7.*) that also was made Felony in such as were upon the Check Roll, as being the King's Household Servants, to be punished with Death, altho' in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *English-man* may not in other Cases be punished with Death unless the Act follow the Intent

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the Crown Officers, or to kill any of the Kings Judges, executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High Treason*; because by all these the King's Person is represented: And *High Treason* is in the Eye of the Law so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate of the Criminal, his Heirs also are to lose the same for ever, and to be ranked amongst the Peasantry and Ignoble, till the King shall please by Act of Parliament to restore them. *Est enim tam grave crimen* (saith *Bracton*) *ut vix permittatur heredibus quod vivant*, High Treason is so grievous a Crime, that the Law not content with the Life, and Estate, and Honour of the Criminal, can hardly endure to see his Heirs survive him.

And rather than Treason against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished: For if an Ideot or Lunatick (who cannot be said to have any Will, and so cannot offend) during his Idiocy or Lunacy, shall kill or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor; and yet being, *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of High Treason.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared, That no *Physick* ought to be administred to Him without good Warrant, this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; no other Physicians but what are mentioned in the Warrant, are to administer to him; the Physicians to prepare all things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary; and to use the assistance only of such Chirurgeons, as are prescribed in the Warrant.

He

He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country : And so precious is the *Person* and *Life* of the *King*, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Allegiance, to defend his *Person* in his *Natural* as well as *Politick* Capacity, with his own *Life* and *Limbs* ; wherefore the Law saith, That the *Life* and *Member* of every Subject, is at the Service of the *Sovereign*.

Office.] The Office of the King of *England* in the Laws of King *Edward the Confessor*, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum Terrarum & populum Domini, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, Regat, & ab injuriis defendat* : And (according to the learned *Fortescue*) it is, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & cor rectissime judicare*, to fight the Battles of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or more particular (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Priviledges of the Church and Clergy, the *Royal Prerogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

Supremacy and Sovereignty.] Whatsoever things are proper to *Supreme Magistrates*, as Crowns, Sceptres, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Uction, have as long appertained to the King of *England*, as to any other Prince in *Europe* ; he holdeth not his Kingdom in *Vassalage*, nor receiveth his Investiture or Instalment from another : Allows no Superiority to any, but God only. Not to the Emperour ; for *Omnem potestatem habet Rex Angliæ in Regno suo quam Imperator vendicat in Imperio* ; and therefore the Crown of *England* hath been declared in Parliament long ago to be an *Imperial Crown*.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperour, *Eo quod Antiquitate Imperium omnia Regna superare creditur*.

He owns no superiority to the Bishop of *Rome*, whose long arrogated Authority in *England* was 1535, in a full Parliament of the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal*, declared null, and the King of *England* declared to be by ancient Right, *In all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governour*.

The King hath the *Supreme Right of Patronage* through all *England*, called *Patronage Paramount*, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of *England* ; so that if the mean Patron present not in due time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the

Right

Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord chief Justice of all England. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is derived. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice, and in the Execution of the Law, and whatsoever Power is by him committed to others, the *dernier resort* is still remaining in himself, so that he may sit in any Court, and take Cognizance of any Cause (as anciently Kings sat in the Court now called the *King's-Bench*; Henry the third in his Court of *Exchequer*, and Henry the seventh, and King James the First, sometimes in the *Star-Chamber*) except in Felonies, Treasons, &c. wherein the King being Plaintiff, and so Party, he sits not personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of England there lies no Appeal in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Bishop of Rome, as it doth in other principal Kingdoms of Europe, nor in Civil Affairs to the Emperor, as in some of the Spanish, and other Dominions of *Christendom*; nor in either to the People of England (as some of late have dream'd) who, in themselves, or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever Subordinate, and never Superiour, nor so much as Coordinate to the King of England.

Power and Prerogative.] The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extraordinary Powers, *Pre-eminences*, and *Privileges* inherent in the Crown, called anciently by Lawyers, *Sacra Sacrorum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogatives*; whereof some the King holds by Law of Nations, others by Common Law, (excellent above all Laws in upholding a free Monarchy and conserving the King's *Prerogative*) and some by Statute Law,

The King only, and the King alone by his *Royal Prerogative*, hath Power without Act of Parliament, to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues, and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for pressing Men, if need require, disposing of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Harbours, Ships of War, and Publick Armies, appoint the Metal, Weight, Parity, and Value thereof, and formerly by his Proclamation to make any Foreign Coin to be lawful Money of England, By

By his Royal Prerogative he may of his meer Will and Pleasure, *Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments*. May to any Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament; refuse to give (without rendering any Reason) his Royal Assent, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul. May at his pleasure increase the number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more *Barons*, and bestowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns, to send *Burgesses* to Parliament. Yet this Branch of his Prerogative seems to be given up by our late Kings, and therefore it was thought necessary that the Legislative Power should intervene, to enable Durham to send its Representatives to Parliament in the time of King Charles the Second. Hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and Officers of State; of all *Bishops* and other High Dignities in the Church; the bestowing of all Honours, both of higher and lower Nobility of England; the power of determining Rewards and Punishments, either by pardoning the Offence, or by alleviating or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters Patent, may erect new Counties, Universities, Cities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Courts of Justice, Forests, Chases, Free-Warrens, &c.

The King by his Prerogative, hath power to enfranchise, an Alien, and make him a Denizen, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. Hath power to grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal, to grant Safe Conducts, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath had at all times the right of Purveyance, or Pre-emption of all sorts of Victuals near the Court, and to take Horses, Carts, Boats, Ships for his Carriages, at reasonable Rates; also by Proclamation to set reasonable Rates and Prices upon *Flesh, Fish, Fowl, Oats, Hay, &c.* which His Majesty King Charles II. was pleased to release, and in lieu thereof to accept of some other Recompence.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of *Executorship*, and *Administratorship*; and until the King's Debt be satisfied, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distrein for the whole Debt upon one Tenant, that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the Ancestor's Debt of the Heir, though not especially bound; is not oblig'd

lig'd to demand his Rent as others are : may sue in what Court he please, and distrein where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No *Protection* for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Patents*, in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People ; without which no Man may ask it publickly.

No Forest, Chace, or Park to be made, nor Castle to be built without the King's Authority.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No *Occupancy* shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him, prejudice him,

His Servants in ordinary are priviledged from serving in any Offices that require their Attendance, as *Sheriff*, *Constable*, *Church-warden*, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their *Persons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all times, for, *nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy by a *Quo minus* in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of personal Action ; supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King, and in this Suit the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Priviledges above others.

In doubtful Cases, Semper præsumitur pro Rege.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of *Gavelkind*, the Rules of *Joynt-Tenancy* : No *Estoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*,

Judgments entred against the King's Title, are entred with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*. That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

The King by his Prerogative might have demanded reasonable *Aid-Money* of his Subjects, to Knight his eldest

Son

Son at the Age of Fifteen, and to marry his eldest Daughter at the Age of seven years : Which reasonable Aid is twenty Shillings for every Knight's Fee, and as much for every twenty Pounds a Year in *Socage*. Moreover if the King be taken Prisoner, Aid-Money is to be paid by the Subjects to set him at Liberty.

The King upon reasonable Causes Him thereunto moving, might *protect* any Man against Suits at Law, &c.

In all Cases where the King is *Party*, his Officers with an *Arrest*, by force of a *Process at Law*, may enter, and (if Entrance be denied) may break open the House of any Man, altho' every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Priviledge to protect him against all other *Arrests*.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not *fall* against the King by *Institution* only without *Induction*, altho' it be so against a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea* of *false Judgment* in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of England by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Custos*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such, as for want of Understanding cannot govern themselves, or serve the King ; so the Persons and Estates of *Idiots* and *Lunaticks* are in the Custody of the King : That of *Idiots* to his own use, and that of *Lunaticks* to the use of the next Heir.

The King by his Prerogative is *Ultimus Heres Regni*, and is (as the great Ocean is of all Rivers) the Receptacle of all Estates, when no Heir appears ; for this Cause all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, Revert or *Escheat* to the King. All *Treasure-Trove*, (that is *Money, Gold, Silver, Plate* or *Bullion*, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King ; so all *Waifs, Strays, Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former Kings ; all *Waste Ground* or *Land* recovered from the Sea ; all *Land* of *Aliens* dying before *Naturalization*, or *Denization*, and all things whereof the Property is not known. All *Gold* and *Silver Mines*, in whose Ground soever they are found ; *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales, Scorpions, Dolphins*, &c. *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not marked, and swimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the Church, the King's *Prerogative* and Power is extraordinary great. He only hath the Patronage of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but those whom he hath first nominated by his *Congè d'Eslire* ; none can be Consecrated

Bishop, or take possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the Kings special Writ or Assent. He is the *Guardian* or *Nursing-Father* of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did so reckon amongst their principal Cares, as in the three and twentieth Year of King *Edward* the First, it was alledged in a *Pleading*, and allowed. The King hath power to call a *National* or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances* and *Constitutions*; introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; Reform and Correct all *Heresies*, *Schisms*, punish *Contempts*, &c. and therein and thereby to declare what *Doctrines* in the Church are fit to be published or professed; what *Translation* of the Bible to be allowed, &c.

The King hath a Power not only to *Unite*, *Consolidate*, *Separate*, *Enlarge* or *Contract* the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*; but also by his Letters Patents may erect new *Bishopricks*; as *Henry* the Eighth did six at one time; and the late King *Charles* the *Martyr* intended to do at *St. Albans*, for the Honour of the first *Martyr* of *England*, and for contracting the too large Extent of the *Bishoprick* of *Lincoln*; may also erect new *Archbishopricks*, *Patriarchates*, &c.

In the twenty eighth of *Elizabeth*, when the House of Commons would have passed Bills touching Bishops granting *Faculties*, conferring *Holy Orders*, *Ecclesiastical Censures*, the *Oath ex Officio*, *Non-residency*, &c. The Queen much incensed, forbid them to meddle in any *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, for that it belonged to her *Prerogative*; yet later Parliaments have not scrupled to intermeddle in those Affairs.

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, excepting such as have received the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens*, & non *malum in se*: As for a *Banard* to be a *Priest*, for a *Priest* to hold two *Benefices*, or to succeed his *Father* in a *Benefice*, or to be *Non-resident*, &c. For a *Bishop* to hold a *Vacant Bishoprick*, or rather *Ecclesiastical Benefice* in *Commendam* or *Trust*.

Hath power to dispense with some Acts of Parliament Penal Statutes, by non obstante, where himself is only concerned; to moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to Equity and Conscience; to grant special Privileges and Char-

ters to any Subject; to pardon a Man; by Law condemned; to interpret by his Judges Statutes; and in Cases not defin'd by Law, to determine and pass Sentence; yet in *Rebus Arduis*, and in matters of great Importance the Judges have thought it safest to adjourn the same; *ad Prox. Parl. propter Difficultatem*, &c.

And this is that *Royal Prerogative*, which in the Hand of a King is a *Scepter of Gold*; but in the Hands of Subjects is a *Rod of Iron*.

This is that *Jus Coronæ*, a Law that is parcel of the Law of the Land; part of the *Common Law*, and contained in it; and hath the precedence of all Laws and Customs of *England*; and therefore void in Law is every Custom, *Quæ exaltet se in Prærogativam Regis*.

Some of these *Prærogatives*, especially those that relate to *Justice and Peace*, are so essential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent in the Crown, and make the Crown; they are like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inseparable from it; and therefore it hath been held by some great Lawyers, That a *Prærogative* in point of *Government*, cannot be restrained or bound by *Act of Parliament*, but it is unalterable as the Laws of the *Medes and Persians*: Wherefore the *Lords and Commons* (*Rot. Parl. 42. Edw. 3. Numb. 7.*) declared, That they could not assent in Parliament to any thing that tended to the *Disherrison* of the King and the Crown, whereunto they were sworn; no, tho' the King should desire it. And every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in possession, and to endeavour the recovery of those, whereof the Crown hath been dispossessed; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of *England* to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of the best of Kings, *Charles the First*, that *The Kings Prærogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties strengthen the King's Prærogative*.

The Laws of *England* looking upon the King as God's *Vicergerent* upon *Earth*, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men; so the Law will have no Imperfection found in the King; as, no *Injustice*, no *Error*; no *Negligence* or *Laches*, no *Infamy*, no *Stain* or *Corruption*.

on of Blood; for by taking of the Crown, all former tho' just *Attainder*, (and such *Attainder* made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No *Nonage* or *Minority*; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural*, nor, *Politick Capacity*, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*. Higher than this the Law attributeth a kind of *Perpetuity*, not to say *Immortality* to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*; his Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not to be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation*, *Ceremony*, or Act to be done *Ex post facto*.

Moreover, the Law seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Non-jured*, (as Lawyers speak.)

And yet there are some things that the K. of *England* cannot do. *Rex Angliæ nihil injustè potest*, and the King cannot divest himself, or his Successors, of any part of his *Regal Power*, *Prerogative* and *Authority*, inherent and annexed to the Crown.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure*, *Salvo Juramento*, & *Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an Oath at his *Coronation*, and indeed, without any Oath by the Law of *Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Christianity*, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness amongst them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of bad Laws, and to the *Enacting* of good. Two things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the Consent of both Houses of Parliament, viz. make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being something of *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects *Liberty*, and the other to infringe his *Property*. Therefore, that all occasion of *Disaffection* towards the King (*the Breath of our Nostrils*, and *the Light of our Eyes*, as he is styled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these, should *Petitions* and *Supplications* be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any Foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending *Domesticks* by the Laws of
England,

England, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram* of *Nogent* in France, and of . . . whom Kth Ch. II. caus'd to be try'd, and executed in the Duke of *Newburg's* Territories in *Germany*.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of England.

Dominions.] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of England, were first England, and all the Seas round about Great Britain and Ireland, and all the *Isles* adjacent, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a mark thereof all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded leave to Fish, and pass in these Seas, and do at this day lower their *Top-sails* to all the Queens Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as it sometimes hath happened) are accounted *natural* born Subjects of the Queen of England, and need no *Naturalization*, as others born out of her *Dominions*.

To England, Henry the First annexed Normandy, and Henry the Second Ireland, being stiled only Lord of Ireland, till the Three and thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, although they had all Kingly Jurisdiction before.

Henry the Second also annexed the Dukedom of Guyenne and Anjou, the Counties of Poitou, Tourain, and Mayn; Edward the First all Wales, and Edward the Third the Right, tho' not the Possession, of all France, but Henry V. added both, and his Son Henry VI. was Crowned and Recogniz'd by all the States of the Realm at Paris.

King James I. added Scotland, and since that time there have been superadded sundry considerable Plantations in America.

The Dominions of the Queen of England are at this day in possession (besides her just Right and Title to the Kingdom of France) all England, Scotland and Ireland, Three Kingdoms of large extent, with all the *Isles* about 'em, above 40 in number, small and great, whereof some very considerable; and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of Jersey, Garnsey, Aldernay, and Sark, which are parcel of the Dutchy of Normandy, besides those profitable Plantations of New-England, New-York, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Florida, North and South Carolina, Bermudos, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the East-Indies, and upon the Coast of Africa; also upon the North parts of America, by right of first discovery, to Estoriland, Terra Cortrealis, New-found-land,

land, and to *Guiana* in the South, the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not *Possession of the whole*.

Strength.] The mighty Power of the King of *England*, before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total Subjection of *Ireland*, which were usually at Enmity with him, was notoriously known to the World, and sufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength hath been since, was never fully try'd in the four late Reigns; but since the Happy Revolution that the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms seem to vie which shall most readily comply with their Sovereign's Desires and Designs, all *Europe* begins to be sensible how great the Power of this Monarchy is. And let our Sovereign be considered abstractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortress, or garrisoned Town, fenced, not only with strong Works, his Port-Towns with a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-Works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; then so abundantly furnished within with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money; that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid) they could hardly distress it, provided it be at Unity in it self.

This for the *Defensive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for his *Offensive* Puissance. How formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that a King of *England* is well able, whenever he is willing, to raise of *English Foot*, Two hundred thousand, and of *English Horse* Fifty thousand (for so many during the late Rebellion 1643, were computed to be in Arms on both sides) yet (which is admirable) scarce any miss of them in any City, Town or Village. And when they shall consider, the valiant and martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness and Steadfastness is such, and their fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever durst abide Battle with them, either at Sea or Land: When they shall consider, that for transporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at command two hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two hundred stout *English Merchant Ships*, little inferior to Ships of War; that he can soon Man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers, (if not the best Sea-Mariners) in the whole World. And that for
main-

maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent time may be raised only by a Land-Tax, and for a long time, by a moderate Excise, and that upon such Commodities only as naturally occasion Excess or Luxury, Wantonness, Idleness, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

When they consider that the Shipping of *England* was computed lately by the most ingenious Sir *William Petty* at Six hundred thousand Tun, all which, with Forty thousand stout and skilful Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service when he shall think fit, for the safety of his Crown and Dominions, to require, or if need be, Impress 'em.

In a word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King thereof (if he be not wanting to himself, or his Subjects wanting to him) must be Master of the Sea; and that as on Land, whosoever is Master of the Field is also said to be Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may be said, in some sort, to be Master of every Country, at least bordering upon the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin or end a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Patrimony.] King *William* the Conqueror getting by right of Conquest, as some affirm all the Lands of his Opposers (except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries, and Religious Houses) into his own Hands in *Demesn*, as Lawyers speak, soon bestowed amongst his Followers a Part thereof, reserving some Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; which Reservation is now as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands, the rest he reserved to himself in *Demesn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Dominus*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Prædium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *cujus nullus est Auctor nisi Deus*: All other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superiour, depend mediately, or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenour or other; but the Lands possessed by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none; being *Sacred*, cannot become *Profane*, are, or should be permanent and unalienable. And yet they have been (by Time the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Ne-

cessities

Cassities for the Preservation of the Weal Publick) much alienated. However, there is yet left, or was lately, almost in every County of *England*, a *Forest*, a *Park*, a *Castle*, or *Royal Palace* belonging to the King; and in divers Countries there are many *Parks*, *Castles* or *Palaces*, and *Forests*, still belonging to his Majesty, for to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his Royal Progresses to visit those parts: A Grandeur not to be parallell'd perhaps by any King in the whole World.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England*, were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in *Domains* and *Fee Farm Rents*, almost enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land, of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly Revenue of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds; and accordingly, with the King's Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts, upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths; (which last Branch the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* of ever-blest Memory were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament, to remit) so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the said Sum. Notwithstanding which, the whole Yearly Revenues of the King of *England* was not then above the Tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath Yearly above One hundred and fifty Millions of *Livres*: That is, above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth part of the whole Revenues of *France*. And the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Puries, are near Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary charge of the Government in times of serene and profound Peace, is estimated at Six hundred thousand

ſand Pounds *per Ann.* beſides extraordinary Expences. And the Crown of *England* in late times of Peace was as little in Debt, as perhaps any State of ſo great a conſideration in the World; the greateſt Debt upon it, was that which King *Charles* the Second contracted, by ſhutting up the *Exchequer*, whereby the Credit of that Bank hath ſuſtained great damage, and many hundreds of Families been almoſt undone; but during the Reign of King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, the Intereſt-Money was duly paid; and we muſt not doubt, but that Intereſt or Principal will be paid, as ſoon as we are a little more recovered from the Encumbrances which the late War with *France* brought upon us; for after ſeveral grave and deliberate Hearings of late on both ſides, the King's Judges and ableſt Lawyers have declared, That the Debt is upon the Poſſeſſor of the Crown of *England*; and we may acquieſce in this, That Queen *Anne*, who profeſſeth to hold the Crown of *England* upon the Title of Juſtice, will give to others their due, as well as claim her own.

Reſpect.] In conſideration of theſe, and other tranſcendent Excellencies, no King in *Chriſtendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence*, *Honour* and *Reſpect* than the King of *England*. All his People at their firſt Addreſſes kneel to him: He is at all times ſerved upon the Knee: all Perſons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) ſtand bare in the Preſence of the King, and in the Preſence-Chamber, though in the King's Abſence. Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the Firſt, for ſome eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Preſence; but perhaps in imitation of the like liberty allowed by King *Philip* her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain* at this day, to ſome of the principal Nobility, there called *Grandeos* of *Spain*.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Preſence, is preſumed to be void of all *deceit* and *evil meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is preſumed to be preſent, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth diſable to tranſact.

The King's only Teſtimony of any thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Credit, as any *Record*; and in all Writs ſent forth for the diſpatch of Juſtice,

ffice, he useth no other Witness but himself, viz. *Teste meipso*.

Arms.] The Saxon Kings before the Conquest bare *Azure*, a Cross Formy between four Martlets, Or; yet some are of opinion that Arms, as now used, are not older than Richard the First: See Mezeray's Hist. of France, Sir H. Spelmans *Aspilogia*, &c.

Afterwards the Danish Kings reigning in England, bare Or *Semi de Harts*, Gules, 3 Lions Passant Gardant, *Azure*.

After the Conquest, the King's of England bare Two Leopards, born first by the Conqueror, as Duke of Normandy, till the time of Henry the Second, who in right of his Mother, annex her Paternal Coat, the Lion of Aquitain, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the Leopards, from thence-forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned Three Lyons, as at present.

King Edward the Third, in right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of France; with the Arms of England quartered the Arms of France; which then were *Azure*, *Semi-Flower-de-Luces*, Or; afterwards changed to Three Flower-de-Luces; whereupon Henry the Fifth of England caused the English Arms to be changed likewise. King James upon the Union of England and Scotland, caused the Arms of France and England to be quartered with Scotland and Ireland, and are thus Blazoned.

The Present Queen of England beareth for her Sovereign Ensigns *Armorial*, as followeth:

In the first place *Azure*, Three Flower-de-Luces, Or, the Regal Arms of France, quartered with the Imperial Ensigns of England, which are Gules, Three Lyons Passant Gardant in Pale, Or. In the second place, within a Double Tressure Counter-flower de lys, Or, a Lion Rampant, Gules, for the Royal Arms of Scotland. In the third place, *Azure*, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed, Argent, for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth place, as in the first. All within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order; above the same an Helmet, answerable to her Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich Mantle of Cloth of Gold doubled Ermin, adorned with an Imperial Crown, and surmounted for a Crest by a Lyon Passant Gardant, Crowned with the like; supported by a Lyon Rampant Gardant, Or, Crowned as the former, and an Unicorn Argent Gorged with a Crown, thereto a Chain affixt, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflected

reflexed over his Back, Or ; both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* her Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit*.

The Supporters used before the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, were the *Dragon* and *Lion*.

The Arms of *France* are plac'd first, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom ; and because from the first bearing, those Flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom ; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid, and probably, because thereby the *French* might be the more easily induc'd to acknowledge the *English* Title.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui ma ly pense* ; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thinketh*, was first given by King *Edward* the Third, the Founder of that Order ; and that none might believe his Design therein was any other than Just and Honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every Garter that he bestowed : Whereof more in the Chapter of the *Knights of the Garter*.

The Motto *Dieu et mon Droit*, that is, *God is my Right*, was first given by *Richard* the First, to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any Mortal Man, but of God only ; and afterward taken up by *Edward* the Third, when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France*. This Motto hath been continued till the coming in of King *William* the Third, who always used this following Motto, *Je maintiendray*, *I will maintain* ; and commanded, that it should henceforth be placed sometimes in the room of the former Motto ; yet that this former Motto shall be used in the *Broad Seal*, and elsewhere, the same is to be understood of her Present Majesty's Motto, *Semper Eadem*, which Queen *Elizabeth* only used in like manner before her. The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the House of *Lancaster*.

The *White Rose* was the ancient bearing of the House of *York*, and the *Red Rose* that of *Lancaster*.

The *Thistle* belongs to *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

THE King of *England* hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of *England*.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of *England*, or born of Parents not Subjects of *England*, (as by the Law and many Examples in the *English* Histories, it doth manifestly appear) is, and is immediately King, before any Proclamation, Coronation, Publication, or Consent of Peers or People.

The Crown of *England* descends from Father to Son and his Heirs; For want of Sons, to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs: For want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs: And for want of Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. The *Salique* Law, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no more force than it had anciently among the *Jews*, or now in *Spain*, and other Christian Hereditary Kingdoms. Among the *Mahometans* the *French* Custom is still, and ever was in use. So the King dying without issue or younger Brothers, it returns to his eldest Sister, whether by the same or another Venter, or for want of such to the next Branch.

At the Death of every King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

[*Minority.*] During the *Minority* of the King of *England*, whatsoever is enacted in Parliament, he may afterwards at the age of 24 Years, Revoke and utterly Null by his Letters Patents, under his Great Seal, and this by Stat. 28. H. 8. C. 17.

If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tuition of him; and sometimes for want of such Appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name
of

of the Infant King, who by Nature or Alliance, hath most Interest in the preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of *Edward* the Sixth, his Uncle by the Mother's side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tutition of him, and was called *Protector*, and when this Rule hath not been observed, (as in the Minority of *Edward* the Fifth) it hath proved of ill consequence.

Absence.] If the King be absent upon any Foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a *Viceroy* by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden* or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the *general Power* of a King, as was practised during the Absence of *Edward* the First, Second and Third, and of *Henry* the Fifth; but *Henry* the Sixth, to the Title of *Warden* or *Guardian*, added the Title of *Protector* of the Kingdom, and of the Church of *England*, and gave him so great Power in his Absence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, swaying the Scepter, but not wearing the Crown; executing Laws, summoning *Parliaments* under his own *Teste*, as King, and giving his Assent to Bills in *Parliament*, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the King's Absence, the Kingdom hath been committed to the Care of several Noble Men, (with the Title of *Lords Justices*, which was frequently done in the late Kings time; and sometimes of Bishops, as less dangerous for attempting any Usurpation of the Crown; sometimes to one Bishop; as *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was *Viceroy* of *England* for many Years; and when *Edward* the Third was in *Flanders*, tho' his Son then but nine Years old, had the Name of *Protector*, *John Stratford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Governour both of the King's Son and of the Realm; so King *Henry* the First during his Absence (which was sometimes three or four Years together) usually constituted *Roger*, that famous Bishop of *Salisbury*, sole Governour of the Realm, a Man excellently qualified for Government.

Lastly,

Lastly, sometimes the Queen, as twice during the Absence of *Henry the Eighth* in *France*, and several times in the late Reign.

[Incapacity.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or by reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or Old Age, becomes incapable of governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* to govern.

King *Edward* the Third being at last Aged, Sick, and Weak, and by Grief, for the Death of the *Black Prince*, sore Broken in Body and Mind, did of his own Will create his Fourth Son, *John Duke of Lancaster*, *Guardian* or *Regent* of *England*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the present Queen of England ; and therein of Her Name, Title, Surname, Genealogy, Birth, Education, Travels, Marriage, Succession to the Crown, and Character in part.

HER Majesty now Reigning is, *ANNE* by the Grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* ; Queen, &c. Defender of the Faith ; descended from the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*, under whom these Kingdoms have enjoyed many unspeakable Advantages, with respect to the three great Interests of Trade, Government and Religion for above a Century past.

She is second Daughter to the late *K. James*, only Sister to *Mary II.* Queen Regent, and Consort of *K. William III.* Niece to *K. Charles II.* Grand-Daughter to *K. Charles I.* by *Henrietta Maria* Daughter to *K. Henry the Great of France*, and Great-Grand-Daughter to *K. James I.* by *Queen Anne* a Princess of *Denmark* : From which Royal Stock she hath in her Veins some of all the Blood Royal of *Europe*, and is lineally descended from the *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman*, and *Scottish* Kings, and Princes of this Island : From the first of the former of which Royal Races Her Majesty is reckon'd the 42^d Monarch, from the second the 49th, from the third the 34th, from the fourth the 29th, from the last the 11th ; as also from the Union of *England* and *Scotland* the 6th Sovereign

vereign Prince of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: So that for Royal Extraction and long Line of Descent, Her Majesty is thought to excel all Christian Princes at least, if not those of the whole World.

She was born the 6th of *February* 1664 at the Royal Palace of *St. James's*, and there solemnly baptized after the manner of the Establish'd Church, profess'd then by her Mother *Anne* Dutcheß of *York*, and Daughter to the Earl of *Clarendon*: Her God-father was the most Reverend Father in God *Gilbert Sheldon* then Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* His Grace, Her God-mothers the Lady *Mary* her Sister and the Dutcheß of *Monmouth*.

She had her Education together with her Royal Sister, under the Government of the Honourable Lady *Frances Williers* Daughter of the Earl of *Suffolk*, and Mother to the Earl of *Jersey*, now Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household: Their Chaplains and Tutors were the very Reverend Dr. *Doughty* late Canon of *Windſor*: and Dr. *Lake* the present Arch-Deacon of *Exeter*, under the Direction and Superintendence of the Rt. Honourable and Rt. Reverend *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*.

In 1681 She gave a Specimen of the sound Principles inſtill'd into her, in paying her Duty personally to her Father then as it were exil'd at *Brussels*, and soon after in taking two Journeys to *Scotland* for the ſame Purpose; where 'tis very remarkable, that no Temptations of any kind, either under an adverſe or more prosperous Fortune, could in the leaſt wiſe ſhock Her Allegiance to God Almighty; or prevail upon Her to alter Her Perſwaſion.

In the Year 1683 after a Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*, by the provident Care of Her Uncle *K. Charles II.* She was happily diſpoſed of in Marriage for the Security of theſe Proteſtant Nations, to His Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Denmark*, on the 28th of *July*, being *St. Anne's* Day, by whom She hath had divers Children, the Lady *Mary*, the Lady *Anne*, the Duke of *Glouceſter*, another Lady *Mary*, and a Son named *George*, &c. of which the longeſt Liver was his late Highneſs *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, of whom, and His Royal Highneſs the Prince, See more Chap. VIII. concerning the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood.

On the 8th of *March* 1702 by the Deceaſe of the late King, Her Majesty ſucceeded Her Royal Brother and Sister

in the Imperial Throne of these Kingdoms, thro' each of those Claims by which good Princes usually make the justest Pretensions to their Crowns; and for the sake of which their Loyal Subjects more willingly render them Obedience, *viz.* *Ancient Hereditary Right*, or else a *Declaration* of it by the States of the Realm, as is the Case by the *Act for the further Limitation* of the Succession: And accordingly Her Majesty began Her Reign with a more general Satisfaction of all Her loving People, than hath been at other times observ'd. Since which it hath pleas'd God to give greater Successes to the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies, than have been for many Years known in so small a compass of Time: As if Providence would thereby set its Seal to the sincere Endeavours of a Heart intirely *Protestant* as well as *English*.

Nor can we from so auspicious an Entrance of such a Queen, but preface equal Benefits to Her People thro' the several Stages of a Reign, that shall be influenc'd by an enlarg'd Capacity, and those uncommon Perfections whether Natural, Political or Moral, so much admir'd in Her Majesty at this Day, which have been rarely lodg'd together in the most celebrated Crown'd Heads of this or any other Nation: Such are

That *charming Sweetness* of Temper, and those *agreeable Condescensions*, not at all derogatory to Her High Birth and Station, as have been the distinguishing Graces of Her Life hitherto, and might without the least Tincture of Flattery, have denominated Her *The Courteous Princess*.

That *laudable Dexterity* in the Choice of Her Ministers and Counsels, acquir'd by a long Experience and due Observations on former Governments, as may manage Envy and Detraction, confer upon Her Majesty the Character of *The Prudent Queen*.

That *confirm'd Probity* with respect to Her Obligations and Trusts, as hath all along evidenc'd the Truth of Her Majesty's Royal Impress (*scilicet eadem*) and challenges for Her the no less valuable Title of, *ANNE the Just*.

Not to mention at large Her conspicuous *Temperance*, *Charity*, *Munificence*, and other Princely Excellencies which have render'd Her Gracious in the Eyes of Her most inquisitive Enemies (if so much Goodness had ever any really such) that all may be Crown'd with Her Majesty's consummate *Piety*.

That

That inimitable *Piety*, by which She has been so reconciled to the *Faith* of the *Church* of *England*, as to give Place for Constancy therein, to none of the Kings Her Predecessors : So eminent in the *Præfite* of that Church, as to be the great Pattern of Religion to all Her People ; and so frequent in the *Devotions* of it, as to rival most of its own Ministers, not to be surpass'd by many.

All which *Virtues* and *Accomplishments*, with many more, (the accounting for which would be unsuitable to the Design of this small Treatise) as they have already render'd Her Majesty the *Darling* of *England*, and *Delight* of the best part of *Europe* ; So if no unquiet Spirits interrupt the Progress of her Great Designs for the general Good of the World, the Glories of a Female Reign, may at length become the Joy and the Amazement of the Universe.

O fortunati nimium bona si sua norint

Anglicæ

CHAP. V.

Of the Queen of England when she is Consort only, not Regent.

THE Word *Queen* comes from the *Saxon Cwen*, signifying *Mulier*, as also *Uxor*, and seems to be applied in process of time by our Ancestors, to the *King's Wife* (as *Hlæfdig* or *Lady* afterwards was, and as *Madam* or *Madame*, are used now in *France*, to signify the Wife and Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, where the one is the first Lady, and the other the first Gentlewoman,) because she was the chiefest *Woman* or *Wife* in the Kingdom. Just as we now say the *Town* or the *City*, for *London*, &c.

She hath as high *Prerogatives*, *Dignity*, and *State*, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

[*Prerogative*.] From the *Saxon* times the *Queen-Consort* of *England*, though she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King, she be *Feme Covert*, (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own

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Name,

Name, without the King ; hath Power to Give, to Sue, to Contract, as a *Feme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice* ; and in a *Quare Impedit*, brought by her, *Plenary* by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be *Amerced*, if she be *Non-suited* in any Action, &c.

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-Gold*, or *Aurum Reginae*, as the Records call it, which was the tenth part of so much, as by the name of *Oblata* upon *Pardons*, *Gifts*, and *Grants*, &c. came to the King.

Of later times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in Christendom ; hath her Royal Court apart, and Officers, &c.

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till first *Petitioned* ; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to make it *High Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Solicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the Bar with the King's Council.

The like *Honour*, *Reverence*, and *Respect* that is due to the King is exhibited to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the Queen *Dowager*, or *Widow-Queen*, who also, above other Subjects, loseth not her *Dignity*, though she should marry a private Gentleman : So Queen *Katharine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodore* Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England* ; much less doth a Queen by *Inheritance*, or a Queen Sovereign of *England* follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject as other Queens, but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed upon in Parliament.

CHAP. VI.

Of the present Queen Dowager of England.

DONNA CATHARINA Infanta of Portugal, being now Queen Dowager, and the Third Person of the Kingdom, was Daughter of Don Juan, the Fourth of that Name, King of Portugal, descended from our English John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and King of Castile and Leon, Fourth Son of Edward the Second, King of England, and of Donna Lucia, Daughter of Don Gusman el Bueno, a Spaniard, Duke of Medina Sidonia, who was lineally descended from Ferdinando de la Cerda, and his Consort Blanche, to whom St. Lewis King of France, her Father, relinquished his Right and Title to Spain, descended to him by his Mother Blanche, eldest Daughter and Heir of Alphonso the Spanish King.

She was born the 14th of November, 1638. at Villa Viciosa in Portugal: Her Father being then Duke of Braganza, (though right Heir to the Crown of Portugal) the most potent Subject in Europe; for a third part of Portugal was then holden of him in Vassallage. She was only Sister of Don Alphonso, the Sixth of that Name, and the Three and twentieth King of Portugal, who in the Year 1657, was dethroned and kept Prisoner in Portugal for some time, from whence he was sent to the *Tercera* Islands, where he was under Confinement for certain Years, and then brought back and kept in the Palace of *Cintra*, about fifteen Miles from *Lisbon*, where he died in the Year 1683. His Brother the Prince Don Pedro, born in the Year 1648, the present King, was after his Brother's removal, made Prince Regent of Portugal, and married to the Queen his Brother's Wife, after her Divorce, by whom he had one Daughter.

She had another Brother called Don Theodosio, the eldest Son of that King, who was the most gallant and hopeful Prince of all Europe, but died 1653, aged about 18 Years, yet his Life thought worthy to be written by divers grave Authors of Portugal.

She having been most carefully and piously educated by her Mother, and at the Age of 22 desired in Marriage by King *CHARLES* the Second; the Marriage was soon after concluded by the Negotiation of Sir *Richard Fanshawe*, His Majesty's Ambassador in the Court of *Portugal*, and *Don Francisco de Melo*, *Conde de Ponte*, *Marquis de Sande*, the extraordinary Ambassador of the King of *Portugal*, and solemniz'd at *Lisbon* by his Excellency the Earl of *Sandwich*. She embark'd for *England* upon the 23^d of *April* 1662, and was safely, by the Earl of *Sandwich*, conducted with a Squadron of Ships to *Portsmouth*, where the King first met her, and was re-married.

On the 23^d of *August* 1662. Her Majesty coming by Water from *Hampton-Court*, was with great Pomp and Magnificence, first received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* at *Chelsey*, and thence conducted by Water to *Whitehall*.

The Portion she brought with her, was Eight Hundred Millions of *Rials*, or two Millions of *Cruzados*'s, being about Three hundred thousand Pounds *Sterling*, together with that ancient City of *Tangier*, upon the Coast of *Africa*, and the Isle of *Bombaim*, near *Goa* in the *East-Indies*, with a Privilege, that any Subjects of the King of *England*, may trade freely in the *East* and *West-India* Plantations, belonging to the *Portugueses*.

Her Majesty's Jointure by the Articles of Marriage, is Thirty Thousand Pounds *Sterling per Annum*; and King *Charles* out of his great Affection towards her, did as an Addition, settle upon her Ten thousand Pounds *per Annum* more: Of which Joynture, she is allowed to spend but Twenty thousand Pounds out of the Nation.

The Queen's Arms, as Daughter of *Portugal*, are *Argent* 5 *Scutcheons*, *Azure*, cross-wise, each *Scutcheon* charged with 5 *Plates*, *Argent*, *Sailler-wise*, with a *Point Sable*, the Border *Gules*, charged with 7 *Castles*, *Or*. This Coat was first worn by the Kings of *Portugal*, in Memory of a signal Battel obtained by the first King of *Portugal*, *Don Alphonso*, against five Kings of the *Moors*, before which Battle appeared Christ crucified in the Air, and it is said that a Voice was heard, as once to *Constantine* the Great, *In hoc Signo vinces*. Before that time the *Portugal Arms* were *Argent*, 2 *Crois*, *Azure*.

Queen *CATHARINE* is a Person of rare Perfections of Mind, of great Piety, Modesty, and many other eminent Virtues.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

THE Children of the King of England, are called the *Sons and Daughters of England*, because all the Subjects of England have a Special Interest in them.

Eldest Son. The *Eldest Son* of the King was stiled in the Saxon times, *Clito*, quasi, *Kaſſi* & *illuſtris*: And ſo likewise *Aetheling* or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymick of the Saxon Word *Aethel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgar*ing was the Son of *Eadgar*, ſo *Atheling* the Son of a Noble, was afterwards uſed only for the King's *Eldest Son*. *ſc. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 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996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.* He is born Duke of *Cornwall*, and, as to that Ditchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-day preſumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age; ſo that he may that Day ſue for the Livery of the ſaid Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the ſame, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whoſe *Investiture* is performed by the Impoſition of a *Cap of State*, and *Coronnet* on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge of Gold*, the Emblem of Government, and a *Ring of Gold* on his Finger, to intimate that he muſt be a Husband to his Country, and Father to her Children. Alſo to him is given and granted Letters Patents, to hold the ſaid Principality, to him and his Heirs, *Kings of England*, by which Words, the ſeparation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke's*; his Coronet is of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second it was ſolemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir apparent of the Crown of *England*, ſhall uſe and bear his Coronet of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces*, with one Arch, and in the miſt

a *Ball and Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of York, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of England, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only, but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes*, who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title which is ancient, and was first given by King *Edward* the First, to his eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Carnarvan Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince of Wales*, Duke of *Aquain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chister* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magna Britaniæ Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*. As eldest Son to the King of *Scotland*, he is Duke of *Rothsay*, and Seneschal of *Scotland* from his Birth.

The King of *England's* eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was always stild Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Princes Arms of *Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bare quarterly *Gules*, and *Or*, four *Lions passant gardant counterchänged*.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this day, differ from those of the King, only by addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Tourteaux*, and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet*, beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscribed with *Ich Dien*, which in the German, or old Saxon Tongue, is, *I serve*. This Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy*, by *John* King of *Bohemia*, serving there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the

the *Black Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Princes Arms*.

Dignity.] The Prince in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of Henry the Eighth, *Coruscet enim Princeps* (say our Lawyers) *Radius Regis Patris sui, & censetur una persona cum ipso*. And the Civilians say, the King's Eldest Son may be stiled a King.

Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons,

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High Treason*.

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance* as the King.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

To the Prince, at the Age of 15, was a certain Aid of Money from all the King's Tenants, and all that held of him in *Capite*, by *Knights-Service*, and *Free-Socage*, to make him a Knight.

Yet as the Prince in Nature, is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seigniories* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King, as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin-Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 *l*.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed Three hundred Years ago, was above 4680 *l*. yearly, a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

Cadets.] The *Cadets*, or younger Sons of *England*, are created, (not born) *Dukes* or *Earls*, of what Places or Cities the King pleaseth.

They have no certain *Appanages*, as in *France*, but such as what the good pleasure of the King bestows upon.

All the Kings Sons are *Consilarii nati*, by Birth-right Counsellors of State, that so they may grow up in the weighty Affairs in the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are stiled *Princesses*, the Eldest of which had an *Aid*, or certain Rate of Money paid by every *Tenant in Capite*, *Knights-Service*, and *Socage*, towards her Dowry or Marriage-Portion; and to violate her unmarried, is High-Treason at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands, and, at Table, they are (out of the King's Presence) served on the *Knee*.

The Children, the Brothers and Sisters of the King, being Plaintiffs, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, as in Case of other Subjects.

All the King's Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews of the King, are by *Stat. 3. Hen. VIII.* to precede others in *England*. It is true, the Word *Grandson* is not there *in terminis*, but is understood (as *Sir Edward Cook* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

The Natural, or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here sometimes by Courtesie, as in *France*, Precedence of all the Nobles, under those of the Blood-Royal

They bear what Surname the King pleaseth to give them, and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baston*, or a Border *Gibonne*, or some other Mark of *Illegitimation*.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Present Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and First of His Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, Royal Consort to Her Sacred Majesty Queen Anne, and Father to his Highness William late Duke of Gloucester.

PRince George, Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway, &c. the Dear Royal Consort of Her Sacred Majesty, and Tender Father of His Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, (for whose sake His Royal Highness hath here a Precedency of Respect before the other Princes and Princesses of the Blood: And who doth of Himself likewise lay claim to the Regards of the English Nation, not only as He is a hearty lover of it, and equally Beloved by it, but as He must be accounted in a great Measure the Preserver of our Laws, Liberties, and Religion, through his most steady Profession of the Protestant Religion) is second Son of Frederick the III, only Brother to Christiern V, and Uncle to Frederick IV. successive Kings of Denmark; He was born at Copenhagen in April 1653; where his Royal Highness was educated in a Prince-like manner, till the Year 1668, then went to travel into Holland, France, England, and thence into Italy. In the year 1670. came back to Copenhagen, and about three Years afterwards, being Twenty Years old, he travelled into Germany, and took a view of the two puissant Armies then encamped near the Rhine, whereof one belonged to the Emperor, and the other to the French King. In the Year 1675. his Royal Highness served in the War against the Swedes, and was at the taking of *Wismar*. The next Year he commanded a part of the Danish Army at the signal Battel of *Lunden* in *Schonen*, against the King of Sweden. In the Year 1677. he commanded again a part of the Danish Army at the famous Battel of *Landskroon*, where he greatly hazarded his Royal Person, and signalized his Valour.

After-

Afterwards, his Royal Highness made several Voyages into *Germany*, and continued some Years abroad.

In *July 1683*. he was married to her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne*, our present Gracious *Sovereign*, by whom he hath had several Sons and Daughters, as aforesaid. By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of *England*. All his Officers and Servants to be from time to time appointed by and with the Approbation of the Crown of *England*. His Revenue coming from *Denmark* to be Seventy thousand Crowns yearly, or Seventeen thousand five hundred pounds *Sterling*, of which one part arises from a Branch of the Customs assigned for this purpose, the rest comes from his Highnesses's Lands and Demesns, viz. out of the Isle of *Fehmarn* from the Bailages of *Wardenberg* and *Jongsboft*, a Revenue in that Country greater than thrice as much in *England*. His Royal Highness's Revenue here is Fifty thousand pounds *per Annum* paid by the Crown; so that the whole amounts yearly to 77500 *l. Sterling*. Besides which, since Her Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown, by Her own Royal Designation His Royal Highness hath had conferr'd upon Him the additional Revenue of that High Post of *Lord High Admiral* of *England*, *Ireland*, &c. and all her Majesties Territories and Dominions in *America*, &c. Which great Trust he hath honour'd with such indefatigable Application, as could not have been expected for any Person of another Rank, under that imperfect measure of Health, which His Royal Highness hath enjoyed since the Date of his Commission, *May 1702*: And that nothing might be wanting to his innate Satisfaction, in whose precious Life is wrapt up much of Her Majesty's Happiness, and by consequence of the Nations: The *Parliament* out of cordial Duty to Her Majesty, and a just Resentment of the Advantages accruing to Her Realms, thro' His Royal Highness's Religion, Temper, Counsels, Endeavours for the publick Welfare, hath thought fit after Mature Deliberation, to make a most Honourable Provision for Him in case His Royal Highness should survive Her Majesty, (whom God preserve long together) to the amount of no less than 100000 *l. per Annum*. He has also a Grant of the Palaces at *Kensington* and *Winchester* for his Royal Residence.

Prince George hath four Sisters, the first married to *John George the Third*, late Prince Elector of *Saxony*. The second to *Christian Adolph*, Duke of *Holstein Sunderburg*. The third to the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, lately decens'd without Issue; and the fourth to the late King of *Sweden*, *Charles the Eleventh*.

Of the Duke of Gloucester.

HIS late Highness *William Duke of Gloucester*, only Son then living of Her present Majesty and his Royal Highness, when Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, was born at *Hampton-Court* the 24th of *July*, 1689. His Godfathers were his late Majesty King *William*, and the Earl of *Dorset* Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household; and his Godmother *Gertrude Marchioness of Halifax*. His Highness was a Child of fine Shape and pleasing Features: Was very inquisitive and apprehensive; had an apt Memory, a quick Invention, a wonderful plenty of Words, a becoming Briskness, a gracious Inclination to good things, and whatever Excellency of Parts could render a Child the Object of three Kingdoms hopes. He died at *Windsor* of a malignant Fever, on *Munday* the 29th of *July*, 1700. between Twelve and One at Night; to the inexpressible grief of the Royal Family, and the whole Nation.

Of the Princess Henrietta Maria, &c.

THE next Heir (after the aforementioned) to the *English Crown* was the Princess *Henrietta*, Sister to the late Kings of *England*, *Charles* and *James II.*

She was born the 16th of *June*, 1644. at *Exeter*, during the Heat of the Civil Wars; after the Surrender of *Exeter*, conveyed to *Oxford*; and thence 1646. to *London*; whence, with her Governess, the Lady *Dalkeith*, she escaped into *France*; was there educated, as became her high Birth and Quality; but being left wholly to the Care and Maintenance of the Queen her Mother, at *Paris*, embraced the *Romish Religion*.

At the Age of 16 Years, she came with the Queen-Mother into *England*, and six Months after returning into *France*, was married to the only Brother of the *French King*, the Illustrious Prince *Philip*, then Duke of *Anjou*, till the Death of his Uncle, and afterwards Duke of *Orleans*.

This Princess left Issue two Daughters, *Maria*, and *Anna Maria*. She was usually styled *Madam* only, as being the first Lady in *France*. She died suddenly in *June*, 1670.

The eldest Sister is called *Mademoiselle* only, or *la très jeune*, *εὐταχέως*, because she is the first Gentlewoman of *France*: She was in *December* 1670. married to *Charles* the Second of that Name, King of *Spain*, and died without Issue.

The Younger Sister is called *Mademoiselle de Valois*; married to *Victor Amadeus Francis II* the present Duke of *Savoy*, who has Issue by her *Maria Adelaide*, born 1685, and married to the Duke of *Burgundy*; *Maria Louisa* born 1688, and married to the Duke of *Anjou*; *Victor Amadeus Philippus Josephus*, born 1698. Prince of *Piedmont*, and *Charles Emmanuel Victor*, Duke of *Asti*.

The next Heir of the Crown of *England*, was the Princess *Charlotte Elizabeth*, only Daughter of *Charles Lodowick*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, born in *May* 1661, and afterwards married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to the *French King* now reigning, by whom her Royal Highness had *Philip* Duke of *Chartres*, born 1675, now Duke of *Orleans*, and *Elizabeth Charlotte* present Dutchess of *Lorain*; The Children of the former now living are *Mademoiselle de Valois*, born 1693; *Mademoiselle d'Orleans*, born 1678, and *Mademoiselle de Chartres*, born 1678; of the latter only one Daughter born 1701.

The next Heirs to the Crown of *England* after the Issue of the Dutchess of *Orleans*, were three *French Ladies*, *Anna*, *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, and *Louisa à Maria*, Daughters of Prince *Edward* lately deceased, who was a younger Son of the Queen of *Bokemia*, whose Widow, the Princess Dowager, Mother to the said three Ladies, is Sister to the late Queen of *Poland*, Daughter, and Co-Heir to the last Duke of *Nevers* in *France*; amongst which Three Daughters, there was a Revenue of about 12000 *l. Sterling* a Year.

The Eldest of these was married to *Henry Julius de Bourbon*, then Duke of *Enghien*, now Prince of *Condé*; by whom she had Issue, 1. *Lewis Duke of Bourbon*, born 1668, who by *Louisa Frances de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a Natural Daughter of the French King's, hath had these Children, *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, born 90, *Louis Henry Duke of Enghien* born 92, *Louisa Elizabeth, Mademoiselle de Charrolas*, born 93, *Louisa Anne, Mademoiselle de Sens*, born 95, and *Mademoiselle de Clermont*, born 97: 2. *Maria Theresia, Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, born 1666, and married to *Francis Louis*, present Prince of *Conti*, whose Children are *Mademoiselle de Conti*, born 1689; The Prince *de la Roch Suryon* born 94; The Count *de la Marche* born 95, and *Mademoiselle d'Alais* born 97. 3. *Anne Louisa de Bourbon, Mademoiselle d'Enghien* born 75. 4. *Louisa Benedicte de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Condé*, born 76, and married to the Duke *du Mayne*, by whom she has *Mademoiselle d'Annale*, born 97, and *Lewis Augustus Prince of Dombes*, born 1700. 5. *Mary Anne de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Montmorency*, born 78.

The Second married *John Frederick*, late Duke of *Hanover*, whose Children are, 1. *Charlotta Felicitas*, born 71, and married to *Charles Ferdinand*, now Duke of *Mantua*. 2. *Anne*, married to the present Duke of *Modena*, who have a Son and a Daughter: 3. *Wilhelmin Amelia*, born 1673, and married to the present King of the *Romans*, to whom she has born three Children, whereof one only survives, *Maria Amelia Anna Theresia Sophia*, born 1701.

The Third was married to *Charles Theodore Otto*, Prince of *Salm*, who have *Lewis Otto*, born 1674, and two Daughters.

These are the Respective Princes and Princesses that are related to the Crown of *England*, before the House of *Hanover*, which has the Preference by our Constitution; the number of which is from *Henrietta Maria* about five living; from *Charles Lewis* seven; from Prince *Edward* twenty three; besides those Children that the Duke of *Modena* and *Mantua* may have, in all very near 40 incapacitated by being Papists; not to mention the Pretences of *James the Prince of Wales* so called, who stands attainted by Parliament; and *Sophia* his Sister, of whom no cognizance is, nor ought to be taken

Of the Princess Sophia, and her Descendants.

LAST of all therefore, but first in the *English* account, is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, Grand-Daughter to King *James I.* Niece to the Royal Martyr, Sister to our famous Prince *Rupert*, Cousin German to *Charles* and *James II.* with their Sister *Mary* the Princess of *Orange*, and nearest Relation now living of the Protestant Religion to her present Majesty; she was born at the *Hague* the 13th of *October*, 1630, and in 1658 wedded to *Ernest Auguste*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, late Duke of *Hanover*, and Prince Elector of *Brunswick*, by whom she had six Sons and one Daughter, viz. *George Lewis*, *Frederick Augustus*, *Maximilian William*, *Sophia Charlotte*, *Charles Philip*, *Christian Ernestus Augustus*. The eldest Son *George Lewis* in the year 1682, married *Sophia Dorothy*, the only Daughter of the Duke of *Zell* his Uncle, by whom he has Issue *George Augustus* the Electoral Prince, born 83, and *Dorothea Sophia*, 87. The second and fourth Sons of the Princess, were honourably slain in *Hungary*, 90; the third died in the *Morea*; the fifth lately unfortunately drown'd in the *Danube*, in the very heat of Action; so there is the sixth only surviving: Her only Daughter *Sophia Charlotte*, was married to *Frederick* the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Prussia*, by the Name of *Frederick III.* by whom she has living only the Prince Royal. *Frederick William*, born 1688. that remarkable year for the Revolution in *England*.

The said Princess *Palatine Sophia*, is a Person of extraordinary Address, and one of the most accomplish'd Lady's in *Europe*. She is declared, as was hinted, the next Protestant Heir, who is to have the right of Succession to the Crown of *England* after King *William*, and her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of their Bodies: By a solemn Act of Parliament pass'd in the last Sessions, 1701. Anno 12 and 13 W. III. for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. whereof here follows the Abridgement.

I. It having pleas'd Almighty God to take away our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Mary*, and the Most hopeful Prince *William Duke of Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne of Denmark*; For a further Provision of the Succession of the Crown in the *Protestant Line*, It is Enacted, That the Most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutches Dowager of *Hanover*, Daughter of the Most Excellent Princess *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of our late Sovereign Lord King *James I.* be declared the next in Succession in the *Protestant Line* to the Crown of *England, France and Ireland*, after His Majesty and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*; and for Default of Issue of the said Princess *Anne* and of His Majesty respectively. And that the said Crown and Regal Government, &c. shall remain to the said Princess *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being *Protestants*.

II. Provided, That all Persons who may Inherit the said Crown by virtue of this Limitation, and are or shall be Reconciled to, or hold Communion with the Church of Rome, or profess the Popish Religion, or marry a Papist, shall be subject to the Incapacities of the Act, Anno 1 *W. and M.* intituled, *An Act for Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and for settling the Succession of the Crown.* And that every King and Queen of this Realm, who shall come to the Crown by virtue of this Act, shall take the Coronation Oath made 1 *W. and M.* and Make, Subscribe and Repeat the Declaration in the before-mentioned Act.

III. And for further securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties after the Death of his Majesty, and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, and in Default of Issue of the said Princess and his Majesty respectively, It is enacted,

1. That whosoever shall hereafter come to this Crown, shall join in Communion with the Church of *England*, as by Law established.

2. That in Case the Crown hereafter comes to any Person not a Native of *England*, this Nation shall not engage in any War for Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without Consent of Parliament.

3. That no Person who shall hereafter come to the Crown, shall go out of *England, Scotland, or Ireland*, without Consent of Parliament.

4. That after the Limitation by this Act shall take Effect, all things relating to the Government, properly cognizable
in

in the Privy-Council shall be transacted there, and the Resolutions Signed by such of the Privy-Council as shall Advise the same.

5. That after, &c. No Person born out of *England, Scotland, or Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging (altho' Naturalized or made a Denizen) except such as are born of *English* Parents, shall be a Privy-Councillor, or Member of either House of Parliament, or enjoy any Office or Place of Trust Civil or Military, or have any Grant of Lands, &c.

6. That no Person who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or a Pension from the Crown, shall be a Member of the House of Commons.

7. That after, &c. Judges Commissions be *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and their Salleries established; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament may be remov'd.

8. That no Pardon under the Great Seal be Pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons.

IV. And that all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, for securing the Establish'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People be Ratified and Confirmed.

C H A P. IX.

Of Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Government of *England* is *Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military*; of which three Articles, I shall, for Methods sake, speak separately and distinctly, although in all respects the Government is harmoniously united and indivisible under one Head, who is Supreme in all Causes.

The Christian Faith being preach'd in *Britain* by *Austin the Monk*, and receiv'd by *Ethelbert King of Kent*, and afterwards by other Kings of the Heptarchy; Bishops were consecrated, and the number of them encreas'd by degrees, in proportion to the growth of the Gospel. They had, like all other Bishops of the Christian Church, a Pre-eminence over the Clergy within certain Precincts; and in process of time, their Seats were all plac'd in the most considerable Towns within their Jurisdiction, pursuant to a Canon made for that purpose. After-

Afterwards the Bishops being necessitated to meet about publick Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations, for Remedy of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Bishop should be called in Question, or Appeals from Bishops, &c. our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches even before the first *Nicene Council*) had amongst a certain Number of Bishops, one to be the Chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus*, *Arch* or *Chief Bishop*, whereof we have Two in *England*, called *Primates*, *Metropolitans* or *Archbishops*, that is, *Chief Bishops*; the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *Tork*; each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocese, a *Province* consisting of several Dioceses, and by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain *Privileges*, *Liberties* and *Immunities* in their own States.

Under these two Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 21 are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *Tork*, (besides the Bishop of *Sodor* or *Mau*) all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence to all other Barons, both in Parliament and in other Assemblies; amongst these the first place belongs to the Bishop of *London*; who, by ancient Right is *Dean* of the Episcopal College of that Province, and by virtue thereof, is to signify the pleasure of his Metropolitan to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his Mandates, to disperse his Missives on all Emergency of Affairs, &c.

Next to *London*, in Parliament, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The *Function* of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*; he may Dedicate *Churches* and *Burying-Places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Diocese; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the Ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop; may be considered either the Jurisdiction it self or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction it self is established partly by Statute Law; as to License Physicians, Chirurgeons, and School-masters; to Unite and Consolidate small Parishes, (N.B. *that no Bishop in England has this last Power now, but the Bishop of Norwich, and that only within a certain Distance; and he alone has such a Power by virtue of which an Incumbent can take a third Living, by an Archiepiscopal, or Royal Dispensation; otherwise in any other Diocese he that has two Livings, cum curâ Animarum is a Pluralist, by the Statute of 21 Hen.8.*) to assist the Civil Magistrates in Execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs; to compel the payment of Tithes and Subsidies due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common Law, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages.

And partly by Common and Ecclesiastical Law together, as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as die intestate, to give Order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to Administer, to cause Account to be given of Administrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices for the use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceses once in three Years, and therein to inquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, &c. of Ministers, of Church-wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Chirurgeons, School-masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they performed their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresie, Errors against the Thirty nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from Divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacrament; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor, or

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pious Uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church ; taking Usury beyond the Rate allowed by Statute, Simony, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkennells, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the want of Parents Consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private place. in an undue time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Now, for the better executing of this Jurisdiction, the Bishops in virtue of their Office are furnished with a Power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entering into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, &c. Other may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical Persons, as Sequestration of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab officio* sometimes *à Beneficio*, or both *Deprivation* and *Deposition*, which is sometimes Verbal, by *Sentence* pronounced against them, and sometimes real, by *Degradation*. Here note, That of all these Censures, *Excommunication* is never to be inflicted but only for *Contumacy* ; as when a Person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

Archbishop.] Before the coming of the Saxons into England, the Christian Britains had three Archbishops, viz. of London, York and Caerleon, an ancient great City of South-Wales, upon the River Uske (as before-mentioned.) The Britains being driven out of these Parts, the Archbishoprick of London seems to have been wholly extinct. And when Pope Gregory the Great had afterwards sent hither Augustine and his Fellow-Labourers to preach the Gospel to the then Heathen Saxons, the Archiepiscopal See was planted at Canterbury, as being the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Kent, whose King Ethilbert had received the same St. Augustine, and with his Kingdom was Baptised, and Embraced the Doctrines of Christianity before the rest of the Heptarchy. The other Archbishoprick of Caerleon was translated to St. Davids in Pembroke-shire, and afterwards subjected wholly to the See of Canterbury ; since which, all England and Wales reckon but Two Archbishops, Canterbury and York.

[*Canterbury.*] *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, That the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Irish* Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Archbishop until the Year 1152; and therefore in the time of the two first *Norman* Kings, it was declared that *Canterbury* was the Metropolitane Church of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Isles adjacent. He was therefore sometimes stiled a *Patriarch*, (and a *Patriarch* was a chief Bishop over several Kingdoms or Provinces, as an Archbishop is of several Dioceses) and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britanici Pontifex*; and Matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical Affairs, ran thus; *Anno Pontificatus nostri primo, secundo, &c.* He was *Legatus natus*, that is, a perpetual Legatine Power was annexed to that Archbishoprick some hundred Years ago; whereby no other Legate, Nuncio, or Ambassador from the Bishop of *Rome* could here exercise any Legatine Power, without special License from the King. He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that according to the practice of Gods own People the *Jews*, where *Aaron* was next in Dignity to *Moses*, and according to the practice of most other Christian States, where the next in Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign, is usually the chiefest Person of the Clergy, he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood. He enjoyed some special Marks of Royalty, as to be Patron of a Bishoprick, (as he was of *Rockester*) to coin Moneys, to make Knights, and to have the Wardship of all those who hold Lands of him *Jure Homini*, (as it is called) altho' they hold in Capite other Lands of the King; a Princely Prerogative, even against the King's written Prerogative.

In an ancient Charter granted by *William* the Conqueror to *Laufranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he is to hold his Lands with the same freedom, *in Dominio suo*, (as the Words are) as the King holdeth his *in Dominio suo*, except only in two or three Cases, and those of no great Importance.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, is judged fit to enjoy still divers considerable Pre-eminences. He is *Primate* of all *England*, and *Metropolitan*, hath a Super-eminency, and had

had Power, even over the Archbishop of York; had Power to summon him to a National Synod, and *Archiepiscopus Eboracensis venire debet cum Episcopis suis, ad nutum ejus, ut ejus Canonice dispositionibus obediens existat.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury is at this Day *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of England, and next to the Royal Family to precede not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England and Metropolitan.*

At the solemn Coronation of King Charles the Second, it was expressly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede even the Duke of York, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*; and he is said to be *Inthroned*, when he is invested in the Archbishoprick. A Marble Chair remaining for that purpose, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

To Crown the King belongs to him, and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales Domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.* and had anciently the Holy Offerings made at the Altar by the King and Queen, wheresoever the Court should happen to be, if his Grace were there present.

The Bishop of London is his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of Winchester his *Sub-Dean*, the Bishop of Lincoln his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of Rochester his *Chaplain*.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace*, (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law the Power of *Probate* of all Testaments, and granting Letters of *Administration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, Five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or Ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of London; or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocese where he died. Also to make Wills for all such as die intestate within his Province, and to Administer their Goods to the Kindred, or to pious Uses, according to his Discretion: Which most transcendent Trust and Power is so anciently in England belonging to

Bishops, that the best Antiquary cannot find the first Original thereof.

By *Stat. 25. Hen. VIII.* he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two *Benefices* with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a Benefic'd Clerk, for certain Causes, to be *Non-resident* for some time; to grant *Dispensations* to Sick, to old People, to Women with Child, to eat Flesh on days whereon it was forbidden; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned *Licenses*, *Dispensations*, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all his Majesties Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for all the new late Acquisitions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Barbadoes*, *Bermudos*, &c. were heretofore added by due Authority to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Diocese of *London*. He hath also the Power to grant *Litteras tutorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which soever he shall chuse, which is therefore called the Archbishops *Option*, upon every Creation there, of a new Bishop; who was formerly also to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbishop, or to maintain him till it be effected.

By the *Stat. primo Eliz.* it is provided, That the Queen by the Advice of the Archbishop, might ordain and publish such Rites and Ceremonies, as may be for God's Glory, for Edifying of the Church, and due Reverence of the Sacraments

He hath the Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the presence and with the assistance of two other Bishop, as every Bishop gives Ordination, but usually with the assistance of *Presbyters*) to assign

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Coadjutors to infirm Bishops, to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be President of those Synods or Convocations, to give Sanction to their Acts; to visit the whole Province, to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rites of that Diocese belong to him, all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

[*Book.*] The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high repute in this Nation, and had under his Province not only divers Bishopricks in the *North of England*, but all the Bishopricks of *Scotland* for a long time, until the Year 1470. when Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth created the Bishop of *St. Andrews*, Archbishop and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*.

He hath still the place and precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the *Queen Consort*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is also styled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of *Sodor, or Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers other of the forementioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Bishops.] The next in place among the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so called from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek*, *Ἐπισκοπος*, *Speculator*, *Explorator*, *vel Superintendens*, an Officer among the Heathens, so called, *Quia præerat pani & victui quotidiano*, *Episcopus enim apud Christianos præest pani & victui spirituali*.

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are *Barons* by a threefold manner, (which cannot be said of the *Lay Lords*) they are *Feudal*, in regard of *Lands* and *Baronies* annexed to their Bishopricks; they are *Barons* by *Writ*, being summoned by the King's *Writ* to *Parliament*; and they are created *Barons* by *Patent*, which by their *Consecration* is always exhibited to the *Archbishop*. They have the *Precedence* of all *Temporal Barons* under *Viscounts*: In *Parliament* have Place in the *Upper House*, in a double Capacity, not only as *Barons*, but as *Bishops*; for before they were *Barons*, they had in all times place in the *Great Council* of the Kingdom, and there ever placed on the King's *Right Hand*, not to give their *Advice* as *Judges* do, but *ad tractandum, ordinandum, statuendum, definiendum*, &c. They have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost *Regal*, as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Bishop's Courts (tho held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and though all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the Kings Courts, and therefore the Bishops send out Writs in their own Names; *Tesste* the Bishop, and not in the Kings Name; as all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their *Bishops Suffragans*; to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commissaries*, or other Officers, which none of the Kings Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all *Lay-Lords*, viz. That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their *Episcopal Dignity* and *Degree* is acknowledged; and they may *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no *Lay-Baron*, *Viscount*, *Marquis*, nor Duke,

Duke, is in Law acknowledged such, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

The Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Bishops, our Spiritual Fathers, that none might (without special License from the King first obtained) be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge.

Upon severe Penalty by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them, and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Tryals where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one Knight at least be not returned of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

In Criminal Trials for Life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta*, and *Stat. 25. Edw. 3.* are to be tried by their Peers, who are Barons, and none under; notwithstanding the late Conceit of some Lawyers, supposing that Bishops may not be on the Criminal Tryals of a Peer, and therefore are not to be tryed by Peers; for so neither may Bishops be tryed by a common Jury, because they may not be on the Tryal of such Men. Moreover, Noble Women may not be on the Tryal of Peers, and yet they are to be tryed by Peers of the Realm: And there is no legal Precedent in *England* of a Bishop, remaining a Bishop, that ever was tryed for his Life, but by Peers of the Realm. Anciently indeed, Bishops were so exempted, as not at all to be tryed by Temporal Judges, till after *Depriuation* and *Degradation*, and then being thereby rendered no Peers, but common Persons, they might be tryed by common Juries.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown, (to the Envy of *Nonconformists*) and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England*, unless we reckon Archbishop *Lauds* Case to be so, for their manner of Tryal for Life. As for that common Assertion, *That no Lords of Parliament are to be tryed by their Peers, but such as sit there, Ratione Nobilitatis, and that all Lay-Lords have place in Parliament for that Reason*, it is not only false but frivolous, in the Judgment of very many judicious Men. And indeed

deed how absurd and unreasonable must it needs be, (let all Men judge) that an Archbishop of Canterbury, who is acknowledged to be *primus Par Regni*, should be tryed by a common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meanest Lay-Baron, though created but yesterday, may not be tryed by any under the Degree of Barons.

In *Parliament* the *Bishops* and *Barons* may be present and vote at the Tryal and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm; only before Sentence of Death, or loss of Member be pronounced, (that they may have no hand in Blood, no hand in destroying, but only in saving.) They have, by Canon-Law, the Privilege and Injunction to absent themselves, and by Common Law, to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo Eliz. Cap. 2. It is expressly declared, That all Lords of Parliament (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tryed in that particular by their Peers.

The *Bishops of England* enjoy at this day many other Privileges, as freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitaturam*, or in a Journey; Liberty to hunt in any of the King's Forrests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from, or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Imposts, &c.

The Persons of Bishops may not be seized upon Contempt (as the Persons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities may only be seized.

Every Bishop may by Statute-Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to the Word of a Bishop, that not only in the Tryal of *Bastardy*, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Tryal of *Heresse*, which touches a Man's Life: Upon the Bishops bare Certificate, that any Man hath been convicted before him of *Heresse*, the Secular Power put him to Death without any Tryal by his Peers, till the Parliament for some emergent Cause, thought fit to alter that Course, by repealing the *Act de Heretico comburendo*.

The Persons of the Spiritual Governours of the Church of *England*, are of such high and tender Respect in the Eye of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the same from a Clergy-man to his Bishop or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father, and therefore made the Offences of *Parricide* and *Episcopicide* equal, *viz.* Petty-Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quadam dignitate ceteris anteposendus, quia Ecclesie Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis*. Being Bishop over the *Imperial* and *Capital* City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later Times expressly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the Bishops of *England*, whereby he is become (as heretofore, the Lord Prior of the Order of St. John of *Jerusalem*) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the Lord *Bergavenny* is *Primus Baronum Laicorum*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight* holding in one Hand a naked *Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

He hath also at this day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the Bishoprick by the King,

In the fifth place, by Virtue of the forementioned Statute is the Bishop of *Winchester*, reputed anciently Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled in the Statutes of the *Honourable Order of the Garter*, by *Henry* the Eighth; though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is *Sub-Dean* of the Province of *Canterbury*, and in the Vacancy of the See of *London*, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convocation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop of *Lincoln* as *Chancellor* of the Province, in the vacancy of both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these aforementioned, all the other Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecration, unless any Bishop happen to be made Lord-Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, or Secretary of State; which anciently was very usual, as reputed for their Piety, Learning, Single Life, Diligence, &c. far more fit for the Advantage and Service of the King and Kingdom, than any Lay-man; and in such a Case, a Bishop being Lord Chancellor, had place next to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and above the Archbishop of *York*; and being a Secretary of State, had place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Privileges.

For

For easing the Bishop of some part of his Burthen, as the number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there was ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragans* or *Subsidiary Bishops*. Accordingly, in the *English Church*, of a long time, there have been such ordained by the Name of *Bishop's Suffragans*, or *Titular Bishops*, who have the Name, Title, Style and Dignity of Bishops and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the Archbishop of the Province, each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Diocesan, whose *Suffragan* he is.

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of Henry the Eighth, still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocese of *Canterbury*, must be at *Dover* only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colebecker*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Gloucester*, *Southampton*, and in the *Isle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntington*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftesbury*, *Milton*, and *Marlborough*; for *Bath and Wells*, at *Uxbridge*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgnorth*; for *Coventry and Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *St. German*; for *Carlisle*, at *Pereth*. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many to each Diocese, as above-mentioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm. In the absence of the Bishops employed oft upon Embassies abroad, or residing at Court to advise the King; these did usually supply their places. A *Suffragan Bishop* is made, in case the *Archbishop*, or some other *Bishop*, for the better Government of his Diocese, desire the same; and in such case, the Bishop is to present two able Men for any one place afore-named, whereof his Majesty chuseth one; but we have none now in *England* of this kind.

For supply of able and fit Persons to assist Bishops, or to make Bishops, it seemed good to our Ancestors, that in every Diocese a certain number of the more prudent and pious Pastors should be placed in a Collegiate manner, at every *Cathedral*, or *Episcopal See*; where they might not only be ready to assist the Bishop in certain weighty Cases,

but

but also fit themselves, by gaining Experience (and losing by little and little their former Familiarity with the inferior Country Clergy) for Government and Authority of the Church. Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in England, there are a certain number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latin *Decanus*, from *Δέκα*; because anciently set over ten Canons at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, (the other being the *Archdeacon*, who tho' a *Presbyter* himself, is so named, for his Charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

Dean and Chapter.] Anciently Bishops did not ordinarily transact Matters of Moment, *sine Consilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesie*, and Collegues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and some of the Prebends, are upon the Bishop's Summons, to assist him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnations* of obstinate Hereticks, in the Great *Excommunications*, and in such like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'eslire* (as before-mentioned) the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* are to elect the Bishop of that Diocese. *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* are, as it were, *Seminaries* or *Seed-plots*, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit Persons to govern the Church: For having left the Country, and living here in a Society together, they learn Experience; they read Men; they, by little and little, put off the Familiarity of the Inferiour Country Clergy, and thereby render themselves more fit to be set over them in Government. The *Dean* and *Prebendaries*, during their required Residence in their *Cathedral* or *Collegiate Churches*, are to keep Hospitality upon all Festivals, to read Divinity in their Turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or Set-Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to administer the Lord's Supper; to frequent publick Divine Service; to instruct the Country Clergy, and direct them how, and what to preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled *Prelates*; so by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be Examples and Patterns to the Inferiour Clergy.

In almost every Cathedral, or Bishop's See, there is a *Dean*, and divers *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, whose number is in some more, in some less.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities, much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Commissio* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to instal him.

Deans of the new Foundation (upon Suppression of *Abbeys* or *Priories*, transformed by Hen. VIII into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a shorter Course Installed by Virtue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation,

In most of the old Foundations the *Prebendaries* are of two sorts; some are *Canons* or *Residentiaries*, who, with their *Dean* make one Body or College, or Corporation, these are what they call the Chapter: And some are *minor Prebendaries*, who have each his own separate Estate or Corpse: They are not obliged to Residence, only to Preach upon certain Days, they have a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the Chapter.

Note, That the *Canons* in these old Foundations, cannot regularly be made to, unless they are first *minor Prebendaries*.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a Collegiate or Cathedral Church receiveth in the right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio prebendæ*.

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the English Church, may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all *England*; Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to enquire of Reparations and Movables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi Oculus* (the other being the *Dean*.) Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon*, is, upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the Profits belonging thereto,

Many *Archdeacons* and some *Prebendaries* in old Foundations have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as *Bishops* have: whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After the *Archdeacons*, are the *Archipresbyteri* or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their over-sight of Ten Parish-Priests. They were here anciently called *Decani Christianitatis*. *Seld. not. ad Eamnerum*, p. 208. Their Office is now, upon Orders, to convocate the Clergy, to signify to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living afar off.

Parish-Priests or Rectors.] next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are appropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parish-mens Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to catechize the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to preach, if the Bishop shall think fit; to visit the Sick, to marry, to bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office was to take care of the Poor, is now to Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In England are Two *Archbishops*, Twenty Four *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, Twenty six *Deans* of *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural Deans*, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Churches than one.

After this brief Account of *Ecclesiastical Persons*, somewhat may here not unfitly be added, touching those Persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi Ecclesiastici*: as first, Patrons of Churches, who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to propose a fit Clerk (when the Church

is void) to the Bishop to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church as far as he can from all Wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the Place, to give notice to the Bishop.

Note, That although the Gift of the Higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as *Bishopricks* and most *Deaneries* are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and of several Great, and very many small *Parsonages*, which are under the Visitation of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and *Free-Chappels*, which are subject to the Visitation only of the *Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any *Bishop*.

Next are the *Oeconomi*, *vel Ecclesie Guardiani*, the *Church-wardens*, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good Repair, firly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be sufficiently bounded or enclosed; That there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-Land*; and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to sue for the same; to observe that all *Parishioners* come daily to Divine Service; to require the penalty for Absence; to inquire after, to admonish and to present to the Bishop scandalous Livers; to collect the Charity of *Parishioners* for the Poor Strangers; to declare and to execute the Orders of the *Bishop*; to see that none presume to vent his own *Conceptions* in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special License so to do. The *Church-wardens* are Elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the *Parson* and *Parishioners*, if they so agree; if not, then one by the *Parson*, and the other by the *Parishioners*.

There are also in greater *Parishes* joined with the *Church-wardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Church-wardens* in Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly called the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, *Curate* and *Church-wardens*.

C H A P. X.

Of Ecclesiastical Courts of England, and first of the Convocation.

FOR the Church *Legislative Power*, or the making of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, as often as he calls a Parliament, convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*, which is summoned in manner following :

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each *Province*, requiring him to summon all *Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches, &c.* according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Mandate to the Bishop of *London*, as his *Dean Provincial*, first Citing him *peremotorily*, and then Willing him in like manner to cite all the *Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*; and all the Clergy of his Province to such a place; and such a day prefix in the Writ; but directeth withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy, of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishop of every Diocese of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the *Deans* and *Archdeacons* to appear personally; and the *Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches*; and inferior Clergy of the Diocese. to send their *Proctors* to the place, and at the day appointed, to certify also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The place wherethe Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury*, hath usually been held, is *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, from whence they have been of late by the Archbishop prorogu'd to *St. Peter's* in *Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry the Seventh*, or in the *Jerusalem Chamber*, where there is an upper and lower House.

The higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of Twenty two Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all at the opening of a Convocation in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Bishop's with *Miniver*.

The lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocese, in all 166 Persons, *viz.* Twenty two Deans, Twenty four Prebendaries, Fifty four Archdeacons, and Forty four Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop presides at the head of the Clergy of his Province, and the lower Clergy being required by the Most Reverend, chuse them a Prolocutor or Speaker; which done, they present him to the upper House by One or Two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the Elect Person makes another Speech in *Latin*. Lastly, the Archbishop answers it in *Latin*, and with the consent of the Bishops approves of the Person.

In the upper House things are first ordinarily proposed, and then communicated to the lower House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

On days when the House of Lords do's not Meet, they usually assemble about Nine of the Clock; and first the Junior Bishop says Prayers in *Latin*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, &c. And in the lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In *Convocation* are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church, and asometimes of giving his Majesty Assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be Taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy could not (till they disus'd that Privilege,) be Taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in *Convocation*.

The Clergy in *Convocation* might anciently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may with the Royal Assent make *Canons* touching Matters of Religion, to bind not only themselves, but all the Laity (as some have asserted) without Consent or Ratifications of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, within the Limitations set down in the Statute of 25 Hen. 8

Till

Till the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, the Parliament did not ordinarily meddle in the making of *Canons*, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon; only by their Civil *Sanctions* (when they were desir'd) did confirm the Results and Consultations of the Clergy, that so the People might be the more effectually induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governours.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Representatives in the lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record, so prized by the late Lord *Coke*.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Privileges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant Correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same Matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

All *Suffragan Bishops*, and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars* have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to Sit and Vote in the lower House of Convocation.

High Commission-Court.

NOW for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes was the *High-Commission-Court*; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted *prim Elizabethæ*, That her Majesty and Successors, should have Power by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, to nominate Commissioners to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm, to visit, reform, and correct all Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, and Delinquencies, that may, by an Ecclesiastical Power be corrected or reformed. But some Arbitrary Acts of such Ecclesiastical Commissioners have given occasion to prohibit by Law the erecting of any such extraordinary Courts of Ecclesiastical Judicature.

Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided, 25 Hen. VIII. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of *Chancery*, and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business; so that from the Highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons within this Province, may (waving all Inferiour Courts) be decided.

The Court of Arches.

AMongst them, the highest Court is the *Court of Arches*, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of *St. Mary le Bow* in *London*, where this Court was wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called *Dean* of the *Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanary consisting of Thirteen Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, Two Registers and Ten Proctors: The Dean at present is *Sir John Cook*,

Court of Audience.

IN the next place, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of *Audience* kept within the Archbishop's Palace, and medleth with any Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations* of Bishops, Admission, and Institution into *Benefices*. dispensing with *Banns* of *Matrimony*, &c.

Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop, *Jure Prerogativæ suæ*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of Death, had 5 *l.* or above, in several Dioceses; and these Two Courts hath also the Archbishop of York.

Court of Peculiars.

LASTly the *Court of Peculiars* which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose Province there are Fifty seven such *Peculiars*.

Bishops Court.

BESIDES these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath a Chancellour, termed anciently *Ecclesiædicus*, & *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skilled in *Civil* and *Canon Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain places of the Diocese, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the Bishop in his *Commission*, and these are called *Consistory Courts*.

Archdeacon's Court, &c.

MOREOVER, every *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court; and take Cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

LASTly, there are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to some certain *Parishes*, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt

sometimes from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.

CAuses belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts are *Blasphemy, Apostacy from Christianity, Heresie, Schism, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Services, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, General Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incest, Fornication, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, &c.* the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are first *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; also the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave Decrees of several Holy Bishops of Rome, in its purer times, which the Kings of England from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own *Constitutions* made anciently in several *Provincial Synods*, either by the Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from Rome, or by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 Hen. VIII. of force in England, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of England, or the King's *Prerogative*. Then the Canons made in *Convocations* of latter times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the Memory of Man: And where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs are different from the Tryals at Common Law, and are briefly thus: First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs, Witnesses* and *Presumptions*, the Matters are argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted; then, without any *Jury*, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that *Execution*. And this is the manner of Trying Ecclesiastical and Civil Causes; but Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are tryed by way of *Accusation, Denunciation*, or *Inquisition*. The first, when some one takes upon him to

prove the Crime: The second, when the *Church-wardens* present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Lastly, by *Inquisition*, when, by reason of common Fame, Inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighbourhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath, *ex officio suo*, so called because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it *ex officio suo*, which is very ancient, and was usual among the *Jews*.

Of *Punishments*, inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforefaid Laws and Authorities, See Part 3. Tit. of *Punishments*.

Before *William the Conqueror*, there were no Ecclesiastical Courts, properly so called in *England*; for anciently the Bishops sat in Judgment together with the secular Judges on the same Tribunal. *Debent Episcopi cum sæculi Judicibus interesse Judiciis, ne permittant si possint, ut illinc aliqua pravitas tum germina pullulaverint, & Sacerdotibus pertinent in sua Diocesi, ut ad rectum sedulo quemcunque juvent, nec patiantur si possint ut Christianus aliquis alii noceat, &c.* Chron. Jo. Bromton in Legg. *Æthelstani Regis*, p. 845.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Civil Government of England and first of the Great Officers of the Crown.

NExt to the *King* and *Princes* of the *Blood*, are reckoned the *Great Officers* of the *Crown*, whereof they are nine, viz. The *Lord High Steward* of *England*, the *Lord High Chancellor*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *King's Council*, the *Lord Privy Seal*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the *Lord High Constable*, the *Earl Marshal*, and the *Lord High Admiral*.

High Steward.] The first *Great Officer* of the *Crown*, according to the Account of our *Ancestors*, was the *Lord High Steward* of *England*, or *Viceroy*, for so the Word *Steward* imports, in the *Saxon* Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward* *locum tenens*, in *French* *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer

with the *Reichs Drosset*, that is, *Regni-vice-Rex* in Sweden, and the *Stadtholder* in Denmark, who is also called *Viceroy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Mag-nus Anglie Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the Highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit not longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject; for his Office was *Supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediatè post Regem* (as an ancient Record speaks) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was Henry of Bullingbrook, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt) afterwards King of England, since which time, they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a Coronation, by virtue of which Office, he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and other, who by reason of their *Tenure*, or otherwise claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; as at the Coronation of King Charles the Second, the Duke of Ormond was made for that occasion, *Lord High Steward of England*, and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his Hand St. Edward's Crown; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient *High Stewards* were wont to do; which ended his Commission expireth: So at the Arraignment of the Earl of Pembroke, the late Lord High Chancellor of England, Henrige Earl of Nottingham, Baron of Dorsetry, was made *Lord High Steward, pro illa vice*: And lately at the Arraignment of the Lord Moleyn, Thomas, the now Duke of Leeds, then Marquess of Caermarthen, and Lord President of the Council, was made *Lord High Steward* for that occasion: during the Trial he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. His Commission is to proceed, *secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Anglie*. He is *Sole Judge*, yet doth call all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. Is not sworn, nor the Lords, who are the Tryers of the Peer arraigned.

During his Stewardship, he bears a white Staff in his Hand, and the Tryal being over, openly breaks it ; and so his Office ends.

Lord Chancellor.] Next is the *Lord High Chancellor*, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if well ; or Cancelled where amiss ; that is, cross'd out with lines across like Cross Bars, or Latices, called in Latin, *Cancelli* ; or else because anciently he sat *intra Cancellos* ; that is, such a Partition, as usually now separates the *Church* from the *Chancel*

Dignity.] He is after the King and Princes of the Blood in Civil Affairs (there being now no Lord High Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's *Great Seal*, to judge, not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law ; and to judge according to *Equity*, *Conscience*, or *Reason* ; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift, under 20 *l.* yearly in the Kings Books, and for this, and other causes he was ever, till of late Years, a Clergy-man.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People, poor, and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly to *counsel* the King ; to keep secret the King's Counsel, nor suffer so far as he may, the *Rights* of the *Crown* to be diminish'd, &c.

From the time of *Henry* the Second, the *Chancellors* of *England* have been ordinarily made of Bishops, or other Clergy-men learned in the Civil Laws, till *Henry* the Eighth, made Chancellor first *Sir Thomas More*, and after him *Sir Thomas Audley*. After whom was made Lord Chancellor, *Sir Richard Rich*, Knight, Lord *Rich*, (a common Lawyer) who had been first the said King's Solicitor, and afterwards Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, from whom is descended the present Family of the Earls of *Warwick* and *Holland* ; since which time there have been some Bishops, but most Lawyers.

This High Office is in *France*, *durant'e vita*, but here 'tis *durant'e bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l.* per *Annun*, and when the *Star-Chamber* was up, 200 *l.* per *Ann.* more for his Attendance there, the whole is not above 700 *l.*

Cre.

Creation.] The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Keeper are the same in *Authority, Power and Precedence*, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; the Keepers are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath; only the Lord Chancellor hath besides a Patent.

The Right Honourable Sir Nathan Wright is the present Lord Keeper.

Lord Treasurer.] The Third great Office of the Crown, is the Lord High Treasurer of England, who receives this High Office by a delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury.

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chancellor.

Office.] He is *Praefectus Aetarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the Exchequer. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Imposts, Customs, Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the *Customers, Comptrollers and Searchers* in all the Potts of England.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every County, and in some Cases by Statute is to appoint a Measurer for the length and breadth of Clothes.

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without, letteth *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their Wine *Custom-free*.

The ancient annual Salary of the Lord High Treasurer of England was in all 383 *l. 7 s. 8 d.* but the late Salary was 8000 *l. per Annum*.

This High Office is in the Hands of the Right Honourable Sydney Lord Godolphin.

Lord President.] The Fourth Great Officer named in the Statute 31 Hen. VIII. is the Lord President of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King John's time; was usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-table, and then to report to the King the several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal, *durante bene placito*.

This Office of later times was grown obsolete ; ceasing in the first Earl of *Manchester* ; the Lord Chancellor afterward supplying that Place ; till of late the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was made *Lord President*, and since that the Lord *Roberts* succeeded him, and was created Earl of *Radnor*, who was succeeded by the Marquis of *Hallifax*, and he by the Duke of *Leeds*. The present *Lord President* is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke and Montgomery*.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The Fifth Great Officer is the *Lord Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons Signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of *England* ; also divers other Matters of less Concernment, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass the Great Seal.

He is by his Place of the King's *Privy-Council*, and was Chief Judge of the *Court of Request* ; and besides this Oath of *Privy-Counsellour*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary was 1500 *l. per Annum*, but it is now doubted.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord President* of the King's Council.

The present *Lord Privy-Seal*, is his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Normanby*.

Dignity.] It is an Office of great *Trust* and *Skill*, that he put not his Seal to any Grant without good warrant under the King's *Privy Signet* ; nor with Warrant if it be against Law or Custom, until that the King be first acquainted.

This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 *Rich. II.* and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

Note, That anciently the *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President*, and *Privy-Seal*, were generally Clergy-men.

Chamberlain.] The Sixth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty ; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have Forty Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his

his own Robes; and on the Coronation-day, before the King riseth to bring his *Shirt, Coys, Wearing-Clothes*; and after the King is by him Apparellled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all the *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coyf, Gloves* and *Linnen*, to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the *Sword* and *Seaboard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the *Bason* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c.

Moreover, To this Great Officer belongs the care of providing all things in the *House of Lords*, in the time of Parliament, and to that end he hath an Apartment near the *Lords House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*: He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing, sitting and furnishing of *Westminster Hall* against Coronations and Tryals of Peers in Parliament time. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black Rod*, the *Trojan-Usher* and *Door-keepers*, are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the Right Hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord-Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all Solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, and the Keys of the *Court of Wards*, and *Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of Oxford, from the time of Henry the First, by an *Estate Tail* or *Inheritance*; but in the Two last Coronations by the Earls of *Lindley*, and that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir General claimed and controverted, but is at present enjoyed by *Charles Earl of Lindley*.

Constable.] The Seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High Constable of England*, so called, from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, 1521. and the last *High Constable of England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since upon occasion of Coronation (as at that of King *Charles* the Second, was made the late Earl of *Northumberland*)

berland) and at solemn Tryals by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsay*, 1631. was made *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*) there is created *Pro illius Vice*, a *Lord High Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshal's Court*, and takes place of the *Earl Marshal*.

Earl-Marshal.] The Eighth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Earl-Marshal* of *England*. In *French* *Marschal*, and used by them to signifie indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; it is derived from the old *Gothic* and *Saxon* Terms, wherein *Mars* signified a Horse, and *Schalck* a Servant; and agreeable to that Etymology, the first *Marschals* of *France* were only Superintendants of the King's Stables. See *Mezeray* in the Hist. of *Philip August*. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all Matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds* of *Arms*, out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common Law; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law.

Note, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but hath now only the *Marshalsea*, where he may sit in Judgment against Criminals offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now.

Thomas Mowbray Earl of *Nottingham*, was the first *Earl Marshal* of *England*, made so by *Rich. II.* from whom, by the Mother's side, *Henry* the late Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Earl-Marshal* of *England* was descended, who executed that place till his Death, since which time during the Minority of his Heir, this Place is committed to the Right Honorable the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Admiral.] The Ninth and last Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High Admiral* of *England*; whose Trust and Honour is so great, that this Office hath usually been given either to some of the King's younger Sons, near Kinsman, or to some one of the highest and chiefest of all the Nobility,

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabic*, and *Ἀρχι* in *Greek*; that is *Præfectus Marinus*, a Word borrowed from the Eastern Empire, where such kind of Compounds were much

much in request, and introduced in *England* after the Wars in the *Holy Land*, by King *Richard*, or, as some say, by King *Edward* the First.

The Patent of the *Lord Admiral* did anciently run thus : *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitanicæ Magnus Admirallus* ; but at present thus, *Angliæ, & Hiberniæ, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villæ Cylisiæ & Archiarum ejusdem, Normandiæ, Gasconiæ, & Aquitanicæ, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium difforum regnorum.*

To the *Lord High Admiral* of *England*, is by the King intrusted the management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of *Jurisdiction* as *Protection*. He is that High Officer or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all Cases *Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal* ; of all things done upon or beyond the Sea, in any part of the World ; all things done upon the Sea-Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord Admiral* hath a Power to Commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rere-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains* ; all *Deputies* for particular Coasts ; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea ; *Commissioners* or *Judges* for exercising Justice in the Court of *Admiralty*, to Imprison, Release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow *Knighthood* on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High Admiral* belongs, by Law and Custom all *Penalties* and *Amercements* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea ; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, Condemned. Out-lawed, or Horned. Moreover, all *Wrecks*, *Stray Goods*, *Wrecks* of Sea, *Deodands*, a share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Florsion*, and *Tetson*, as our Lawyers term it ; that is Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shoar, not granted to Lords of *Manners* adjoyning to the Sea : All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

This Great Office is at present executed by His Royal Highness Prince George, who is assisted by a Council composed of Five Persons, viz. Sir George Roob, George Chur-

chil Esq; Sir David Michel, Richard Hill Esq; and the Honourable James Bruges Esq;.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Privy-Council.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of England, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Consilium secretum privatum, vel continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

Before the latter end of Henry the Third, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Consilium suum privatum, sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul debito Legis vigorem habuit*, saith Spelman.

The primitive and ordinary way of Government in England, was by the King and his Privy-Council, and all our King's have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents; and the Judges of England, in some difficult Cases were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the King or his Privy-Council. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oftentimes transmitted Matters of high Moment to the King and his Privy-Council, as by long experience, better able to judge of and by Secresies and Expedition, better able to transact some State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King and his Privy-Council take Cognizance of few or no Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Free-holds, but Matters of Complaint, and sudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the Privy-Council are, as it were a part of the King, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwise would lie

lie wholly upon his Majesty ; wherefore of such high Value and Esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Councillor, or elsewhere in his presence, he was grievously fined for the same ; and to conspire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the King's Servants, within the *Cheque Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treason.

A Privy Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath is, That they shall according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly, and evenly counsel and advise the King, in all Matters to be treated in his Majesty's Council ; That they shall keep secret the King's Council, &c.

By force of this Oath, and the Custom of the *Kingdom of England*, a Privy Councillor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long unless the King pleaseth.

To his Privy-Counsellors, the King of *England* may declare or conceal from them, whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *qui in re* (saith that excellent Sir *Thomas Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venerorum Ducatu, aut Lacedæmoniorum Principatu.*

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law, but in Execution of them.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as the King of his own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, Eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because there are few Cases of Moment so Temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council, (as well as the great Council of Parliament) is composed of *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal* Persons, and some of the principal Bishops of *England*, have in all times been chosen by his Majesty, to be of his *Privy-Council*.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the matter of Debate.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State ; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

Secretaries of State.] The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two Persons, both of equal Authority ; and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days and some while after, they sat not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King ; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Councillors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since ; and a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires ; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, which have intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into Two grand Provinces ; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, (excepting *Ireland* and the Plantations, which are deem'd to belong to the Elder Secretary, who has the Southern Province) whether they relate to the publick, or to particular Persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispenfations, &c.

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, though otherwise by their Creation some of them might have Right to precede him; and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their fèveral Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

And to shew how considerable their Place is, their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is little less than Two thousand pounds Sterling *per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are Four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200*l.* yearly; their Office is in *White-Hall*. They wait by Month, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by

any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcription is carried to one of the principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it, (yet Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-sign'd by the Lord Treasurer: But when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great-Seal; then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great-Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all Three Offices, &c. Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal. * *Vid. Their Names in the List.*

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27. of Hen. 8.* worthy to be noted.

To this Office in time when the Court of *Requests* is in being, belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and other Processes out of that Court.

The Two present Secretaries of State are the Right Honourable *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*, and the Right Honourable *Sir Charles Hedges*.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Queen's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within her Majesty's Palace of *White-Hall*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *li* per Annum, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and being by the late King left to the Disposal of the then Secretaries of State, it was, after the death of the Right Honourable *Sir Joseph Williamson*, given to *John Chamberlayne Esq;* but her Present Majesty has been since pleas'd to grant it by Patent to *John Taylor Esq;*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the *PARLIAMENT* of *ENGLAND*,
and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of
the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privi-
leges, the Place and manner of Sitting, the pas-
sing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts of
Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissol-
ving of Parliaments, &c.

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else *Praelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue *Micel Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, about the beginning of K. Ed. I. some say, in the time of Hen. I. it was called by the French Word *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of Henry the Third, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 Hen. 3. above Four hundred Years ago. Yet some Antiquaries are of opinion, that long before, nothing of moment wherein the Lives or Estates of the Common People of England were concerned, ever passed without their common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament: In the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni* in the King's Name doth summon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of England is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal Dignity: as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the
King

King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any Bounds. He can, with the Concurrence of his Lords and Commons, abrogate Old Laws, make New, change Right and Possession of private Men, alter Weights and Measures, raise Taxes, give Indemnity or Pardon in general, restore Condemned Persons and Families in Blood and Name, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, bastardise one that is born by Common Law legitimate; (that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the Four Seas.) He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Foreigner an English-Man, can attain a Man of Treason when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, &c. In a word, a Parliament's Authority is most Absolute; a Parliament can do all that *Senatus populusque Romanus* could do, *centuriatis Comitibus seu Tributis*; it represents the whole Kingdom; so that the Consent of the Parliament is presumed to be the Consent of every Man in England.

A Parliament is summoned in manner following: About Forty Days before the Parliament doth Assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *cum Advisamento Concilii sui*; and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Consilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat, and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the People to elect two Knights for each County, Two Citizens for each City, and One or Two Burgesses for each Burrough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by Hen. VI. That none should have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Free-holders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40 s. (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 or 40 l. now) whence it came to pass, that the *Lay-Commons* were then elected as the *Clergy-Commons*, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo, &c.*

Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *English-men*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representatives, yet Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are some who have a Thousand Pounds a Year, have no Voice in the Elections of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statute of Hen. VI. They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger Years; for then it would be *juvenatus* (if the Word may be allowed) rather than *Senatus*, not lazy Epicures, but Men of Years, vigorous, active and abstemious; Men that will be content to give their constant Attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Privileges nor Wages, allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *English-men*, or at least, such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

Two things are said to be requisite to the Legality of sitting in Parliament: First, That a Man should be of full Age; that is, Twenty-one Years old at least; for if no Man under that Age can dispose of his own Estate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpose, then much lets may he bear any part in the Supreme Power of the Nation, to Judge, Vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm. Secondly, That he should receive the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are priviledg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time of the Session, and all the time they are on their way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old Words;) but they are not priviledg'd from Arrests

Arrests for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace. Note, that the Privileges of Members of Parliament having been much abus'd since the Restoration of the Royal Family, are wisely restrain'd by an Act of Parliament made about the end of the late King's Reign.

The Place of meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town or House the King pleaseth; but of later times it hath usually been held at the King's ancient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the ancient Free Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the Lord's House is thus.

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as some Kings have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat, anciently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, in *Fide & Legimitia*; but now it is for the Prince of *Wales*. On the King's Left Hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the King's Right Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ecclesiastick, in case his Majesty shall (as *Henry* the Eighth did) create any such; and then next to him on the same Form, the Two Archbishops; below these on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham* and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left Hand, upon Forms are placed the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the King's Council, and Lord Privy-Seal; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquisses and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form across the House, below the Wool-Sacks, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Form the *Barons* all in order.

The Great *Chamberlain*, the *Constable*, the *Marshal*, the Lord *Admiral*, the Great *Master*, or Lord *Steward*, the King's *Chamberlain*, shall sit above all other of the same degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3 *Hen.* 8. N. 10. and the chief Secretary being a *Baron*, shall sit above all *Barons*, who have none of the aforementioned Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, above all other *Bishops* not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers to sit according to the order of their Creation.

The Lords *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President*, *Privy-Seal*, and *Secretary of State*, being under the degree of *Baron*, were wont to sit at the uppermost part of the Wool-Sacks in the midst of the Parliament Chamber; but now no *Privy Councillors* nor *Secretaries of State* may sit in that House, unless they are Peers.

Of late the Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, (if the King be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him: He is *Lord Speaker* of the Lord's House. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the *Judges*, the King's *Council at Law*, and the *Masters of Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-Sacks may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation, that is never to be neglected.

Heretofore, on the lowermost Wool-Sack, were placed the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other records all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also Two Clerks under him, who used to kneel behind the same Wool-Sack, and write thereon; but now they sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the *Lords House* sits the King's first *Gentleman-Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a *Yeoman-Usher*, that waits at the Door within, a *Crier* without, and a *Sergeant at Arms* always attending the Lord *Chancellor*.

When

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the King's *Presence-Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be cover'd, till the Chancellor or Keeper signify to them the Leave of the *Lords*.

The King's Council, and *Masters of Chancery* sit also, but may not be cover'd at all.

The *Commons* in the House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any *Robes* (as the *Lords* ever had) but wear every one what he fanieth most, which to Strangers seems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And during the Attendance on Parliament, a Robe or grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the *House of Commons*, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both Young and Old, who have a Right to sit in the Great Council at *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this Day, &c.

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any Day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath anciently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival Days, nor upon Sundays, but upon the most urgent Occasions.

When the Day prefix by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in Person, with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, declares the Cause of the Summons in a short Speech, leaving the rest to the *Lord Chancellor*, (but this has been discontinued since the Revolution, the late King not only Speaking, but Composing also his Speeches to the Parliament) who then stands behind his Majesty; the *Commons* in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, are afterwards in the King's Name commanded to chuse them a *Speaker* (which without the King's Command they may not do) whereupon, they returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another Day, they present to the King; and being approv'd of by his Majesty sitting in

in his Chair, all his Lords both Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest Refusal; which not allowed, he petitioneth his Majesty, That the Commons may have during their Sitting, First, a free Access to his Majesty; Secondly, Freedom of Speech in their own House; Thirdly, Freedom from Arrests. They used likewise to pray, That they might have solely the privilege of punishing their own Members or other Offenders against their House and Privileges.

Before any Affair be medled with, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy in the presence of an Officer appointed by the King; but since the late Revolution, they take the New Oaths appointed by an Act of Parliament, 1 Will. & Mary; and of late, they are all, after the Choice of a Speaker, to declare their Opinions against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take in their House before they can sit and debate upon any Affair. Note also that all the Members are obliged, besides the other Oaths and Tests, to Abjure the Pretended Prince of Wales, before they can be admitted to sit in either House of Parliament; the Form of which Oath at length may be seen in the Act of Parliament; whereof this is a singular and remarkable Circumstance, that it was the last Bill the late King Sign'd, and that it was pass'd not above twelve hours before his Death.

By the old Manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, it doth appear, That the House of Commons did anciently (as the House of Lords at this Day) consist, 1. *ex procuratoribus Cleri*; 2. *Militibus Comitatum*; 3. *Civibus & Burgensibus*: To wit, of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there late the *Procuratores Cleri*, Two for each Diocese representing all the Clergy-Commons of the Diocese, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire: For it was then judg'd expedient, that every Free-man of England, as well Clergy as Laity, should in passing of Laws touching Property, whereunto they were to be subject, give their Consent personally, or immediately by themselves, or else by some that by their Election, should immediately undertake for them; and the Words of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same at this day.

Besides,

Besides, it is certain by an ancient Record, That at least in 23 Ed. 1. when Writs were sent out for summoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, there were at the same time Writs for summoning the Deans or Priors of Cathedral Churches: One Proctor for each Chapter, and Two Proctors for the Clergy of each Diocese, to appear in Parliament, to be held on the *Sunday* after St. *Andrew*, at *Westminster*, 1295.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament, are divers and distinct one from another.

The *Lords House* hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but also in *tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the Words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The *Lords* that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords House*, by *Stat. 30 Car. 2.*

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have this Privilege, That if by reason of Sickness, or other Business they cannot appear, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their stead, so that in every Parliament, every Person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The *Commons* also have a Power in making and repealing Laws, for they also have their Negative Voice: And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any Alteration in a Money-bill.

The *Commons* have the Privilege to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest *Lords* of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and *Lords*, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the *Lords* sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories;

ories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons House* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, (which yet the *Commons* of late have refus'd to do) produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note. That although every Member of the Commons House be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Burrough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the United Netherlands are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special Care to promote the good of that County, City, or Burrough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are) that is, such Allowance as the King considering the prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17th of Ed. II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and five Groats for Burgeissles; but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for Dubbed Knights and Two Shillings for all other; which in those days, as appears by the prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, above Ten times more than it is now; for not only their Expences were considered, though that was great, but reason of the suitable Attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their Pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs for the Service of their Country; and when the Counties, Cities and Burroughs paid so dear for their Expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some others, more Business in those times, was dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in Ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Sessions lasted so long as One of the Four Terms now at *Westminster*.

The

The afore-mentioned Expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of *England* to become humble Suiters to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgeſſes to Parliament; whereby it came to paſs, that divers were unburgeſſed, as it was in particular granted to *Chippingz*, or *Market-Territon*, upon their Petition; and then the Number of the *Commons Houſe*, being ſcarce half ſo many as at preſent, their Debates and Bills were ſooner expedited.

The manner of Debates of paſſing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by ſome Lawyer, and give the ſame to the Speaker or Clerk of the Parliament, to be preſented at a time convenient; and this Bill may be put firſt either in the *Lords Houſe*, or the *Commons Houſe*. Whatever, is propoſed for a Law, is firſt put in Writing, and called a *Bill*; which being read, commonly after Nine of the Clock, in a full Aſſembly, it is either unanimoſly rejected at firſt, or elſe allowed to be debated, and a certain time appointed for a ſecond Reading, after which it muſt be either Rejected, or committed to a certain Number of the Houſe preſently nominated, and called a *Committee*. After it hath been amended, and Twice read two ſeveral Days in the Houſe, then it is *Ingroſſ'd*; that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the Third time another day; and then the *Speaker* demandeth, if they will have it put to the queſtion, whether a Law or no Law; if the *major part* be for it, then it is written on the *Bill* by the Clerk, *est baille aux Communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining ſtill in this, and ſome other things about making Laws, the Cuſtom of our Anceſtors, who were generally ſkill'd in the *French Tongue*.

Note, That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the queſtion, he gives notice the Day before, That tomorrow he intends to put ſuch Bills to the paſſing, or Third Reading, and desires the ſpecial Attendance of all the Members.

Note alſo, That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more propoſed, during the ſame Sefſions.

A Bill ſent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is uſually (to ſhew their Reſpect) attended with a certain number of the Members of the Houſe: as they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the Bill, making three profound Reverences,

verences, delivereth it to the *Lord Chancellor*, who, for that purpose comes down to the *Bar*.

A *Bill* sent by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is usually sent by some of the *Masters of Chancery*, or other Person whose place is on the *Wool-Sacks* (and by none of the *Members of the House*) and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing Thrice, deliver to him the *Bill*, after one of them hath read the *Title*, and desired it might be there taken into *Consideration*; if afterwards it pass the *House*, then it is written on the *Bill*, *Les Communes ont assentee*. In *Messages* of great *Importance*, the *Lords* make use of one or two of the *Chief Judges* to go to the *House of Commons*.

When any one in the *Commons House* will speak to a *Bill*, he stands up uncovered, and directs his *Speech* only to the *Speaker*; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative Persons. Also if a *Bill* be debated in the *House*, no Man may speak to it in one day above once, unless the whole *House* be turned into a *Committee*, and then every *Member* may reply as oft as he judges it expedient.

If any one in either *House* speaks *Words of Offence* to the *King's Majesty*, or to the *House*, he is called to the *Bar*, where commonly on his *Knees* he receives a *Reprimand* from the *Speaker*, and asking *Pardon* of the *House* he returns to his place, but if the *Offence* be very great, he is sent to the *Tower*.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to persuade or dissuade the passing of a *Bill*, but only to make a short and plain *Narrative*; nor *Vote*, except the *House* be equally divided.

After *Dinner* the *Parliament* ordinarily assembles not, tho many times they continue sitting long in the *Afternoon*, and sometimes after *Candle-light*.

Committees sit after *Dinner*, where it is allowed to speak and reply as often as they please.

In the *Lords House* they give their *Suffrages*, or *Votes*, beginning at the *Prince*, or lowest *Baron*, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*]. And if the *Affirmatives* and *Negatives* are equal, *semper presumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting *Voice*, unless he be a *Peer of the Realm*.

In the *House of Commons*, they *Vote* by *Yea's* and *No's*

together ; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the House divides, and the *Yea's* are to go forth, and the *No's* are to sit still (because these are content with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire) and some are appointed to number them : But at a Committee, though it be of the whole House. as is oftentimes, the *Yea's* go on one side, and the *No's* on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demurr upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great Respect, where the Business is debated ; if they then agree not, that Business is nulled ; but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut*) which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an *Embryo*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, (*Soit fait comme il est desire*.

If it be a Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera*) which is taken for an absolute denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

Note, That the King without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benivolence, & aussi le veut.*)

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it, When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parliament assentent*.

assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longc.

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry the Seventh, were passed and enrolled in *Latin, English, and French*, now in *English* only.

Most of our ancient Acts of Parliament run in this Stile, *The King at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls and Barons, hath ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus; *the King by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of later times it hath been thus: *Be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons:* Although the Words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, is only *ad Consuetudinem*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ of the Lords; and it is evident that the Commons, in the late *Long Parliament*, made an Advantage of that for justifying their Usurpations against King *Charles* the Martyr.

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament in manner following.

The *Adjournments* are usually made in the *Lords House* by the *Lord Chancellor* in the *King's Name*, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed. Note, *That this is to be understood only of such Adjournments as are in order to a Recess for some time; for in all other cases 'tis the undoubted Privilege of each House to Adjourn themselves, &c.*

In the like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a *Prorogation* there is a Session ended, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must at the re-assembling of the Parliament begin a new.

The *Speaker* of the *House of Commons*, upon Notice given, That it is the *King's Pleasure* that House shall also *Adjourn*, doth say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.* When

When the King's Pleasure is to *Prorogue* or *Dissolve* the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person with his Crown on his Head, sendeth the *Black Rod* for all the *House of Commons*, to come to the Bar of the *Lords House*, the *Speaker*, before the Bills are offered for the Royal Assent, especially the Money Bills, which being more peculiarly the Commons Acts, he brings up with him, makes a solemn Speech to the King; and after the King's Answer to each Bill signified, as aforementioned, his Majesty usually makes another, and sometimes the *Lord Chancellor* a Third. Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

Note, That the King being Head of the Parliament, if his death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, ipso facto, Dissolved. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, That a Parliament sitting, or in being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue, and if not sitting, shall meet expressly for keeping the Peace, and preserving the Succession.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: Of latter times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

Note, That the Sovereigns Assent is never prayed by the Lords, but always by the House of Commons, by the Mouth of their Speaker.

Of Temporal Peers of England there are at present 161. who, with the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops, make in all 187 Lords of Parliament.

[Number.]

Archbishops	2
Dukes	19
Marquisses	1
Earls	50
Viscounts	9
Bishops	24
Other Barons	62
Total	187
M	Besides.

Besides their Respective Dutcheßes, Countesses, &c. and other Peereßes by Marriage.

Whereas within Eighty Years last past there was not One Duke, and but one Marquis, with about Nineteen Earls, Three or four Viscounts, and Forty Barons.

These Great Officers following, in respect of their Offices, have Precedence before all Dukes not of the Blood-Royal, except Prince George of Denmark, who takes place by a special Act of Parliament.

The Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper* of the Great Seal.

The Lord *Treasurer*.

The Lord *President* of the King's *Council*.

The Lord *Privy-Seal*.

These other great Officers take place also, in respect of their Offices, above all others of the same degree that they shall happen to be of.

The Lord *Great Chamberlain* of *England*.

Lord *High Constable*.

The *Earl Marshal* of *England*.

The Lord *Admiral* of *England*.

The Lord *Steward* of the King's Household.

The Lord *Chamberlain* of the King's Household.

Note also, That the King's Chief *Secretary of State*, being of the Degree of a Baron of Parliament, shall precede all *Barons*, not having any of the said Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, take place of all other *Bishops*.

C H A P. XIV.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chappel-Royal*, who is usually some grave, learned *Prelate*, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferiour *Temporal* Jurisdiction, so is his Chappel from all *Spiritual*; it is called *Capella Dominica*, the *Domain Chappel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but as a Regal Peculiar exempt and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, viz. a *Sub-Dean*, or *Procurator Capelle*; Thirty two Gentlemen of the Chappel, whereof Twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire advice in any case of Conscience, or point of Religion, &c.

The other Twenty Gentlemen, commonly called the *Clerks* of the *Chappel*, are with the aforesaid Priests to perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skilled in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof there are Twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chappel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists, to whom are joyn'd upon Sundays, Collar-days, and other Holy-days, a Consort of the King's Musick, to make the Chappel Musick more full and compleat.

There are moreover Four Officers, called *Virgers*, from the Silver Rods carried in their Hands, being a *Sergeant*, Two *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chappel.

In the King's Chappel thrice every day Prayers are read, and Gods Service and Worship performed with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chappels of *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to the King on working Days every Morning and every Evening.

The *Lord High Almoner* is he who disposeth of the King's Alms, and for that use receives (besides other Moneys, allowed by the King) all *Deodands*, & *bona Felonum de se* to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the *Lord Almoner* hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof 4 *d. per diem*, (which anciently was equivalent to 4 *s.* now) next he distributes to Twenty four poor Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the King's Place of Residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf and a Gallon of Beer, or instead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, equally to be divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms. is to repeat the Creed and the Lords Prayer in the presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the *Lord Almoner* to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who also is to scatter new coined Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension either because they are so Old, that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widows of such of his Majesty's Household Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Lifetimes: Every one of these hath a Competency duly paid unto them.

The present *Lord Almoner* is the Most Reverend Father in God, *John Lord Archbishop of York*.

Ceremony on Maundy-Thursdai.

Moreover, the Court is an eminent Pattern of Charity and Humility to all that shall see the performance of that ancient Custom by the King and the Queen, on the *Thursday* before *Easter*, called *Maundy-Thursdai*, so called from the *Dutch Mand*, in Latin *Sportula*, (or as some think *Mandate-Thursdai*, from the *Mandatum novum do vobis*, which our Saviour first exemplifi'd on this day,) when the King or his *Lord Almoner* first washeth the feet of as many poor Men as are the years his Majesty hath lived, and then wipes them with a Towel, (according to the Pattern of our Saviour in the case of his Apostles) and then gives to every one of them two Yards and a half of Woollen Cloth to make a Sure of Clothes, and Linnen Cloth for two Shirts, and a pair of Stockings, and a pair of Shoes, three Dishes of Fish in wooden Platters, one of Salt Salmon, a second of Green Fish, or Cod, a third of Pickle-Herrings, Red-Herrings, and Red Sprats, a Gallon of Beer, a Quart Bottle of Wine, and Six penny Loaves of Bread; also a Red Leather Purse, and as many single Pence as the King is Years old, and in such another Purse as many Shillings as the King hath reigned Years.

The Queen Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women.

Under the *Lord High Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Treaman*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a *Clerk* of the *Closet*, or Confessor to his Majesty, who is some Reverend, Discreet Divine, extraordinarily esteemed by his Majesty, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c. This Office is at present discharged by the very Reverend Dr. *Graham* Dean of *Carlisle*, Dr. *Younger* Residentary of *St. Paul's*, and Dr. *Pratt* Canon of *Wind-
sor*.

[Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof four every Month wait at Court, to preach in the Chappels on *Sundays*, and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Household,

to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chappel daily (as aforementioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Cloſet's abſence, &c.

In the time of *Lent*; according to ancient laudable Cuſtom, the Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more ſolemn manner.

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only by Biſhops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent* Preachers are appointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chamberlain: On the firſt *Wednesday*, called *Aſhweſday*, in the Morning, begins the Dean of the Chappel to preach, on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Maſteſty's more eloquent Chaplains, every *Friday* the Dean of ſome Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the laſt *Friday*, called *Good Friday*, is always to preach the Dean of *Weſtmiſter*; on every *Sunday* in *Lent* ſome Biſhop preacheth; and on the laſt *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, is to preach an Archbiſhop, and upon *Eaſter-day*, the Lord High-Almoner.

Collar-Days.] Twelve Days in the Year, being high and principal Feſtivals, his Maſteſty after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave ſolemn manner at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God, in *ſignum ſpecialis Domini*, that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the Holy Altar by the King and Queen, did anciently belong to the Diſpoſal of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were preſent, whereſoever the Court was; but now to the Dean of the Chappel, to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor.

Thoſe twelve Days are, *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Wiſſunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Hoſbald-days*, upon which the *Byzant* or Gold to be offer'd, is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or ſome other of the principal Officers: Then *New-years-day*, *Twelfth-day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, *Frankincenſe*, and *Myrrh*, in ſeveral Purſes, are offer'd by the King. Laſtly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Aſcenſion*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptiſt*, and *Michaëlmas-day*; when only Gold is offer'd. Upon *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Wiſſunday*, his Maſteſty uſually receives the Holy Sacraments, none but

but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him; but with the present Queen (who with great Piety and Exemplary Devotion, receives the Sacrament once a Month) any of the Household are allow'd to communicate.

The Gold offer'd by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzantine*, which anciently was a piece of Gold, coin'd by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, and call'd *Byzantium*. That which was used by King *James* the First, was a piece of Gold, having on the one side the Pourtrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with Four Crowns before him, and with this Motto circumscrib'd, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* and on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus*.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

[Lord Steward of the King's Household.]

FOR the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Officer is *Lord Steward*, called also in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the *French Mode*; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since call'd, *The Lord Steward of the King's Household*.

The State of the King's House is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obey'd and observ'd. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, represent the State of an Earl.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chappel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

He, by his Office, without any Commission, judgeth of all Enormities, as *Treasons*, *Murthers*, *Felonies*, *Bloodsheds*, committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*, which is every way within twelve Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, (only *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an

high Esteem of the Dignity of the King's settled *Mansion-House*, laid out such a Plot of Ground about his House (as a *Haut pas* or *Foot Carpet*, spread about the King's Chair of State, that ought to be more clear'd and void than other places) to be subject to a special exempted Jurisdiction depending on the King's Person, and great Officers, that so where the King comes, there should come with him *Peace* and *Order*, and an Awfulness and Reverence in Mens Hearts; besides, it would have been a kind of Eclipsing of the King's Honour, that where the King was, any *Justice* should be sought, but immediately from the King's own Officers; and therefore from very ancient times, the Jurisdiction of the King hath been executed by the *Lord Steward*, with great Ceremony, in the nature of a *Peculiar Kings-Bench*, and that not only within, but without the King's Dominions: For so it is recorded, that one *Engelram* of *Nogent in France*, for stealing Silver Dishes out of the House of *Edward* the First, King of *England*, then at *Paris*, (after the Matter had been debated in the Council of the King of *France*, touching the Jurisdiction; and order'd, That the King of *England* should enjoy this *Kingly Prerogative* of his Household) was condemned by *Sir Robert Fitz-Tohn*, then *Steward* to the King of *England*, and hang'd in *St. Germans-Fields*, Vid. p. 37.

Note, That to the *Lord Steward* belongs at the beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* to all the several Members of the *House of Commons*, and at the end of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expenses*, &c.

The *Lord Steward* is a *White-Staff-Officer*, for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White Staff*; and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White-Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers. The present Lord Steward, is *William Duke of Devonshire*.

Lord Chamberlain. The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his *Warrent* to the *Gentlemen-Ushers*) to the King. He hath also the Over-

Overſight of the Officers of the *Ward-robe*, at all his Maſteſty's Houſes, and of the removing *Ward-robcs*, or of *Beds*, of the *Tents*, *Revels*, *Muſick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, and of the *Meſſengers*, of the *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, of all *Handicrafts* and *Artelans* retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Overſight of the *Sergeants at Arms*, of all *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Chirurgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To him alſo belongeth the Overſight of the *Chaplains*, though himſelf be a *Lay-man*; contrary in this particular to the ancient Cuſtom of *England*, and modern Cuſtom of all other Kingdoms, where Eccleſiaſticks are never under the ordering of *Lay-men*.

Alſo the Charges of *Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Entries*, *Cavalcades*, *Funerals*, &c. Of all Furniture in the Parliament, and in the Rooms of Addreſs to the King, &c. The preſent Lord Chamberlain is Edward Earl of *Jerſey*.

Maſter of the Horſe.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court, is the *Maſter of the Horſe*, anciently call'd *Comes Stabuli*, or *Conſtable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the ordering and diſpoſal of all the King's Stables, and Races, or Breed of Horſes, and had heretofore, of all the Poſts of *England*. He hath alſo the Power of *Eſcuires* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders of the Great Horſes*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avenor*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the King's Breed of Horſes, and for Charge of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horſes*, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make Uſe of any Horſes, *Pages*, or *Footmen*, belonging to the King's Stables.

At any ſolemn *Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *leer Horſe of State*.

The Accounts of the Stables for *Horſe-meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Avenor*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be paſſ'd and allow'd by the Board of *Green-Cloth*. The preſent Maſter of the Horſe, is Charles Duke of *Somerſet*.

Under theſe three Principal Officers of her Maſteſty's Houſhold, are almoſt all the other Officers and Servants.

First, under the *Lord Steward*, in the *Compting-House*, are the,

<i>Treasurer of the Household.</i>	<i>Two Yeomen.</i>
<i>Comptroller.</i>	<i>The Cofferers Clerks, or Clerks</i>
<i>Cofferer.</i>	<i>of the Assignment.</i>
<i>Master of the Household.</i>	<i>Two Grooms.</i>
<i>Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.</i>	<i>Two Messengers.</i>
<i>Two Clerks Comptrollers.</i>	

It is called the *Compting-House*, because the *Accompts* for all *Expences* of the *King's Household* are there taken daily by the *Lord Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Household*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make *Provision* for the *Household*, according to the *Law of the Land*, and make *Payments* and *Orders* for the well governing of the *Servants of the Household*.

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a *Court of Justice* continually sitting in the *King's House*, composed of the *Persons* last mention'd; whereof the three first are usually of the *King's Privy Council*. To this *Court* being the first and most ancient *Court of England*, is committed the *Charge* and *Oversight* of the *King's Court-Royal*, for *Matters of Justice* and *Government*, with *Authority* for maintaining the *Peace*, within twelve *Miles* distance wheresoever the *Court* shall be, and within the *King's House* the power of correcting all the *Servants* therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they sit, over whom are the *Arms* of the *Compting-House*, bearing *Vert*, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, signifying their *Power* to reward and correct, as *Persons* for their great *Wisdom* and *Experience*, thought fit by his *Majesty*, to exercise both these *Functions* in his *Royal House*.

Treasurer of the King's House. The *Treasurer* of the *King's House* in absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath power, with the *Comptroller*, and other *Officers* of the *Board of Green-Cloth*, together with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, to hear and determine *Treasons*, *Felonies*, and other *Crimes* committed within the *King's Palace*, and that by *Verdict* of the *King's Household*.

Among

Among the *Household Servants* within the *Check-Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no Benefit of Clergy is to be allow'd him. Anciently this Court might have held Pleas of *Freehold* also.

Comptroller.] The *Comptroller's* Office is to control the Accompts and Reckoning of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The *Cofferer* is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanour, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by the Direction and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Household.] The next is the *Master of the Household*, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

All Bills of *Comptrolment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allowed and allowed by the Clerks-Comptrollers, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer*, *Master of the Household*, the two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and two Clerks *Comptrollers*, sit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* in the Court of *Verge*.

Note, That the Clerks of particular Offices succeed to the *Acutary*, and from thence to the *Kitchen*, *Spicery*, or *Avery*, as Vacancies happen, and thence to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, in their several Degrees, from the youngest Clerk *Comptroller*, &c. to the *Cofferer*, and not farther.

Note also, That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another; as one of the *Children* may come to be a *Groom*, then *Woman*, then *Gentleman*, then *Serjeant*, as he happens to outlive them above him.

They wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets every other Month, and wait upon Foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The Chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger Books*, and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, Parcels, and Debentures for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar; keeps Account of, and makes up the Remains with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as aforesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed

Pointed by the *Green-Cloth*. This second Clerk waits on all Foreign Ambassadors and Strangers when the King gives them Entertainment.

*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary
above Stairs.*

THE Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, both which are always *Privy-Counsellors*.

Cupbearers 3.

Carvers 4.

Sewers 3.

Esquires of the Body 2

Whose Office is to guard the King's Person by Night, to set the Watch, and to give the Word, and to keep good order in the whole House by Night; as the Lord Chamberlain, and his other Officers are to do by Day.

There are Forty Eight Gentlemen of his Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Chamber* in Ordinary; of whom these things are worthy to be noted:

1. They are to be Persons of Birth and Parts.
2. They have formerly had a Salary; but of late none demands it, serving for the Honour of the Place.
3. Their number is Forty Eight, of which Twelve are to be in waiting, and reliev'd every Quarter; Two of them lying every Night in the *Privy-Chamber*.

4. Their Privileges are great in all Places.

They were first established by King Henry the Seventh, and so continued successively in every King and Queens Reign since: They have always place at Publick Solemnities and Cavalcades. At every Coronation, two of them personates the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* in Ducal Robes, &c. And whenever the King sits on the Throne in the House of Lords, six of these Gentlemen kneel on the Steps of the Throne.

They are to attend his Majesty where-ever he walks or rides, surrounding him as a Guard, as well as accompanying him; and no Person, not privileg'd by his immediate waiting.

waiting, ought to come near the King's Person, except *Privy-Counsellors*, without Leave; for which they are to address to any one of the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber*, who speaks to the *Lord Chamberlain* or *Vice-Chamberlain*, to ask the King leave for the Party; then the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* bring the Party to the *Lord Chamberlain*, who presents him to the King.

But in the Absence of the *Lord Chamberlain* and *Vice-Chamberlain*, the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* represent either of them, and do all that belongs to them, and have place in the King's Barge accordingly.

5. The Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* execute the King's Orders without any written Orders; and their Persons are sufficient Warrants: *For Example:*

In King *Henry* the Eighth's time, Cardinal *Woolsey* was arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman of the *Privy-Chamber* without any written Order: The Cardinal obey'd, saying, *His Person was a sufficient Warrant*, after the said Cardinal had refus'd to submit to the Arrest by a Great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

King *James* the First sent a *Privy-Counsellor* with a written Order, sign'd and seal'd with the King's own Seal, also a Ring from the King's finger, commanding the *Lord Chancellor* to deliver the *Broad-Seal* of England to that Noble Lord to carry to the King.

But the King sent a Gentleman of the *Privy Chamber* hastily to follow that Lord, foreseeing what would happen. This Gentleman coming to the *Lord Chancellor*, told him, *He came from the King, to know if his Lordship had deliver'd the Broad Seal to that Lord, on such Orders and Tokens as above.* The *Lord Chancellor* made Answer, *No; nor could he with Safety obey; but he would carry it himself to the King:* The Gentleman of the *Privy Chamber* then used these Words:

My Lord Chancellor, I command your Lordship in the King's Name, to deliver the Broad-Seal of England unto me, to carry it to the King.

The *Lord Chancellor* ask'd him who he was? He answered, *A Gentleman of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber*

The *Lord Chancellor* said, *Sir, your Person is a sufficient Warrant, and I obey.*

And his Lordship deliver'd him the *Broad-Seal*, taking the Company to witness, that he had obey'd and done his Duty, &c.

6. Out of this Society are sometimes chosen *Envoys* to Foreign Princes; and six of these accompany the Master of the Ceremonies to receive all Ambassadors from Crown'd Heads.

7. These Gentlemen serving at their own Charges, are gratify'd by Marks of the King's Favour, as Opportunity offers.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the *Privy-Chamber* are 4.

In the *Presence Chamber*, *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters in Ordinary are four; whereof the first hath that considerable Office of *Black-Rod*; and in time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lords House, and is also *Usher* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the *Bar*; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black Rod*, who is so call'd from a *Black Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employ'd in sitting up the Lords House, before the sitting of Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House.

There are four *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters.

One Assistant.

One Chamber-keeper.

Their Office is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to ordain all Affairs; and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey these.

Next are *Gentleman-Ushers* Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, in number eight.

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters, to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the *Gentlemen-Ushers* Quarter-Waiters.

Grooms of the *Privy-Chamber* are four.

The *Pages* of the *Presence-Chamber* are four.

There are Fourteen *Grooms* of the *Great Chamber*, or *Messengers*.

Sewers of the Chamber Eight.

Coffer-Bearers Two.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven; whereof the first is Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification

tion

tion of the Word in Greek, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) Groom or *Servant* of the Long Robe or *Vestment*; he having the Office and Honour to present and put on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary 966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night, and in the absence of the Groom of the Stole, to supply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers and Sewers do not wait. Note, That this High Office, in the Reign of a *Queen*, as at present, is performed by Ladies, vid. the List. As also that of the Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber*, who were usually Nine in number.

Pages of the Back Stairs Six.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

Next is the Master of the Robes, whose Office is to order all his Majesty's Robes; as those of his Coronation, of St. George's Feast, and of Parliament also, of all his Majesty's wearing Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, George and Garter, beset with Diamonds and Pearls.

The King hath (beside, the great Wardrobe) divers standing Wardrobes at *Whitehall*, *Kensington*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

Note, That the removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also upon Ambassadors, upon Christnings, Masques, Plays, &c. is at the Command of the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the disposing of vacant Places: Here are six Officers.

One Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe.

Two Grooms of the Wardrobe.

Three Pages of the Wardrobe.

The Salary of the Yeomen was 200 l. of each Groom 100 l. and of each Page 100 Marks: To all these together were allowed Six Dishes each Meal. All Moveables belonging to this Wardrobe are at length divided into three parts; whereof the Yeomen hath one for his own use, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third part.

Keeper of the private Armory.
 Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresser.
 House-keeper at *White-Hall*.
 At *Kensington*.
 Theater-keeper at *White-Hall*.
 Two Gallery-keepers.

Under the Master of the Robes is,

One Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.
 One Yeoman.
 Three Grooms.
 One Page.
 One Brusher.
 One Semstress.
 Body Laundress.
 Starcher.
 Keeper of the *Wardrobe* at *White-Hall*.
 Keeper of the standing *Wardrobe* at *Kensington*.
 Necessary Woman.
 Treasurer of the Chamber.
 Comptroller of the Chamber.
 Auditor of the Chamber.
 Master of the Jewel-House.
 Other Officers, Four.

[**Master of the Ceremonies.**] The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was instituted by King *James* the First, for the more Honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality, now held by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Knight; whose Patent is for Life; his Father Sir *Charles Cotterel*, executed the same in the time of King *Charles* the First, during the Civil Wars: In consideration whereof, and of his having followed King *Charles* the Second his Fortune abroad, till his happy Restauration, he was pleased as a Mark of his Favour, and of the said Office, to put about his Neck (the day before his Coronation) a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one side under the Crown of *England*, an Emblem of Peace, with King *James's* Motto, *Benti Pacifici*; and on the other an Emblem of War, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*; which Mark is to continue to his Successors.

Under the said *Master of the Ceremonies*, is an Assistant or Deputy ; which Office is held during the Queen's Pleasure by *Charles Cotterel, Esq;*.

Besides the Assistant-Master there is a third Officer call'd the Marshal of the Ceremonies, whose business it is to receive the Master's or his Assistants Commands for her Majesty's Service, and without their Orders he can do nothing ; the present Marshal is *Monsieur Le Bar.*

Heralds.] Amongst her Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are to be reckoned.

Three Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds, or Dukes of Arms.

Four Pursuivants.

Nine Sergeants at Arms.

See more concerning these in the College of Heralds in the Supplement about the City of London.

Groom-Porter.

The Office of Groom-Porter, is to see the King's Lodging furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing ; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

Master of the Revels, whose Office is to order all things concerning Comedies and Masques at Court.

His Yeoman.

Knight-Harbinger.

Gentlemen-Harbingers, Two.

Messengers in Ordinary, Forty.

Clerks of the Check, Two.

Messenger to the Press.

Musicians in Ordinary, Four and Twenty.

Master of the Hart and Buck-hounds.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre.

Forester.

Master of the Harriers.

Master of the Beagles, One.

Keeper of *Audley-end* Park, One.

Ranger of *St. James's* Park, One.

Ranger of *Hide* Park, One.

Master of the *Tennis-Court*, One.

Master of the Barges, One.

Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person, Five.

Physician to the Household, One.

Apothecaries, Two.

Apothecary to the Household, One.

Chirurgeons Three.

Sergeant Chirurgeon.

Second Chirurgeon.

Chirurgeon of the Household.

Also amongst her Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are reckoned.

Principal Painter.

One Poet Laureat.

One Hydrographer.

One Library-Keeper.

One Cosmographer.

One Geographer.

One Publick Notary.

House-keeper of the Palace at *Westminster*.

Yeoman-Usher of the House of Peers.

Wardrobe-keeper at *Hampton-Court*.

House-keeper at *Richmond*.

Chief Gardiner.

Gardiner at *Hampton-Court*.

Other Gardiners, Eight

House-keeper at *Audley-end*.

House-keeper at *Windsor-Castle*.

Keeper of the standing Wardrobe at *Windsor*.

House-keeper at *Kensington*.

House-keeper at *New-Market*.

Officers of the Works.

Surveyor-General.

One Master of the Mechanicks.

Comptroller.

Pay-Master.

His Deputy.

Clerks of the Works Seven.

At *White-Hall*, One.

At *Greenwich*, One.

At *Windsor*, One.

At *Hampton-Court*, One.

At *Audley-end*, One.

At *Kensington*, One.

Store-keeper at *Kensington*

One.

Mason

Mason.	Carver.
Carpenter.	Glasier.
Sergeant-Painter.	Plasterer.
Sergeant-Plummer.	Coffee, Tea, and Choco-
Bricklayer.	late-maker.
Joyner.	Blacksmith.

Other Tradesmen Sworn Servants to the Queen.

Jeweller.	Drapers to the Wardrobes.
Goldsmith.	Bookseller.
Mercer to the Robes.	Watch-maker.

Principal Secretaries of State, Two.

*Her Majesty's Domestick Servants belonging to the Law are
divers ; of which see among the Lists.*

*A List of Her Majesty's Officers and Servants under
the Master of the Horse.*

A Vener and Clerk-Marshal.
Equerries Five, of which the first is Gentleman of
the Horse.

Pages of Honour, Three.
Sergeant of the Carriages.
Master of the Studs.
Surveyor of the High-ways.
Surveyors of the Stables, Three.
Riding Surveyor.
Clerk of the Avery.
Yeoman of the Stirrup.
Yeoman Riders, Two.
Clerk of the Stables.
Sergeant Farrier, Two.
Marshal Farrier.
Yeoman Farriers, Two
Groom Farriers, Two.
Esquire Sadler.
Yeoman Sadler.
Groom Sadler.

Coach-maker.
 Purveyors and Granitors, Two.
 Gentleman Armourer.
 Riding Purveyers, Three.
Mews-Keepers, Two.
 Three Stable-Keepers.
 Two Yeomen of the Carriages.
 Six Coachmen.
 Sixteen Footmen.
 Four Chairmen.
 Twenty one Grooms.
 One Bottle-Groom.
 One Page of the Back-Stairs.
 One Messenger.
 One Porter of the *Mews*.

There is (besides some other Officers not here named) an ancient Officer in the King's Household, called *Clerk* of the *Market* ; who within the Verge of the King's Household, is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, and to burn all false Weights and Measures: And from the Pattern of his Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom.

Note, *That some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King ; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, &c.*

In the Court of King *James* the First, there were many more Officers ; and to many Offices there belonged many more Persons ; which King *Charles* the First, and King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second much lessened, and the late King hath yet lessened much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy Council, the Reverend Judges, the learned College of Civilians, the Masters of Requests, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, &c.

The Sergeant and Office of Trumpets of the King's Household.

Sergeant Trumpet.

Kettle-Drum One.

There are in all Sixteen Trumpets in Ordinary, the last of which is in the Power of the Sergeant to place in whom he pleaseth, either his Servant or his Son.

Each of the Sixteen Trumpets and Kettle-Drum have 5 s. a Day.

Of the Military Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

AT home within the King's House it is thought fit, that the King's Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the *Presence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by King *Henry the Seventh*, and chosen usually, in all times since, out of the best and most ancient Families of *England*, not only for a faithful Guard to the King's Person, but to be as a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as Captains of the Guard, and Commanders in the Wars both by Land and Sea; of all which there have been Examples, as *George Lord Hunsden*, Captain of the Pensioners, at the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, intimated in a Letter to King *James the First*, before he came to *England*.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes, to and from his Chappel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings; as also at all great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, *St. Georges Feast*, *Publick Audiences of Ambassadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*,

They are Forty in Number, and each obliged to keep Three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers; but this last part of Duty to which they are sworn, his Majesty doth dispense withal during his Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Absence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 *l.*
10 *s.*

The Band wait half at a time quarterly, but on *Christmas day, Easter-day, Whit-sunday, All-Saints, St. Georges Feast, the Coronation-days*, and on extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance under the penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at *St. George's Feast*, at which times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are Gilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Curiaffiers Arms with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born in time of War, is, *A Cross Gules in a Field Argent.*

Of the Yeomen of the Guard.

A Gain in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six foot high) There are at present one hundred Yeomen in daily waiting, and seventy more not in waiting; and as

any one of the hundred shall die, his place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps, (according to the Mode used in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*) with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, Forty by Day, and Twenty to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land.

Of the Troops of the Household: And first of the Horse-Guards.

THE Guards of Horse, which the *Spaniards* call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the *French*, *Gardes du Corps*; the *Germans*, *Leibguardy*; and we *Life-Guard*: That is, the Guards of the King's Body do consist of Eight hundred Horsemen, well arm'd and equipp'd; and are for the most part Reform'd Officers, and young Gentlemen of very considerable Families, who are there made fit for Military Commands. They are divided into Three Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there now is added by Establishment, a Troop of Granadiers, consisting of Sixty Four Men, besides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it belongs.

Each of these Three Troops are divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions: Two of which consisting of One hundred Gentlemen, and commanded by one Principal Commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard to attend the Person of the King the Queen Dowager, and the Prince wheresoever they go near home; but if out of Town they are attended by Detachments out of the Four Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance weekly on the *King's* Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from his Rising to his going to Bed; and this is perform'd by one of the Three Captains, who always waits immediately next to the *King's* own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown: Near him also attends another Principal Commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on occasions, and at the same time also Two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Division of Granadiers mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centry-duty on Foot, and attend the *King* also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth, viz.

THE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards is
1 l. 10 s. per Diem.

The other Two Captains their Pay is to each 1 l. per Diem.

A Lieutenants Pay of the Guards is 15 s. per Diem.

A Cornet's Pay of the *King's* Troop is 14 s. per Diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 s. per Diem.

A Guidon's Pay is 12 s. per Diem.

A Quartermaster's Pay is 9 s. per Diem.

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.

A Chirurgeon's Pay is 6 s. and his Chest-Horse 2 s. in all 8 s. per Diem.

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the *King's* Troop, is 7 s. per Diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 s. per Diem.

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 s. per Diem.

A Sub Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, viz. 4 s. per Diem.

The Pay of the Granadiers of Horse is as followeth.

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 s. per Diem.

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 s. per Diem.

A Corporal's Pay is 3 s. per Diem.

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of her Majesty's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions, the Captains always command as eldest Colonels of Horse; the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons, as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quartermasters as youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards, her Majesty's Regiment of Horse, commanded by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, takes place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel, and all the Officers thereof, in their proper degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the Queen's own Regiment of Guards takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The *Goldstream* Regiment takes the next place, and then all other Colonels according to the Dates of their Commissions.

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards, take place according to their respective Seniorities from the time they were first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

*Of Offences committed within the Verge of the
King's Court.*

THE King's *Palace Royal* (*ratione Regiæ dignitatis*) is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the Lord Steward, and in his Absence, of the *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* of the King's Household, with the *Steward* of the *Marshallsea*, who may, by virtue of their Office, without Commission, hear and determine all *Treasons*, *Felonies*, *Breaches of the Peace*, committed within the King's Court or Palace. The most excellent Orders and Rules of the Demeanour and Carriage of all Officers and Servants in the King's Court, are to be seen in several Tables hung up in several Rooms at the Court, and sign'd with the King's own Hand, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The King's Court, or House where the King resideth, is accounted a place so sacred, that if any Man presume to strike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right Hand shall be stricken off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fin'd. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only striking in the King's Court, was punish'd with Death and loss of Goods.

To make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds for striking in the King's Court, it hath been order'd, That the Punishment for striking shou'd be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony, in brief thus :

Punishment for striking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* of the King's *Wood-Yard* brings to the place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to fasten the Hand thereto ; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, wherein the *Searing Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Chirurgion* to use ; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery* ; the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a
Cup

Cup of red Wine, and the other with a Manchets, to offer the Criminal. The *Sergeant* of the *Emry* is to bring *Linnen* to wind about, and wrap the Arm ; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* a Cock to lay to it ; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery*, Seared Clothes ; the *Master Cook* a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* of the *Larder*, till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto, &c. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and fin'd, and ransom'd at the King's Will.

In the King's Court, not only striking is forbidden, but also all Occasions of striking ; and therefore the Law saith, *Nullas Citaciones aut Summonitiones licet facere infra Palatium Regis, apud Westm. vel alibi ubi Rex residet.*

Finally, The Court of *England* may for Government and exact Accompts, be a Pattern to all the Courts in the World.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Civil Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature : and first of the Court of Justice, call'd the KING's-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in *England* at Common Law, is the *Kings-Bench*, (now the *Queen's-Bench*) so called, because anciently the King sometimes there sat in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the absence of the King.

In this Court are handl'd the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject ; for then the King is concern'd, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King ; so that the *Pleas* are here between the King and the Subject. Here are handl'd all *Treasons*, *Felonies*, *Breach of Peace*, *Oppression*, *Misgovernment*, &c. This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct all Errors in *Faſto*, and in *Jure*, of all the

the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal and Mix'd, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly Four Grave Reverend Judges; whereof the first is stiled the *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus: *A. B. Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalet, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu te bene gesseris. Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* hold their Places by Letters-Patents in these Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literę pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste, &c.*

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been call'd to the Bar, are allow'd to plead and practise.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*: Is more uncontrollable than any other Court, (for the Law presumes, that the King is always there in Person.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Sergeant at Law, who upon taking this high Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief Justice* is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament time; the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NEXT to the Bings-Bench in Westminster-Hall, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the Rigour, of that ; it is *Curia Cancellariæ* ; because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat anciently *intra Cancellor*, or *Latices*, as the East end of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellor*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial : Writs of Grace ; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English Bill* ; so that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one ; the Equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trust, Secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors : To relieve a Man, especially in three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False Judgments in inferiour Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias* : Here are sealed and enrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original

ginal and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold *Pleas* without it.

For the *Latin* part of this Court, are the Twenty four *Cursitors*; and for the *English* part are the six Clerks.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

Chancellor.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the Sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: But he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater weight and difficulty, in Cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance, and therefore it is said this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently; and so of later times by Sir Christopher Hatton, and after by Dr. Williams Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

This is the highest Office in *England* that a Lay-man is capable of: And the Chancellor under the King, is *Magistrum omnium Artifices*, Chief of all Magistrates.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*, but of later times they differ only in Name.

In *France* the Chancellor is so much obliged to attend the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other Consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir William Dugdale finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the Saxons.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum equum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *το ἀκριβοῦς*, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, wherein to other Judges are strictly tyed; for the Princes of this Realm (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper-end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity.

ty, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the Sharpness of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the Quirks of Lawyers, the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their Skill in the Law of God and of Nations, were best able to judge according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly, also thought fittest to dispose of the King's Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergy-men, and thereby Wealth and a publick Spirit usually conjoined: What great publick Acts of Piety and Charity were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in Oxford; What Noble and Rich Foundations are Christ-Church, Magdalen's, New-College, and Merton-College? All founded by Bishops that were Chancellors.

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Masters of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, hath Twelve Assistants, anciently called *Clerici*; Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellariae*, because they were usually all in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctors were anciently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in artibus*; and sometimes they were called *Coadjutores*.

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the Master of the Rolls: In Latin, *Sacrorum Scriniarum Magister*, and *Rotulorum Custos sive Praefectus*, so called from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during his Majesty's Pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and in the absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by Virtue of a Commission, with Two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-Sack.

One Reason why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable, some Law, or Case conformable thereunto; may be fetched, by a good *Civilian*, out of that Law of Laws, called the *'Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery*, more ancient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions whereupon the other Courts do ground all their Proceedings, proceed from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil-Law*, as divers points of Proceedings, not used in *Common-Law* Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Man's self in divers matters damageable and penal; the whole matter of Publication, the Deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, the Term and Use of Final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil-Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprison'd in the Vacation time, out of the Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery*, is One Hundred Pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer*, quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Three at a time in Term-time, and Two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes, &c. Furthermore, they have a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits, &c.

The House founded at first for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances.

zances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard the Third*: The rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, Three of the Clerks of the *Petti-Bag*, and the Six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a place in the higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Goal-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to his Majesty's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court. This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper or *Hauaper*, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hauaper*; whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. and then those Bags are delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*.

Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the *Fleet Prison*, is an Officer very considerable. He is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for Contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, &c.

Sergeant at Arms. His Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are sealed the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and

afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of Henry the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

They keep their several Offices at a place called the Six Clerks Office in Chancery-lane, and constantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there were Sixty, now Ninety other Clerks, viz. Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who, with their under Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office. Some of these Ninety do severally get four, five, or six hundred Pounds *per Annum*, or more.

Examiners in Chancery there are Two. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the Rolls.

Clerks of the Petty-bag in Chancery are Three.

They are under the Master of the Rolls: Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Concealment*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgessees to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office* is to issue out Writs, to summon Persons to appear in Chancery.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of England.

The Principal Register of the Court of Chancery. This Office is kept at Symond's Inn in Chancery-lane.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the same Court of Chancery, is an Office granted by Letters Patent.

This Office is now kept at Symond's-Inn in Chancery-lane.

Cursitors Office in the Chancery, is to make out Original Writs; they were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de cursu*: Of these there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies,

The General Office of the *Cursitors* is kept near Lincoln's Inn.

Tha:

That for *London and Middlesex*, at *Symond's-Inn in Chancery-lane*.

From this High Court are also issued out Commissions for charitable Uses throughout *England*, where there is occasion to enquire of any Abuses, Misdemeanours, Breaches of Trust, Negligences, Misemployments, not Employing, Concealing, Defrauding, Misconverting, or Misgoverning any Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, Profits, Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, Money, or Stocks of Money, which have been at any time given, limited, appointed, or assigned for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners: Schools of Learning, or Free Schools, or Scholars in Universities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, Cause-ways, Churches, Sea-Banks, or Highways; Education or Preferment of Orphans, Relief, Stock, or Maintenance of Houses of Correction, Marriage of poor Maids; Supportation, Aid, or Help of young Tradesmen, Handicraftsmen, or Persons decay'd; Relief or Redemption of Prisoners or Captives; or Aid or Ease of any poor Inhabitants concerning payment of Fifteens, setting out of Soldiers, or any other Taxes, &c. Which sort of Commissions, as they have been highly useful in retrieving many sinking Benefactions, may the Piety of this Age be exerted in soliciting more of them, that the Nation may at length be rescued from the heavy load of Sacrilege, Oppression, and Injustice, which 'tis fear'd it labours under in too too many places.

Alienation Office.

There is also an Office called the *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levied and Recoveries suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commissioners.

In all are counted Seventy two Officers under the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at first held in the King's House; wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain place; and that hath been ever since in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's Bench* doth.

The chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*, he holdeth his Place by Letters Patent *quam diu se bene gesserit*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually tryed, according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at a Judges Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and Two Tun of Wine, as is done to the *Lord Chief Justice* of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court; and to four Serjeants is allow'd Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edward III.* there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*; at other times Seven, Six, and Five; and so in the time of *Henry 6.* and *Edward IV.* but since usually but Four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of *Queen Mary*, these and the rest of the Twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, or Coaches, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

Then

Then there is an Officer call'd *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all Records of *Nisi Prius*, call'd *Posse's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, (such with the Ancients were usual) and signifies the first Notaries; they are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiscuously do) Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, &c. for all *English* Counties except *Monmouth*. These considerable Offices are in the Hands of Three Persons, in whose Offices all the *Attornies* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes; each of the said Protonotaries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other matters relating to the Business of the Court. These Secondaries are commonly the ancientest and the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer* (also from two *Greek* Words,) signifying to attest a Writing, by setting ones Hand, is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent.

In this Office there are several *Clerks*, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to engross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

The Register of the *Fine-Office*; which Office is the only proper place for searching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A Clerk of the *Proclamations*.

All these *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* aforementioned, sit in the Court, crown'd with black round Caps, according to the Mode, immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One Clerk of the *Treasury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court.

2. The Clerk of the *Enrollments* of Fines and Recoveries is, by Statute, under the Three puisné Judges of this Court, and removable at their Pleasure. *Note*, that the Enrollment of the Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat. 23. Eliz. Chap. 3.* is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so enroll'd, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd in process of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the *Outlawries*, who make out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum* (after the Parties are return'd *Outlawed*) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the *King's Silver*, unto whom every Fine or Final Agreement upon Sale of Land is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's use, executed by a Deputy.

2. Clerk of the *Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entrench all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolleth all Deeds acknowledg'd before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Juries*, who maketh out the Writs, call'd *Habeas Corpus*, and *distringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court; or at the Assizes in the Country, by his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the *Essoins* or Excuses for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the *Superfedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King James the First's time the Writs of *Superfedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filers* for the several Counties of *England*, so call'd from the *French*, *Fil*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original

original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here set down : Of these there are Fourteen ; the last of which, is *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent ; the rest are in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also Four *Exigenters*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Process of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is call'd an *Exigent*, because it *exacteth* the Party ; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County : So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several County Courts, if he appears not, he is Outlawed.

These are all in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court ; and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court Four *Cryers* and 2 *Porter*.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer* ; so call'd, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought-Carpet*, covering the great Table in that Court, (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House, is so call'd from the *Green Carpet*) or else from the *French Word Eschequier*, a *Chefs-Board* ; because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are try'd all Causes which belong to the King's Treasury or Revenue, as touching *Accompts*, *Disbursements*, *Customs*, and all *Fines* impos'd upon any Man. In this Court may sit,

The *Lord Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief Baron*, and Three other Learn'd Judges, call'd *Barons of the Exchequer* ; also one other *Cursitor Baron*.

But the Two first seldom sit, and the Five last seldom fail. The first of the *five* is the principal Judge of this Court, and answers the Bar of the *Barristers*, who direct

their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit ; He is stil'd *Lord Chief Baron ; Tribunus, or Juridicus Rationalis primus, or Princeps* ; is created by *Letters Patent*, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu se bene gesserit*, wherein he hath a fix'd Estate ; for the Law intends this an Estate for Life : He alone, without the other Barons, sits at *Guild-Hall* the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Nisi prius* in *London* ; takes *Audits, Accompts, Recognizances, Presentations* of Offices, and many other things of Importance. In the Absence of the *Lord Chief Baron*, the other three *Barons* supply his Place, according to their Seniority ; but the Fifth is said to be the *Cursitor of the Court*, and administers the Oath to the *Sheriffs, under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c.* of the *Custom-House* ; but is no itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the *Twelve Judges*.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of the *Law*, another of *Equity*.

All Judicial Proceedings according to *Law*, are *Coram Baronibus* ; but the Court of *Equity* held in the *Exchequer Chamber*, is *Coram Thesaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other foremention'd Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest there sat in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm ; and in later times there sat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, *quia nōi solum sedebant Barones*, becaus̄ Barons used to sit there.

All the *Twelve Judges* belonging to these high Tribunals, sit in Robes and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity ; becaus̄ (as some say) they were anciently most commonly Clergy-Men and Doctors, Bishops or Prebites.

A List of the several Offices belonging to his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

After the Lord *Treasurer*, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons of the *Exchequer* aforementioned, the next Officer is the King's *Remembrancer*: In whose Office are Eight Sworn Clerks; whereof two are Secondaries.

In this Office are entred the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Moneys imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accomptants* and *Officers*, for the faithful Exercising of their Offices, and many of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence issue forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the same, are in this Office; with many other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord *Treasurer's Remembrancer*; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accompts, and many other things, of moment, as *Estate Rules*, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon any Rents are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed
and

and sent into this Office by the *Clerk* of the *Petty-bag*, to the end such Moneys are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the *Clerk* of the *Pipe*; and Process made to recover the same by the *Comptroller* of the *Pipe*. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the 20 *l.* per Month due from Popish Recusants, when convicted; and also to seize the two Thirds of their Lands, when *Schedules* thereof are made by the *Clerk* of the *Pipe*, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm Rents*, &c.

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made *Schedules* of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the States of all Imprest Accompts, and other great Accompts, and other Accompts whatsoever are also entred in this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's *Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the Two first were called *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's* Office, are brought to the Office of the *Clerk* of the *Pipe*, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determin'd Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the *Pipe*, or the *Pipes* thereof, and by the *Comptroller* of the *Pipe* taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll; and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe*; which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon *Summons* of the *Pipe*, a *Nichil* be return'd by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of such Debts as are *Nichiled*, and sent to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias*, & *extendi Facias*.

All *Tallies* which vouch the Payments contain'd in such Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd by the chief Secondary in the *Pipe*, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, are made up by the *Clerk* of the *Pipe*, and he gives them, and all the other Accompts before-mention'd, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The *Clerk* of the *Pipe* makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the

Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the *Exchequer*. He hath under him Eight *Attorneys*, whereof the Two first are *Secondaries*.

Comptroller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred in the great Roll can be discharg'd without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be return'd, such *Schedules* are made to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, as before is mention'd.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileg'd Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is requir'd. In this Office there are Four sworn Attorneys:

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in *Gray's-Inn*.

Clerk of the Estreats.] His Office is to receive every Term the *Estreats*, or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the *Lord Treasurer*, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be discharg'd.

Auditors of the Imprest.] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue.] Are Seven.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue, and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenues, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.] Takes all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes process against such as pay not the same. This Office is kept in the *Middle-Temple*.

Auditor of the First-Fruits.

Receiver

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits. The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenths, and account annually for the same.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also two other considerable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserv'd all the Counter-foils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) so exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be join'd with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto requir'd; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allow'd in the great Roll: But in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discover'd, and the Offender severely punish'd by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marshal*, the chief Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, four under *Ushers*, and Six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher. He is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the *Ushers* also.

Of the other part of the Exchequer, call'd by some, the Lower Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is receiv'd and disburs'd with admirable Order and Frugality.

THE principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer. *Supremus*
Erarii Anglici Quaestor : Or, *Tribunus Erarius Maxi-*
mus,

There is one *Secretary*.

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He sits in the Court not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as some say) above the *Lord Treasurer*, having a Su-
per-

perintendency and Comptrolment over the *Lord Treasurer's* Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller* of the *Pipe*, and of the *Clerk* of the *Pleas*, also of the *Clerk* of the *Nichils*, and of the *Seal* of the Court.

He is moreover an *Under-Treasurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praisers* of the Court.

Then there are Two *Chamberlains* of the *Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Money's, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books, call'd *Dooms-day Book* (which is in two Volumes,) and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, (which might probably have been entred in a third Volume, now lost) with a true Value, and their Owners Names; it was six Years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and call'd at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since nam'd *Dooms-day Book*; because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possess'd: And when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things, and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many Men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous Sin) when this Book was open'd, like as it will be at the opening of the Book at the great Day of Doom, or general Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcrib'd, is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money receiv'd, and to draw all Orders to be sign'd by the *Lord High Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the

Clerk

Clerk of the Pells, and entred in the Office of the said *Auditor*, and lodg'd in his Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer*, makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He receives every Day the State of the Accompt of each *Teller*; and also weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord High Treasurer*, or *Lords Commissioners*, who immediately present the Estimate or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book, call'd a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath Five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys, receiv'd, disburs'd, and remaining.

Next these are Four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is receiv'd by the *Auditor's Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his *Under-Clerk*, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the *Tally* is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals, and while the Senior-Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other Two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells: His Office is to enter the *Tellers* Bill into a Parchment-Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its Name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever, and is in nature of a Comptroller; hath Four Clerks; whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* sit the Deputies of the Two *Chamberlains*, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each piece apart; also the *Tally-cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb, *Tailler*, and the Italian, *Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and most certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where else in *Christendom*: And is after this manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance or Acknowledgement a Tally, which is a Stick, with Words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Moneys received is for, which being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, one part thereof call'd the *Stock*, is deliver'd to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, called *Counter-Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and join'd with the *Stock*; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipe*, to be applied to the discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of *striking* of *Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoyning it with the *Counterfoil*, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the *Counterfoil*: Whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so made but that they may be counterfeited by skillful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original shall not be able to know his own Hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of *Westminster*.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Ushers* of the Receipt, a *Tally-cutter*, and Four *Messengers* of the Receipt. The *Usher's* Duty is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Papers, &c.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances, that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England* is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer* is far greater than in any of the King's Courts, yet not near so great as the *Financiers*, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue; Whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English Exchequer*, whereof most are ever Persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable Sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall

consider, That in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the *Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the Pells,* and their Clerks; and to all other Officers whatsoever; and which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Money's paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Receivers, &c. it cost them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every payment under a Thousand Pound, and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs his Majesty, amongst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Country, not above 2 *s.* in the Pound; and at his *Exchequer* it costs him in a manner nothing at all: For the *Tellers*, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* Security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l. per Annum* for their Salary from the King, and the Two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster, at Westminster.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor* of the *Dutchy*, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the *Dutchy*.

There are divers other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the lower *Exchequer*.

All the forementioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a Year, called the *Four Terms*, viz.

Terms.] *Easter Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty seven Days.

Tri.

Trinity Term begins the 5th Day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth twenty Days.

Michaelmas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23^d of *October*, and lasteth thirty seven Days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now ten Days after *St. Hilary*, or the 23^d of *January*, and lasteth twenty one Days: The four Terms in all continue 105 Days: From whence must be deducted about twenty Sundays and Holydays, wherein the Courts sit not; so that in one fourth part of the Year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England*, are fully decided and determined: Whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts of Justice are open all the Year except High Holy-days and Harvest-time, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to Peaceableness and Industry than other People; and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great Charges with Attorneys, and Lawyers, they will either refer their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests; who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours; or else are content to submit their Differences to Tryal before the Judges of *Affizes*, called also Justices in *Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*.

Affizes are held twice a year, viz. after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, the twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1176. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits, (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are design'd in like manner, two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in Two or Three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicinato*, out of the Neighbourhood where-

about the Business lies; so that twice a Year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administered even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County; so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stil'd *Wardens of the Peace*, and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*; from these Words in the Commission; *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotularum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the first Year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents*, that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the Kings Subjects, to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Trial.

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire, and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Custos Rotularum*, and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County is summon'd to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traytors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coyners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be try'd at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits aforementioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a *Sheriff*, so called from the Saxon *Scyre-Gerefa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commisimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.* and he is properly *Questor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the *Exchequer*, but call'd in our Law-Latin, *Viccomes*.

The *Sheriff's Office* is to execute the King's *Mandates*, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendour, Feastings, &c. In order to the better executing of his Office, the *Sheriff* hath Attendant his *under-Sheriff*, divers *Clerks*, *Stewards of Courts*, *Bailiffs of Hundreds*, *Constables*, *Gaolers*, *Sergeants* or *Beadles*; besides a gallant Train of *Servants* in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 Ed. II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councillors, and Twelve Judges assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and sworn, make choice of three; of which the King himself after chuseth one to be *Sheriff* for that year only, tho' here-

tofore it was many years, and sometimes Hereditary: as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, are *Sheriffs Hereditary* of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff's Office* is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, &c.

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First, *Ministerial*, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same: Secondly, *Judicial*, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great fall of Moneys now, the *Sheriff's* Authority in that part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs.] Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an Hundred Houtes, or an Hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Lance or Pike) every such Wapentake or Hundred, hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority.

High-Constable.] Also Officers called *High Constables*, *Custodes pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 Ed. 1. for the Conservation of Peace, and view of Armour; they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each petty-Constable.

Coroners.] There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Free-holders of the County, by Virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner* was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County also hath an Officer, called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly according with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none other be used in the same County; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs or Towns Corporate, and Villages.

[*Mayor and Aldermen.*]

Every City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They chuse among themselves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is chosen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain number of Burgesses.

Citizens are not taxed but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne, & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraining, That all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-council (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament;) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the rigour of the Law.

Boroughs.] The Government of *Boroughs*, (that is to say, such of them as are Incorporated, for many of them are not so,) is much after the same manner. In some there is a *Mayor*, in others, one or two *Bailiffs*, who have equal Power with a *Mayor* and *Sheriffs*; and during their Offices, they are *Justices of the Peace* within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other *Justices of the Peace* have in the County.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as they still are in many parts of *France*; or else Court *Baron* (*i. e.*) Court of Free-holders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Free-holders of the *Cinque-Ports*: And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of *Villages*, there is a *Petty-Constable*, chosen every Year by the Lords of the Place, in the Lord's Court or Leet: This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers or others that have any ways broken the Peace, to raise the *Hue and Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a smart *Motto*, that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Great Grandfather to our Gracious Queen now reigning, caused to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*; intimating thereby, That when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourse to Force and Arms to bring them to reason.

So long as Subjects are prone to Rebellion, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a necessity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command and Disposition; And neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive or Defensive, as they have at large declar'd in Parliament, *Anno 14. Car. 2.*

Besides his Majesty's Guards aforementioned of Horse, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the one consisting of Twenty eight Companies of Eighty private Soldiers in each Company: The second called the *Coldstream* Regiment, consisting of Fourteen Companies of Eighty private Men in each Company. These have been since the Peace of *Ryswick* reduced almost to half their number.

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is also *Surveyor* of the Guards, which Office is at present held in Commission by the Right Honourable *John How Esq;* and *Charles Fox Esq;*

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The Commissary-General of the Musters, is the Right Honourable *Henry Earl of Suffolk*, by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*.

Next under him is *David Crawford Esq*; Deputy-Commissary-General, by Commission from her Majesty, constantly residing in *London*, keeps his Office at the Horse-Guards at *White-Hall*, and gives from time to time such Orders to the Deputy-Commissaries as her Majesty's Service requires.

There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the *Commissary-General*; and the several Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight *Circuits*, and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time comes into his *Circuit*: Immediately after each Muster is taken, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the said *David Crawford Esq*; who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is deliver'd to the *Pay-Master-General* upon Oath, and sign'd by the Commissary who musters them; and sign'd also by two Commission-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or chief Magistrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct *Circuits* in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garisons.

The Honourable *William Blathwait Esq*; is the Secretary at War, who has two chief Clerks; the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

These Three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Guard.

The *Judge-Advocate* is *George Clark Esq*;

In the Horse-Guards, each Troop has an Adjutant.

The *Marshal* of the Horse-Guards.

The *Chirurgeon-General* of all her Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing Militia or Trained Bands.

BESIDES the foremention'd Forces, there is a *Standing-Militia* by Land of all *England*, settl'd in the King, to be Govern'd, and Order'd, and Enlarg'd from time to time as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) and employ the Men so arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, or into any other County, as the King shall give order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the *Deputy-Lieutenants*, who have, in the Absence of the *Lord Lieutenant*, the same Power; (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horsemen and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County proportionably to their Estates, with Limitation, That no Person be charg'd with a Horse, unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* personal Estate; no person can be charg'd with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate; those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Soldier.

The foremention'd Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horseman during the time of the Muster, to be allow'd him, from whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot Soldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the *Lord Lieutenant* or *Deputy Lieutenant* may levy every Year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to

to allow each Soldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charg'd with another Month's Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Arms ; and are at certain times Train'd and Disciplin'd, that they become able, skilful, and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the *Standing Militia* to the *Lord Lieutenant* and *Deputy Lieutenant* , are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the *High-Constable* of the Hundred, or *Petty-Constable* of the Parish, &c.

Beacons.] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there are upon certain eminent places of all parts of *England* high Poles erected, whereon are fastened *Pitch Barrels* to be fir'd by Night, and a Smoke made by Day, thereby to give notice in a few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions: Whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make haste to the Sea-Coasts. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacen*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of Danger some are set to watch at every *Beacon*.

Anciently there were many *Castles* in all parts of *England*, but *Inland Castles* generally have been demolish'd in latter times, or wittingly suffer'd to decay, that to Rebels they might be no Shelter, to Invaders no Stay, nor to the Invaded any Refuge in Flight; and consequently, that there may not be any lingring War again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588. upon Expectation of the *Spanish Armado*, stil'd *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen Commissions to muster in all Parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Sense and Limb, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, except Noblemen, Clergymen, University-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick Charge, leaving only in every Parish so many Husbandmen as were sufficient to

Till

Till the Ground. In all those Musters, there were then numbered Three Millions; but of those fit for War, about Six Hundred Thousand.

In another Muster of *Queen Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of Common Soldiers, about four hundred thousand, and of those Arm'd and Train'd, one hundred and eighty five thousand; besides Horse, near forty thousand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horses; and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all Occasions, Six hundred forty two thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

*Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the
Crown of England.*

THE Kingdom of *England* being a *Peninsula*, almost surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment his Maritime Forces proportionably (how great soever the Charge thereof may be) or else to quit his Ancient Right to the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas, and to suffer his Merchants to be abus'd, and their Traffick every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but Thirteen Ships of War, and one hundred thirty five Ships of considerable Burden, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the Year 1600. his Majesty had but Thirty Six Ships of War, and Thirteen or Fourteen Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then a Thousand Tun, carry'd Three hundred and forty Mariners, One hundred and thirty Soldiers, and but Thirty Pieces of Ordnance. The lesser Ships of War were of One hundred Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Soldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns. So small was the *Royal Fleet* in those Days, when our Neighbour

our Nations were weak, and always engag'd with Civil and Foreign Wars. But now, that their Strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously encreas'd, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided : And, God be thank'd, we have a Queen who intirely seeking her Subjects Welfare, will consequently delight in Promoting our Naval Strength, which is the peculiar Interest of this Nation.

The Forces of the Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a French Author, whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World ; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or *Ancient Britains*, were possess'd thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it : Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion ; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, called himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claim'd, and quietly possess'd the same Dominion ; in Testimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licenses to fish therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express that they acknowledge the *Severignty* of the *British Seas* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Suffex*, by John King of *England*, about four hundred and fifty Years ago.

Histories mention a *Great Fleet* of *Julius Cæsar*, a Fleet of the aforementioned King *Edgar*, consisting of three thousand six hundred Sail ; a Fleet of *Lewis* Son to *Philip*, King of *France*, of six hundred Sail, that arriv'd at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John* : But those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted, the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry* ; it was 1000 Tun.

In

In the Eighth Year of King *James* the First, was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trades Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caus'd another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him nam'd *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle and Rigging (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 60000 *l*. Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect *Idea* of the prodigious size of a First Rate *English* Man of War, let him take the following Account as we receiv'd it from the Gentleman that built the *Royal Sovereign*, viz.

The *Royal Sovereign* built at *Woolwich* by Mr. *Fisher Harding*, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was Launch'd the 25th of July 1701, and is of the following Dimensions, viz.

	Foot	In.
Length of the Keel to the Break } of the Sweep of the Stem. }	146	6
The Full tread upon the Ground	155	0
Extream Breadth	50	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Depth in Hold	19	10
Length on the Lower Gun-deck	174	6
From the top of the Tafferell, to the } Forepart of the Figure of the Head }	210	7

To Man the Navy Royal of *England* requires about Thirty six thousand Mariners; which is not half the Number which this Nation could upon occasion number; whereas according to judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty thousand.

The Management of all the *Naval Affairs* of *England* was very anciently committed to three *Lords Admirals* of *England*; one for the *North*, another for the *South*, and the third for the *West Division*. Afterwards it was intrusted solely in One; and *Richard Fitz. Alan* Earl of *Arundel* was the first sole *Admiral* of *England* that we read of

The *Lord High Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition ; some at Sea, others at Land ; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity ; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom* apart ; *In Mari sunt Regna distincta, idque jure gentium, sicut in arrida Terra*, saith *Baldus*, that learn'd Oracle of the *Civil Law* ; And the *Lord High Admiral* of *England* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a *Vice-Roy* of the *Maritime Kingdom* of *England*.

Sir George Rook is the present *Vice-Admiral* of *England*, which Office was lately enjoy'd by the *Lord Torrington*, who held it by Patent *Durante bene placito* of the King, and was *Lieutenant* of the *Admiralty*, *Navies*, and *Seas* of *England*, with *Wages* and *Fee* of 20 *s. per diem*, and 10 *s. per Month* for 16 Men to each of them, accounting 28 Days to the Month.

The *Lord High Admiral* of *England* doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their *Judges* and *Marshals* by Patent, under the Great Seal of the High Court of *Admiralty*. These *Vice-Admirals* and *Judges* do exercise Jurisdiction in *Maritime Affairs* within their several Limits ; And in case any Person be aggriev'd by any Sentence or *Interlocutory Decree*, that hath the force of a *Definitive Sentence*, he may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

Court of Admiralty.

For transacting of *Maritime Affairs* the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the *Principal* or *Supreme*, where all *Process* and *Proceedings* run in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all *Common Law Courts*. In this Court, usually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a *Lieutenant*, call'd *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learn'd *Dr. of the Civil Law*.

The *Proceedings* in this Court, in all *Civil Matters*, is according to the *Civil Law*, because the Sea is without the Limits of the *Common Law*, but under the *Admirals Jurisdiction* ; therefore the *Civil Law* only (all *Common-Law* seclused) is made use of, and by *Libel* they proceed to the *Action*, the *Plaintiff* giving caution to prosecute

secure the Suit, and to pay what shall be judg'd against him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff by sufficient surety or caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and to pay that which shall be judged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be judg'd to them, let the Cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty Court* of *England* use is made not only of the Civil Laws, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 20 Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*, the ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all Maritime Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteem'd so Just and Equitable, that their Laws in such Affairs have ever since been observ'd for Oracles. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law; and the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excell'd all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs referr'd all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of those *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island anciently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warriour King *Richard* the First, caus'd to be compil'd such Excellent Laws for Sea Matters, that in the Ocean Sea, Westward, they had almost as much Repute as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*, and these Laws were call'd *La Roll d'Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third (who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very Excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona* and *Messina*, yet that Fragment of the *Rhodian* Law still extant, with the Comments thereon by the old *Juris-Consults*, inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the Code, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English* Court of *Admiralty* are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnelles, found guilty before he could be condemn'd; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Hen. VIII.* that Criminal Affairs should betry'd by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England* and the Admiralty, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observ'd, that is, counted *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water Mark and the Land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constable's Case*, 5 *Report Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering her Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat. 13 Car. 2. cap. 9.*

Of the N A V Y-O F F I C E where the whole Business concerning the King's N A V Y-R O Y A L is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord HIGH-ADMIRAL of *England* is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers are Four.

Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the Exchequer by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, &c.
 Lord

Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, besides 3 *d.* *per Pound* out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from her Majesty in lieu thereof *viz.* 2000 *l.* *per Annum*, and 800 *l.* *per Annum* more for his Instruments.

Comptroller.] The second is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers Victuallers and Store-keepers Accompts, &c. His Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of her Majesty's Navy, with what Stores they receive; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts, His Salary is 500 *l.* *per Annum*.

Clerk of the Acts.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 *l.* *per Annum*. In time of War there is an extraordinary Clerk of this kind, by reason of the Multiplicity of Business.

The Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executes that part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l.* *per Annum*.

The second executes another part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards: His Salary is 500 *l.* *per Annum*.

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing the Navy at that Port: His Sal. is 500 *l.* *per An.*

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the Queen's Yard there: His Sal. is 500 *l.* per *Ann.*

A Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employ there.

There are other Commissioners at large, the number more or less according to the Exigencies of Publick Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*. And since the great Increase of her Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allow'd by the Queen, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

The Victualling of her Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now manag'd by Commissioners, who keep their Office on *Tower-hill*, within the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*, and these have their Agents also at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *England* and *Scotland*.

Yards.] There are belonging to her Majesty's Navy, Six great Yards, viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Shyrcness* and *Plymouth*, where her Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving places, for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of her Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodg'd great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores needful for her Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The Queen hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea War; and there are also Officers to take care of the Store-houses there.

In the aforementioned Yards her Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, &c.* wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for her said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*.

All the other Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of her Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante bene placito*. In which number I cannot omit to observe for the honour of the *English* Nation, as well as of our Church, that there are *Chaplains* to every Man of War appointed by the like Warrants, at the Recommendation of the Lord Bishop of *London*, whose Office it is to perform Divine Service on board twice a Day, and to Preach every Sunday, whilst their Ships are in *Sea-pay, &c.* and even when the Fleet is laid up, the Officers and their Servants are by no means neglected; but are duly instructed on board their Church-Ships, Chappels in the Yards, or Neighbouring Churches, by the Distribution of Pious Orthodox Books among them, personal Conferences, and other proper means, thro' the care of the respective *Chaplains* to the Navy in ordinary at *Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, Shyreness, Woolwich* and *Deptford*; who are all Warranted in like manner with other Officers by the Lord High Admiral.

[A Bears Charge of the Navy.]

The ordinary Charge of her Majesty's Navy for a Year in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *l. per Annum*, as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the Queen in 4 *l. per Menssem* each Man, including all Charges, as *Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.*

THE
Present State
 OF
ENGLAND.

Part III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy; Their Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Munificence, &c. Also of Dissenters from the Established Church.

Names. **T**HE Clergy were so called, because they are God's *Κλῆρος* or *Portion*; for although all Christians may be stiled *God's Portion* as well as *God's Servants*; yet amongst Christians, those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his Service, to be, as it were, his *Domestick Servants*, are more peculiarly the Lord's

Q 3

Portion

Portion: And therefore from the First Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*; *Clerks*, or *Clergy*.

Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of *England* have in all Ages, ever since our first Conversion to this present Day, consisted of *Archbishops*, *Bishops*, *Priests* and *Deacons*. If any shall object, that *Austin* the Monk was not an *Archbishop*, notwithstanding the venerable *Bede* gives him that Title; and that *Bede* writes in the Stile of his own Age; but that no such Word appears in the Epistle of Pope Gregory, either to *Austin* the Monk, or *Eleutherius* Bishop of *Arles* who consecrated him, we shall not contend; let 'em but allow *Theodorus Græcus*, the sixth Metropolitan from *Austin* the Monk to have had the Stile of Archbishop, Anno 668.

Notwithstanding *Archbishops* have a Jurisdiction Superiour to their Suffragans, yet they are of the same Order as *Bishops*; for we have only these Three Orders, *Bishop*, *Priest*, and *Deacon*; of which see *Part 2. Cap. 10.* of Ecclesiastical Government. But here it may not be unacceptable to entertain the Reader a little with an account of

The Solemn manner of making a Bishop in England.

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England* (except that of the *Isle of Man*, whom the Earl of *Darby* names) and humbly requesting that his Majesty will give leave for them to chuse another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Congé d'Eslire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penn'd) signifies *leave to elect*. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the Party elected, who doth modestly refuse it the first and second time; and if he doth refuse it a third time, then that being certified to his Majesty, another is recommended. When the Election is accepted by the Party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province; whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of *England*, which

is exhibited to the Archbishop of that Province, with command to Confirm and Consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbishop sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow Church* in *Cheap-side, London*, by Proclamation Three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits; then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called Three times; which being done, accordingly he accuseth their Contumacy; and for Penalty thereof desires that the Business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it; which the Vicar-General admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the elected Bishop's Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the elect Person takes the *Oaths* of *Supremacy*, *Simony*, and *Canonical Obedience*.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence, after which usually there is an Entertainment

made for the Officers and others there present; which being once done at the Sign of the *Naggs Head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow Church*, gave occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish Church* to affirm that Fable, That there our Bishops, after the Reformation were consecrated.

When a Bishop is elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in Parliament as Lord thereof; according to *Sir Edw. Coke 4. Inst. p. 47.*

After the Confirmation then according to the King's Mandate, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of Two other Bishops, in manner following:

Upon some *Sunday* or *Holy-day*, after Morning-Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service after a certain Prayer appointed for this occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, *1 Tim. 3. v. 3. to v. 8.* or *Acts 20. v. 17. to v. 26.* Another readeth the Gospel, *John 21. v. 15, to v. 18.* or *John v. 19 to v. 24.* or *Mat. 28. v. 19. to the end;* and after the *Nicene Creed*, and a Sermon preached by some learned Divine upon the Occasion, the elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, or Linnen Garment, is by Two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read: Then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. And after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him; and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present lay their Hands on his Head, and by a certain pious, grave Form of Words, they consecrate him: Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another set Form of Words, and so all proceed to the Communion-Service; and having received the Sacrament and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the Charge of the Bishop Elect.

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the Year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the *Western Church*.

Note,

Note, That by our Order of Consecrating Bishops, it is evident Bishops are look'd upon as a distinct Order of themselves; and not only as a different Degree from the rest of the Presbytery, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Diocese, to install the Bishop Elected, Confirmed, and Consecrated: Which Instalment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom all the Bishops of that Province are installed (or else by his Proxy sometimes;) and first he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and swears, That unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the Right side of the Quire; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in Latin, *Ego auctoritate mihi commissa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum, &c.*

Then the Subdean, and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Deans Seat, and there in token of taking real Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord save this thy servant N. our Bishop*; (the People answering) *And send him Health from thy Holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop. and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a solemn Oath to be true and faithful to his Majesty, (which Oath is read to him by one of the Principal Secretaries of State) and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Years Profits, to be paid to the King within two Years or more, if the King pleases.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to Four, or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, that the Difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop is, that the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth ordain a Priest; the Archbishop visits a whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocese; the Archbishop can convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is Ordinary too, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province, as the Bishop hath over all the Priests of his Diocese.

None may be admitted a Bishop till he is full Thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is Four times the Year; upon four several *Sundays* in the *Ember*, or *Fasting Weeks*, so appointed first by the Holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Bishop of *Rome*, about the Year of our Lord 220. that so all the Nation may at once in their joint Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination; which is performed by a Bishop in a Solemn, Grave, Devout manner, which it is needless to particularise, because the Offices of such Ordinations may be seen in every Church-Common-Prayer-Book.

None is to be Ordained Priest till he be Twenty four years of Age, nor a Deacon under Twenty three.

How a Clergy-man becomes set'd in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergy-man desiring to succeed, must take special care that he doth not procure a Presentation thereunto by any Promise, Contract, or Agreement, directly or indirectly, which may make him become *Simoniacus*; or that any Body on his behalf make any such Contract or Agreement, he himself being privy or not privy thereto, whereby he may enter the Church *Simoniacè*; for that's the Distinction; and both cases of *Simoniacus*, and *Simoniacè*, are utterly unlawful; and so much the more heinous, because Perjury must ensue: For no one can be admitted into a Benefice before he take a Solemn Oath against *Simony*, viz. That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any one unknown to him, hath on his behalf made any such *Simoniacal* Contract, that he will in no wise stand by it, or answer it.

Now by *Simony* is understood not only an Agreement for Money in hand paid, or yearly to be allow'd, but *aliquid aliud emolumentum pacto interveniente*, as the Words of the English Canon are, *anno* 1229. *Lindwood*: any other Profit, Emolument or Advantage; and the Words of the Statute of 31 Eliz. c. 6. are, *Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit, or Benefit, directly or indirectly, for or by reason of any Promise, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Assurance, &c.* And this holds not only in Acceptance of a Living, but likewise in Exchange or Resignation.

The Penalty of this Statute is, that the corrupt Patron shall forfeit the next Presentation to the King, and two Years value of the Living; not according to the Valuation in the King's Books, but according to the true and utmost Value of the Benefice.

And the corrupt Incumbent shall be for ever disabl'd to have and enjoy the same Living.

Having therefore obtain'd the Consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a Presentation sign'd and seal'd by him in this or some such like Form:

Form

Form of a Presentation to a Living.

Reverendo in Christo Patri & Domino, H. divina permissione, I. Episcopo ejusve vicario in spiritualibus generali, A. B. Armiger indubitatus Patronus Ecclesiæ Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. prædictam vestræ Dioceseos inodo per mortem, (if void by the Death of the last Incumbent; or, modo per resignationem, if by resignation; or, per Cessionem, if by taking a Second Living without Qualification; or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation) E. F. ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo, G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestræ præsentem, humiliter Supplicans quatenus præfatum, G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumq; Rectorem, (if it be a Rectory, or Vicarium, if a Vicarage) Ejusdem Ecclesiæ instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, ceteraq; expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastoralis, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum apposui: Datum die M. annoq; Regni Domine nostræ Annæ, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Secundo Annoq; Domini, 1703.

Which Presentation, the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him and exhibit, if requir'd, Letters Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of Three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Vertue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this, or some such like Form:

Form of a Testimonial.

Cum antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis

nobis in Christo, A. B. in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proxime elapsam assiduam Officio suo operam dedisse, vitamq; & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse; dignumq; judicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Ecclesia promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere profiteamur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra presentibus apposuimus. Dat. die. M. Anno Dom. 1703.

Such a Testimonial as this is always indispensably required before holy Orders are conferr'd; and the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the Two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have *Letters Dimissory* from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the Presentation must be tendred to the Bishop within an hundred eighty two Days after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, till the King (if the Living be 20 *l. per Annum* in the Valuation Book, or the Lord Keeper's, if under 20 *l.*) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi*. After this, the Person to be admitted is examin'd, and if he be found duly qualify'd, the Bishop or his Surrogate institutes him in these or other Words: *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesiae Parochialis de C. & habere curam animarum & accipe curam tuam & meam.*

Then a Mandate is issu'd out under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place; who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living; which is done by delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the new instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he tolls the Bell; and now he is inducted.

Within two Months after this he must in the said Church during Divine Service (*i. e.* after some part of the Church-Service, and before the whole is finish'd) read the Nine and Thirty Articles of Religion, and declare aloud

loud his unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all that is therein contain'd, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishioners reading along with him, who may testifie he omitted no part. Likewise within two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of Common-Prayer upon some Lord's Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein, contain'd in these Words :

I A. B. do declare my unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all and every thing contain'd and prescrib'd in, and by the Book, intitl'd The Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, appointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

And whereas before he be instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following.

I A. B. do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm; And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law establish'd.

After he hath subscrib'd this Declaration, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop, &c. of his Subscription to the said Declaration.

So likewise within three Months after his Institution upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, he must publicly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, &c. of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same time read the said Declaration it self.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the foresaid things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tythes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And two credible Parishioners having read along with him the Thirty nine Articles, should endorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book so attested, the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishioners must attest under their Hands, That such an one on such a Day, read the Common-Prayer and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserv'd.

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, printed before the Book of Common-Prayer.

Privileges of the Clergy.] It hath been provided, not without singular Wisdom, that as the ordinary course of common Affairs is disposed of by general Laws; so likewise Mens rarer incident Necessities and Utilities, should be with special Equity consider'd. Hence it is that so many, *Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions, and Dispensations* have been to the Clergy of *England*, granted at all times: Our Ancestors thinking it very reasonable, that as Soldiers were wont by the *Roman Emperors*, to be endow'd with certain Privileges for their Warding and Fighting to preserve the State from External Enemies, so the Clergy ought to have certain Immunities and Privileges for their Watching and Spiritual Warfare, to preserve the State from Internal Enemies, the World, the Flesh and the Devil.

Of Privileges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them, and the inferior Clergy as they are Ecclesiasticks or Churchmen.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergymen may be compell'd to undergo any personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c. or Services of the Commonwealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, &c. for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *Cum Clausula velamus*.

If a Clergyman acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus sit*, &c.

No Clergyman can be arrested in the Church or Church-yard, or any where attending on Divine Service, going, staying, or returning.

Clergymen are not obliged to appear at *Sheriff's Tourns* or Views of *Frank Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws presuming, that those whose principal care and office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturb'd, vex'd, or molested while he is preaching or officiating.

By *Magna Charta* no Clergyman is to be fined or amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are discharged by the Common Law of *England* from Tolls and Customs, (*Si non exerceant Merchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Muirage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

The *Glebe Lands* and Spiritual Revenues of Clergymen, being held in *Pura & perpetua Eleemosyna* (i.e.) in *Frankalmoine*, are exempted from arraying and mustering of Men or Horses for the War, as appears in a Statute still in force, viz. 8 Hen. 4. Numb. 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bayliff, Reeve, or Beedle, and be chosen into any such Office by reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise; and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow *Hue and Cry*.

A Clergyman arraign'd before a Temporal Judge for Felony, may plead the Jurisdiction of the Court.

A Clerk in holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not upon the producing his Orders, be burn'd in the Hand.

A Clerk in holy Orders at this day shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from time to time; which no Layman can have above once.

It was an ancient Maxim in England, *Nullus pro decimis debet onerari aliqua de reparatione Pontis, seu aliquibus curibus temporalibus*. No one on the Account of Tythes is chargeable with Reparation of Bridges, or any other Temporal Burthen.

These and other Immunities of the Clergy, the great *Aquinas* thought agreeable to natural Equity, or the Law of Nature; thence it was that King *Pharaoh*, Gen. 47. when all the Lands of his Subjects were mortgaged to him for Bread, yet spared the Lands of the Priests. So *Ezra* 7. 24. and so in our Ancient Laws we find, *De Danigeldo, libera & quieta erat omnis Ecclesia in Anglia & etiam omnis terra quæ in proprio Dominio Ecclesiæ erat, ubicunque jacebat, nihil prorsus in tali redditione persolvens*; and the reason thereof is added, *Quia Rex magis in Ecclesiæ confidebat Orationibus quam in Armorum defensionibus*.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum sædum in Saliva mea*. And this Privilege is confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta*.

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statutes of this Land, that the Clergy are not to be burthen'd in the general Charges with the Laity of this Realm, neither to be troubl'd or incumber'd, unless they be specially nam'd, and expressly charg'd by some Statutes: For general Words do not affect 'em: Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Gentes demorantes*. So they are not to be affected for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the Highways, &c.

Many more Privileges, Immunities, Liberties, and Franchises there are rightly belonging to the Clergy of England; so many, that to set down all, saith Sir *Edward Coke* upon *Magna Charta*, would take up a whole Book.

The Privileges of the Clergy, and Franchises of the Church were (with the Liberties of the People) granted, confirm'd, and settl'd by the King in full Parliament. *Anno 1253.* in such a solemn manner, as no Story can parallel it: The King stood up with his Hand upon his Breast, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal stood with burning Tapers in their Hands, and the Archbishop pronounc'd as followeth :

By the Authority of God Omnipotent, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, &c. We Excommunicate, Anathematize, and Sequester from our Holy Mother the Church, all those who henceforth knowingly, and maliciously deprive and spoil Churches of their Right; and all those that shall by any Art or Wit, rashly violate, diminish, or alter secretly or openly, in Deed, Word, or Counsel, these Ecclesiastical Liberties, &c. granted by our Lord the King, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, &c. For everlasting Memory whereof we have hereunto put our Seal. After which, all throwing down their Tapers, extinguish'd and smoaking, they all said, So let all that shall go against this Curse, be extinct and stink in Hell.

Since which, all King's of England at their Coronations have by solemn Oaths promis'd to preserve the same; and they have been confirm'd by above Thirty successive Parliaments, and commanded to be read once a Year in all Churches; and if any Act shall be made to the contrary, it is to be held for null and void, by the Statute of 4 Ed. 3.

Revenues of the Clergy.] To the end that Men of the best Rank and Ability, should in all times be encouraged to embrace the most painful and severe Profession of a Clergyman, and that the People should the more willingly be guided and conducted by them, our most Christian Ancestors, according to the Pattern of Gods ancient People the Jews, and of all other Christian Common-wealths, judg'd it expedient to allot large Revenues, and a most plentiful Maintenance to the English Clergy, having observed with Solomon, That a wise Man for his Poverty is too often contemn'd and despis'd, and that there is nothing more contemptible and ridiculous than a poor Clergyman.

The first King's of England had all the Lands of England in Demesne, the second sole Monarch among the Saxon Kings, *Ethelwolphus An. 855.* by the Advice of his Nobles gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tithe of all

Goods.

Goods, and the Tenth part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *Augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero mutare vel minuire presumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God encrease his happy Days; but if any one shall presume to change or diminish it, let him know that he must give an account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This solemn Sanction was afterwards confirm'd by divers Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, *Alured*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergie of *England* (whether they have *Jus divinum* or no) have an ancients Right by Common Law to their Tythes than any Lay Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

Besides the Tenths of Lands, and the Husbandman's Profits, Merchants also and Shopkeepers paid to their Spiritual Pastors the Tenth of their Gain, Servants in divers places the Tenth of their Wages; and in some places, Ale-sellers the Tenth Flagon; also Handicrafts-men and Day-labourers paid the Tenth of their Wages upon their Oaths, if required.

Per Assisas Forestæ, and other Records it doth appear, That Tithes have been paid, even of Venison in divers parts of *England*, Men making Conscience in those Days, as amongst the Ancient *Jews*, to pay Tithes of all they possessed.

Besides all those, in some Places were paid to the Pastor Obventions, Oblations, Pensions, Mortuaries, &c. So that the *English* Clergy were the best provided for of any Clergy of the whole World, except only the Nation of the *Jews*, amongst whom the Tribe of *Levi*, being not the Twenty seventh part of the Twelve Tribes, as appears in the Book of *Numbers*, yet had, as Mr. *Selden* confesseth, and that by God's own Appointment, three times the Annual Revenue of the greatest of the Twelve Tribes; insomuch that the poorest Priest in the Twenty four Courses might be reputed a wealthy Person.

And as amongst the *Jews*, the Twenty four Chief Priests, for the better Maintenance of their Authority and Dignity

had means far exceeding those of the inferior Clergy, and the High-Priest had a Maintenance as far exceeding any of the said 24 Priests; so in *England* the Bishops, by the great Piety and Bounty of several *English* Kings, had, in Lands and Revenues, Temporal and Spiritual, a Maintenance far more ample than those of the inferior Clergy, and the two Archbishops more ample than the Bishops.

William the Conqueror at his coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being, so richly endow'd with Lands that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of thirteen Knights Fees at the least.

Besides, there belong'd to Bishops several Perquisites and Duties for the Visitation of their Dioceses, for Ordinations, Institutions, Censuræ Cathedralis, Subsidium Charitativum, which upon reasonable Causes they might require of the Clergy under them, also other Duties called Decimarum Quarta, Mortuariorum & Oblationum pensatio, Jus Hospitii, processio, Litania, Viatici vel Commensatus collatio, which upon a Journey to *Rome* they might demand.

Tenths and First-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is believ'd) to the several Diocesans, as was continu'd to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Hen. VIII.* depriv'd him thereof, and depriv'd the *Pope* of all the rest; moreover all Cathedral Churches were, by divers Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries; insomuch, that together with the Lands given to Monasteries, a Third part of the Lands of *England* belonged to the Church and Churchmen; whereby did accrue much Benefit to this Nation: Great Hospitality was kept, many Hospitals, Colleges, Churches, Bridges built, and other publick, pious and charitable Works; all Leases held of them by the Laity, were not only much more easie than other Tenures, but so unquestionable, that there was little Work for the Lawyers; so much Peaceableness, that an hundred and forty sworn Attorneys were thought sufficient to serve the whole Kingdom.

At present the Revenues of the *English* Clergy are generally very small, and insufficient, near a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the *Pope's* Grant appropriated to *Monasteries*, towards their Maintenance, were upon the Dissolution of *Monasteries*, made Lay Fees. Besides what

what hath been taken by secret or indirect means, through corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many Parishes, there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tythes; as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of which about 190 were dissolved in *Henry VIII's* time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* value a piece; which at a Medium of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285000 *l. per Annum* Tyth-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and Monasteries, the Church being not allowed the Tythe of that Land which was once exempted from Tythes, because it belonged wholly to the Church, and which always did pay Tythes before it did belong to the Church. *Miserere Deus!* And these Benefices that are free from these things, yet (besides First Fruits and Tenths to the King, and Procurations to the Bishops) are taxed towards the Charges of the respective Parishes, and towards the publick Charges of the Nation, above and beyond the Proportion of the Laity.

Instead of having the Tenths, as the Tenth Sheep, the Tenth Lamb, or whatever the product of the Land is, what by reason of Impropriations, Prescriptions, Alienations, Cousenages, and the like, they have not a fortieth Penny of the yearly Rent of *England*; whereas the Clergy of *France* hath a Sixth part of the whole yearly Revenue.

The Bishopricks of *England* have been also, since the latter end of *Hen VIII.* to the coming in of *King James I.* most miserably robbed and spoiled of the greatest part of their Lands and Revenues; so that at this day a mean Gentleman of 200 *l.* Land yearly, will not change his worldly State and Condition with divers Bishops. An Attorney, a Shop-keeper, a common Artisan, will hardly change theirs with ordinary Pastors of the Church.

Some few Bishopricks do yet retain an Honourable Revenue; amongst which the Bishoprick of *Durham* is accounted one of the chief.

Of this and other principal Bishopricks, the Revenues have been much diminished, some enjoying not a fourth part of their ancient Rights.

The great Diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, and the little care of augmenting or defending the Patrimony of the Church, is the great Reproach and Shame of the *English* Reformation, and 'tistobe fear'd will one Day prove the Ruin of Church and State.

Judicious Mr. Hooker (who in the Preface of his Works, foretold our late Troubles forty Years before they came to pass) observing in his time how the Church was every day robbed of her Dues, and that it was then an Opinion rise, [*That to give to the Church, smelt of Judaism and Popery, and to take from the Church what our Ancestors had given, was Reformation*] declared that what Moses saith in the 90th Psalm, was likely to be verified of Religion, and God's Service amongst us, the time thereof may be Seventy Years; if it continue till Eighty, it will be but small Joy to those that shall then behold the Condition of the *English* Church; nor can the best-read Historian produce one Example of a Happy State, where the Clergy hath been exposed to the Peoples Contempt, which must happen where their Benefices, their Maintenance is scandalous, and thereby their Persons despicable.

It is the last Trick, saith St. Gregory that the Devil hath in the World, when he cannot bring the Word and Sacraments in disgrace by Errors and Heresies, he invented this Project to bring the Clergy into Contempt and low Esteem, as it is now in *England*: Whereas anciently in *England* (as among the *Jews*, the Tribe of *Levi* was counted noble above all other Tribes, except that of the Royal Tribe of *Judah*) the Function of the Clergy was of so high Account and Esteem, that not only the best Gentry and Nobility, but divers of the Sons and Brothers of several *English* Kings since the Conquest, and before, disdained not to enter into Holy Orders, and to be Clergymen, as at this Day is practis'd in most other Monarchies in Christendom. *Ethelwolp*, Son and Successor to *Egbert*, first sole King of *England*, was in Holy Orders, and Bishop of *Winchester* at his Father's Death. *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, was Brother to *William the Conqueror*. *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, was Bishop of *Winchester*. *Geofry Plantagenet*, Son to *Henry* the Second, was Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Henry de Beaufort*, Brother to *Henry* the Fourth, was Bishop also of *Winchester*: And of latter times, that most prudent *Henry* the Seventh had design'd his second Son to be a Clergyman, to omit many other of noble Blood; which Policy is still observed even amongst the few Families of the *Romish* Religion in *England*; wherein are to be found at this Day some Brothers or Sons of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, and Barons in Holy Orders, and most of the rest

of

of the Stock of Baronets, Knights, or Gentry; and for this Cause find Respect, not only amongst those of their own Opinion, but even of the most sober, moderate, and best civiliz'd Protestants.

Nor is this present Age wholly destitute of this Honour; witness the present Bishop of London, Dr. Compton, Brother to the Earl of Northampton.

Dr. Fane, Brother to the late Earl of Westmorland.

Dr. Montague, Uncle to the Earl of Sandwich.

Mr. Edward and Mr. Henry Finch, both Brothers to the Earl of Nottingham, the younger of which is lately made Dean of York.

Dr. Booth, Uncle to the Earl of Warrington.

The Right Honourable the Lord Crew Bishop of Durham.

Dr. Graeme, Dean of Carlisle, Brother to the late Lord Viscount Preston.

Sir Jonathan Tralawney Baronet, Bishop of Exeter.

Sir William Daws Baronet, Master of Catherine-Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. Bruges, one of the younger Sons of the Right Honourable the Lord Chandos.

Sir Robert Sutton her Majesty's Embassador to Turkey, and nearly related to the Lord Lexington. Not to mention the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, descended from the ancient Earls of Shrewsbury, and not above the fourth or fifth Person from the Earldom.

Sir George Wheeler, Prebendary of Durham.

And many others now living, or lately dead.

And when this Policy was more in use, the Clergy were judged the fittest Persons to execute most of the chief Offices and Places of the Kingdom (according to the Divine Policy amongst God's peculiar People, where the Priests and Levites were the principal Officers and Judges in every Court, to whom the People were to be obedient on the severest Pain) and the Laity did with much Reverence and Respect submit to them, and as then, *Os Sacerdotis Oraculum erit plebis*, (according to that of *Malach. Chap. 2. 7.*) So, *Os Episcopi Oraculum erat Regis & Regni, & Rex amplectebatur universum Clerum lata fronte, & ex eo semper sibi eligebat primos à Consiliis, primos ad Officia Regni obeunda. Primi igitur sedebant in omnibus Regni Comitibus & Tribunalibus Episcopi, in Regali quidem Palatio cum Regni Magnatibus, in Co-*

mitatu una cum Comite, in Turno cum Vicecomite, & in Hundredo cum Domino Hundredi, & nihil inconsulto Sacerdote vel Episcopo, ageretur. And this Union of Civil and Ecclesiastical Persons Authority and Courts of Judicature, did continue, as *Selden l. 2. de Synedrīs*, makes apparent above four thousand Years amongst God's own People, both Jews and Christians, till Pope *Nickolas* the First, about the Eighth Century, to exclude the Emperor from meddling in the Ecclesiastical Government, began to exclude the Clergy from meddling with the Civil, *Vide Grat. distinc. C. cum ad verum.*

But to return to our Bishops, upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and the Service of the King so much depended, and their Presence for that end so much required at *London*, that it was judged expedient, that every Bishoprick should have a Palace or House belonging to it, in or about *London*; and it is known at this Day where stood the Houses of every one, except that of *St. Asaph*, which also might probably have had one.

Great was the Authority of the Clergy in those Days, and their Memory should be precious in these Days, if we consider, that they were the Authors of so great Benefits and Advantages to this Kingdom, that there are few things of any importance for promoting of the Welfare of this Church and State, wherein the Bishops and Prelates, under God, have not been the principal Instruments. The excellent Laws made by King *Ina*, King *Athelstan*, King *Edmond*, and *St. Edward* the Confessor, from whom we have our Common Laws, and our Privileges mentioned in *Magna Charta*, were all made by the Persuasions and Advice of Archbishops and Bishops named in our Histories. The Union of the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* (whereby a long and bloody War was ended) was by the most wise Advice and Counsel of Bishop *Morton*, then a Privy-Counsellor. The Union of *England* and *Scotland*, that inexpressible Advantage to both Nations, was brought to pass by the long foresight of Reverend Bishop *Fox*, a Privy-Counsellor, in advising *Henry VII.* to match his eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his younger to *France*. Most of the great publick Works now remaining in *England*, acknowledge their ancient and present Being, either to the sole Cost and Charges, or to the liberal Contributions, or at least to the powerful Persuasions of Bishops, as most of the best endowed Colleges

leges in both our Universities, very many Hospitals Churches, Palaces, Castles, have been founded and built by Bishops, even that famous, chargeable and difficult Structure of *London-Bridge*, stands obliged to the liberal Contributions of an Archbishop; and it was a Bishop of *London*, at whose earnest Request *William* the Conqueror granted to the City of *London* so large Privileges, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen upon some solemn Days of their resort to *St. Paul's* Church, did, before the late dreadful Fire, go in Procession about the Grave-stone where that Bishop lay interred.

But above all, the converting *England* to the Christian Religion, the reforming that Religion when corrupted; and since that, the maintenance of the Doctrine thereof, against all *Romish* Writers, and of the Discipline thereof (none of the least good Offices) against all the Practices and Power of the Puritan and Presbyterian Factions, and all those other Sectaries lineally descended from them; All this, and more is owing (if not solely, yet principally) to Bishops and Prelates; by the late want of whom to sit at the Stern, how soon was this goodly Vessel split upon the Rocks of Anarchy and Confusion!

Even since the late Restauration of Bishops, to set down the many considerable and publick Benefits flowing from them, and other dignified Clergy, would tire the Reader.

I have been very particular in my former Editions as to the Beneficence of our *English* Bishops, in Founding, Building, and augmenting Schools, Colleges and Hospitals, in repairing of Cathedral Churches and Episcopal Houses, in their magnificent and useful Works (as the Theatre at *Oxon*, intirely built at the sole Charges of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury* (who likewise gave a considerable Estate to the University for the keeping it in constant Repair,) publick Libraries, and the like; in the Redemption of Captives from *Algiers*, all the *English* that were Slaves there being at once redeemed by the *English* Bishops; In Augmentation of poor Vicarages to 80 l. per Annum: In Subsidies, Poll-Money, Benevolences, First-Fruits, Abatements to Tenants, &c. in furnishing Churches and Chappels with Plate, and other decent Ornaments, buying of Impropriations, relieving sequestred Clergymen, their Widows and distressed Cavaliers, even during the time that they themselves were sequestred.

In

In these and such like particulars you may there see that *Dr. William Juxon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Beneficences amounted to ————— 64000 l.

Dr. Gilbert Sheldon ————— 57000 l.

Dr. Brian Duppa ————— 46000 l.

Dr. Frewen, beside Abatements ————— 15000 l.

Dr. Cofins ————— 66000 l.

Dr. Warner ————— 59600 l.

—————
307600 l.

Besides the Deans and Chapters there mentioned:

Canterbury ————— 16000 l.

Winchester ————— 45800 l.

Durham ————— 1500

Ely ————— 14000

Exeter ————— 26000

Lincoln ————— 11000

Rocheſter ————— 10000

Worceſter ————— 19000

Windſor ————— 28500

York ————— 8000

Wells ————— 8000

—————
187800

Sum Total ————— 495400

The reſt doubtleſs parted with their Money proportionably.

'Tis true, thoſe Biſhops, Deans, and Prebendaries had much greater Abilities than ours at preſent have, to do what they did, the three or four firſt Years after the Reſtauration of the Royal Family bringing them in much more than their ordinary Revenues.

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Biſhop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Preſentations may be made, and by whom Inſtitutions, Admiſſions, &c. may be given, which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is ſometimes executed
by

by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant See.

All Clergymen are in *England* (as anciently among God's own People the *Jews*, and amongst the primitive Christians so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments, as,

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace; for who so proper to make and keep Peace, as they whose constant Duty is to preach Peace? Who so fit as they whose main business and study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since his late Majesty, King *Charles* his happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave, discreet Divines have been made Justices of the Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergymen have been protected from the Oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Moreover the Archbishops and Bishops were called by our Ancestors to their *Witena-gemote* or Parliament, not so much in respect of their Tenure (for in those Days all their Tenures were by a *Frank-Almoigne*) as for their Gravity Learning, and Wisdom, as appears by *Britton*, *Glanvile*, and *Bracton*.

Secondly, To be of his Majesty's Privy-Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State matters, that will admit neither of delay nor Publication, and therefore after the Pattern of that excellent Christian Emperor *Constantine the Great*, our good Kings, before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-debates.

Thirdly, To be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the ancient and modern practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ: Of which the Reverend Mr. *Hill*, Envoy from the late King at the Court at *Brussels*, and now from her present Majesty to the Duke of *Savoy*, the Reverend Dr. *Robinson* in *Sweden*, and Sir *Robert Sutton* Ambassador in *Turkey* are living Instances.

Fourthly, To enjoy some of the great Offices of the Crown, as to be Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. and

and it hath been observed, that in a late Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was Lord Treasurer, that Office was executed with as much Diligence, Faithfulness, Dexterity and Content to the Subject as well as to the King, as it ever had been by his Lay Predecessors.

I shall only add, that in the glorious Reign of that Wise and Experienced King *Edward III.* the Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy-Seal, Master of the Rolls, Ten Masters in *Chancery*, Chief Chamberlain of the *Exchequer*, the Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels, Clerk of the Privy-Seal, Treasurer of the Household, Master of the Wardrobe, one of the other Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Surveyor and Comptroller of the King's Works, Treasurer of *Ireland*, and he for *Guines* and *Calais*, were all Clergymen.

D I S S E N T E R S.

THE Inhabitants of this Land being a sensible and civilized People, are generally much addicted to Religion, and whereas in those Countries where the *Roman Catholick Religion* is National, *Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion*, People of the best parts being least affected with a Religion so contrary to Reason; here in *England* those who are of the best Capacities are generally most Devout; and again, the devoutest Men of this Church are always the best Moralists, which shews their Devotion to be unfeigned and without Hypocrisie. But the greatest blemish to Religion amongst us is, the deplorable number of *Dissenters* from the established Church, some prejudiced by Education, some by Sensuality, some by Interest, and some few by a misguided Zeal; who having repented of their former ill Courses, whilst they call'd themselves *Members of the Church of England*, they think they cannot thoroughly change their Lives without changing their Religion too, becoming like stray Sheep, an easie Prey to the next Seducer.

If we divide the People of *England* into 60 parts, perhaps five of them are such Dissenters of all sorts who never come to the publick Service of the National Church.

Two parts there may be who hold Communion with the National Church, and with their own particular Sect at the same time, as occasion or opportunity offers. These are a foolish and inconsiderate People, who are little valued by either side, by reason of their Inconstancy and Prevarication with God and Man, that is to say, when it appears to be done upon a selfish and Temporal Account.

Three parts more are those who being in constant Communion with the *Church of England*, seldom or never joyning openly with any other, seem nevertheless somewhat displeased with the Church; and the only Reason they continue in it, is, because they are more displeas'd with every Sect of the Dissenters from it: For they acknowledge this to be the best Form of Religion in the Country; but this they (having new Schemes in their Heads) would reform or refine.

All Protestant Dissenters from the Church (except *Antitrinitarians*) are tolerated, so long as they live peaceably and conformably in the State; and every Man in *England* doth now enjoy a free Liberty of Conscience, and Use of what Religion best pleases him.

The Dissenters from the Church of *England* are of these five sorts, principally *Libertines*, *Papists*, *Anabaptists*, *Independants*, and *Presbyterians*.

First, By *Libertines*, we mean those that live *ad libitum*, whether they be *Atheists*, *Scepticks*, *Deists*, and the like; of these there are not many amongst us, at leastwise professedly so, and those that be, are a Vain, Fantastick, Unthinking People, some of whom having a little smattering of Learning, are troublesome with it to themselves and the rest of Mankind. These Men have some superficial Knowledge in second Causes, but for want of due Consideration, they are altogether ignorant of the first Mover, and of his Reveal'd Will; so that supposing themselves to be Wise, they become Fools: And from a long Indulgence to the Gratifications of Sense, they fall into the Want of all abstracted Notions and Thoughts, and have no distinct Apprehensions of any but meer sensitive Things, till a little before their Death, when the Soul begins to separate, stand off, or loose from the Body, then they attempt to unfold the Original Idea's, but not without Horror and Confusion.

The Number of Jews and Socinians amongst us is still more inconsiderable.

Secondly, Papists we have many ; yet not so many but that in a late Government, when they all appear'd publickly, it was, and is a Wonder how the Designs of that Handful of Men could put the whole Nation into such Convulsions.

I may note here, to the Honour of the Church of *England*, which in the worst of times durst oppose the Craft and Violence of the Bigotry towards *Rome* in King *James II's* time, that, excepting a few, who were corrupted with Money, even then, there appear'd scarce any in favour of the *Romish* Faction, but who were born of Popish Parents, or who were at least bred up in the Communion or Favour of that Church, from their Infancy.

And whereas some of the most inconsiderable Dissenters would formerly charge the Church of *England* with Inclinations to the Church of *Rome* ; the many learn'd Treatises published, the many Triumphant Disputations held, the many Sermons every where preach'd, in bold, and open Defiance to *Rome*, and the strong Resistances made by the alone Members of the Church of *England*, against all the Allurements and Threats that were then used, hath not only powerfully quashed that Calumny, but might tempt them very severely to retort it, if it were not a Church of the most forgiving temper in the World.

3. *Anabaptists* are of two sorts : First, those who go vulgarly by that Name ; and, Secondly, those who are distinguish'd by the name of *Quakers*.

The *Anabaptists* which go by that Name are a more reasonable sort here in *England* than those of *Flanders* and *Germany* ; very few of ours are so Wild, Extravagant, and Enthusiastical as those abroad : These submit themselves to Civil Government ; and the chief Article of their Dissent in Religion, is concerning *Pædobaptism*, which they hold unreasonable : Yet there is in many other things some of the *Flemish* Leaven still among them, as accounting themselves the only pure Church ; are envious at the Establish'd Church ; abhor paying of Tithes, and affect Parity : But that which is worst of all, some of them have strange Notions concerning our Blessed Saviour and his Incarnation, the Holy Trinity, the Soul of Man, &c. Some of these, as well as *Quakers*, are great Admirers of *Jacob Behmen* and

his sort of Cant; and many of them are closely wrapt up in *Rosicrucian* Divinity; they look upon all Liturgy and Ceremonies as Popish, allow that Laymen may administer Sacraments, expect an universal Monarchy of Christ here on Earth. Some of them are call'd *Brownists*, from *Robert Brown* of *Northamptonshire*, but there are some *Brownists* who allow of *Pædobaptism*. *Familists*, or the *Family of Love*, we have scarce any remaining: *Adamites* none: But here are some *Antinomians*, who hold, That no Transgression is Sin in the Children of God: *Traskites*, now called *Seventh-day-men*, who keep the *Jewish Sabbath*: *Antisabbatarians*, who keep none at all; and the *Muggletonians* are scarce extinct, who say, That God the Father leaving the Government of Heaven to *Elias*, came down on Earth and suffered in Humane Form; these deny the Holy Trinity, the Creation of Earth and Water, the Immortality of the Soul, Religious Ministry, and some of them, the Authority of the Civil Magistrate.

Quakers.] The other sort of Anabaptists are called *Quakers* or *Shakers*, from the Trembling and Quaking, caused in them by Vapours in their Ecstatick Fits, especially after long Fasting, and Exercise very much practised by the first Disciples of this Sect here in *England*, but of late almost wholly diffused.

We have strong Motives to believe, that this Sect was set a-foot here in *England*, and propagated by the Industry of *Romish* Emisaries, sent on purpose from *Spain* and *Italy*; in the time of the late Troubles: *Mr. William Pryn* made many pertinent Discoveries of it, in several of his Treatises; wherein he shews their very near Alliance to the Order of *Franciscans*, who ever propagated their Doctrine here in *England*; the first Author of their Opinions, not to mention their Agreement in some only Particulars with divers Hereticks of old, seems to have been *Caspar Schwenckfeldius* of *Offing*, a Nobleman of *Silesia*, who died *Anno* 1551. from whom they are called abroad *Schwenckfeldians*, and by some, *Enthusiasts*, from their pretence to Inspiration. He taught that the Scripture was a dead Letter; That Men cannot be converted by the means of external Ministry, but meerly by Visions, Inspirations, and Raptures: He denied the Divine Nature of Christ while he was here on Earth, and the Humane Nature, after his Ascension into Heaven; affirm'd that Baptism is of no use in order to Re-

generation ; that the Body and Blood of Christ are not exhibited in the *Eucharist* ; his followers neglected the Use of the Word and Sacraments, and pretended to determine the precise Year in which the Day of Judgment shall happen.

Upon these Tenets our *English* Quakers have improv'd.

They reject Ministerial Ordinances, and place Religion wholly in the inward Light of every Man's private Spirit, and how different soever the Impulses of one Man's Spirit are from another, and how different Notions soever they create, they account it all the same Light infused by the Spirit of God in different Measures and Degrees. They agree with other *Anabaptists* against Infant Baptism, and go far beyond them, even to the neglecting all Baptism, and the other Sacrament of the *Eucharist*, all Human Learning, Appropriate Places and Times of Worship, and abhor paying of Tithes : They practis'd formerly Abstinence and Self-denial, but now of late none are prouder and more luxurious than the generality of them : They formerly wore plain and coarse Clothes, now the Men wear very fine Cloth, and are distinguish'd from others only by a particular shaping of their Coats, a little pleated Cravat, and a slender Hat-band ; the Women nevertheless wear Flower'd, or Strip'd, or Damask Silks, and the finest Linnen cut and pleated, in imitation of Lace ; but they wear no Lace or superfluous Ribbons ; however they are extremely nice in the choice of Taylors, Semstresses and Laundresses. Those of the Men who wear Perriwigs, have 'em of genteel Hair and Shape, tho' not long : They are as curious in their Meats, and as chearful in their Drink, and as soft in their Amours, and as much in the Enjoyment of Life, as others.

They have generally deny'd the Trinity of Persons in the One Godhead, the Resurrection of the Body ; the Incarnation of Christ (which they seem to look upon as a Figure) the Locality of Heaven and Hell, and many other Catholick Tenets.

[Independants.] *Independants* are a Sect lately sprung up from the *Brownists*. These have no general Church-Government, but each particular Congregation is ruled by their own Laws and Methods without dependance on one another ; are against all set Form of Prayer, even the Lord's Prayer. They give Power to private Men to erect and gather

ther Churches, Elect, Ordain, Depose, Excommunicate, and Determine finally in all Church-Causes. The Laity sometimes administer the Sacraments, and Magistrates administer the Office of Matrimony. They are most of them *Millenaries*, and commence the last thousand Years of Christ's Kingdom from the beginning of *Independancy*. All those of the Laity whom they account Gifted Men, are permitted to preach, and pray, and to catechize the Preacher concerning the Doctrine he hath preached. They Communicate frequently, sitting at a Table, or without a Table.

Presbyterians. *Presbyterians* maintain, That there is only a Nominal Difference between *Bishop*, *Presbyter*, and *Pastor*; and that *Priest* is not a Gospel Word, but belongs only to Sacrifices: They will not allow *Deacons* to preach; but only collect for and administer to the Poor. In every Church they appoint Lay-Elders and Rulers, who are to inspect Mens Manners, and to bear a part in the Government of the Church: They acknowledge, a Priority of Order ought to be amongst Church Governours, but not a Priority of Jurisdiction: They deny the Civil Magistrate any Authority in Church Government, making the King *merè Laicus*, and subject to the Censures of Parochial Church Governours: They have two Church Judicatories, the Classical Assembly, and the General Assembly, to which there lies an Appeal from the Classical.

When we speak of any of these Sectaries indiscriminately, we call them *Dissenters* and *Nonconformists*; and they that speak more freely term them *Fanaticks* and *Enthusiasts*. It must be confessed that in all these Sects there are some good Moral Men, nay, some of them zealous towards God, but in such a Zeal as is not according to Knowledge.

C H A P. II.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

[English Computation.]

IN *England* at the beginning of Christianity they counted, as all other Christians, according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors, afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christs Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account *ab Anno Christi Incarnati*; at which time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy Roman, had finished a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally receiv'd, and is still observ'd by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is this; the *Vernal Equinox* at that time was accounted to be the 21st of *March*, and by consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th, must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th, must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday*, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is C. and the Golden Number 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D. and the Golden Number is 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 22^d of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish Church* inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full Five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582. having observed that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Caesar* hitherto reckoned) but only five Hours, forty six Minutes, and sixteen Seconds; and this difference

difference of almost eleven Minutes in the space of about 134 Years make one whole Day; which not considered since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least ten Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by reason whereof sometimes two *Full Moons* pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observ'd on the *Sunday* following the first *Full Moon* after the *Vernal Equinox*. Pope Gregory then having observ'd these Inconveniences, resolved at once to take away ten Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those ten Days, which by reason of the Vintage time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years three *Bissextile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissextile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English* Nation, as all other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome's* usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the Ancient Account made by *Julius Cæsar* forty three Years before the Birth of *Christ*, and is therefore called the *Old Style*, or *Julian Account*; the other observed by those who are still under the *Romish* Yoke, is call'd the *New Style*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is, (by reason of the aforesaid ten Days taken away, with the *Bissextile* the last Year) now eleven Days before ours, for the beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found; *Shrove Tuesday* is always the first *Tuesday* after the first *New Moon* after *January*, and the *Sunday* following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth *Sunday* after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth *Sunday* after *Easter* is *Rogation Sunday*, and the *Thursday* following, being forty Days after the *Resurrection*, is *Ascension Day*; Ten Days after which, or fifty Days after *Easter* is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the *Sunday* following is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the Eastern Christian

Churches; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally received by all Christendom, *Anno* 532. and ever since, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope as aforesaid, and that was, *That Easter Day should always be on the first Sunday after the first full Moon after the 21st of March, which was then the Vernal Equinox.* Yet it cannot be denied, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient; for though the Church begin the Year *January* 1. yet the State beginning the Year *March* 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observed in one Year; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England's* Wants.

But to reduce all to the same order, as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annuntiation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, That from the Year 1681. forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes and eight Seconds; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by forty two Minutes, and fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, have thrust back our Year 12 Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon; and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observed in *Spain*: Yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venerians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longest Day; as the *Old Romans* did on

the shortest Day ; which two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Midnight, and counted by Twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by Twelve Hours to next Midnight ; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting : and at *Norremberg* and *Wittemburg* in *Germany*, according to the Old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the first hour after Sun-rising, to count one of the Clock, and so again at the first hour after Sun-setting ; but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians* and some others.

English Numbering.] There was a time when Names of Number amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then applyed the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands to things whereof they desired to keep Account ; (as is yet done amongst the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the numeral Words are but Ten in any Nation, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecem*, *Duodecem*, &c.

Things, that are sold by Tale and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike ; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel ; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furrs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Mincks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber ; other Skins five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire ; 20 Quire to a Ream ; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen ; and 5 Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker ; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights and Measures.] For *Weights and Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By the 27th Chap. of *Magna Charta*, the *Weights and Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights and Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk*, or *Comptroller* of the Market.

Of *Weights* there are two sorts used at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-weight*; and *Avoirdupois*: In *Troy-weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-weight Sterling, 20 Penny-weight make one Ounce, 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce, and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains Gr. make a Scruple \mathfrak{z} , 3 Scruples 1 Drachm \mathfrak{z} , 8 Drachms 1 Ounce \mathfrak{z} , 12 Ounces 1 Pound \mathfrak{lb} , so that there is in

\mathfrak{lb}	\mathfrak{z}	\mathfrak{z}	\mathfrak{z}	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the *Apothecaries* make up their Medicines by *Troy-weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois Weights*.

The *Goldsmiths* reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny weight, 20 Pen. wt. 1 Oun. 12 Oun. 1 Pound. So that there is in

℥	ʒ	Pen. wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois Weight* are all other things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wool, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun : So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois Ounce*, for 51 Ounces *Troy* are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*, for 14 Pound *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 ℥ *Troy Weight*.

Note, That Bakers who live in Corporation Towns make their Bread by *Troy Weight*, but they who live not in Corporations are to make it by *Avoirdupois weight*; for Freemen are allow'd 3 d. in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not free.

For Instance, when the current Market-Price of middling Wheat is 5 s. per Bushel, a Freeman Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy weight*, and Three Half-penny White-loaves the like weight; but they that are not Freemen must take it as heavy when the Market Price is but 4 s. 9 d. per Bushel; and when it is 5 s. per Bushel, they must outweigh the Freemens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny-Loaf a Pound, or 16 Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

The *Tun* is Twenty Hundred weight of every thing but Lead, of which there is but Nineteen Hundred and an half to the *Tun* or *Fodder*.

Wool is weigh'd by the *Glove*, which is seven Pound, or by the *Stone*, which is fourteen Pounds; or by the *Tod. i. e.* Twenty eight Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Last*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheefe and Butter by 8 Pounds to the *Glove*, and 31 *Glove*, or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those *Gloves*, or 336 Pounds to the *Wey*.

Butchers commonly allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, *Horse-Racers* 14.

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a *Firkin*, and 2 *Firkins* a *Barrel*.

A *Faggot* of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad Steel is 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are weigh'd 14 Pounds to the *Stone*, 28 to the *Quarter*, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss* 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Trusses*, 18 Hundred or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allum have but 13 Pounds and an half to the *Stone*, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seam* of Glas is 24 *Stone*, 5 Pounds to the *Stone* make 120 Pounds.

A *Barrel* of Gunpowder is 100 Pounds, and 24 *Barrels* to the *Last*.

Measures.] All Measures in *England* are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Mensura Applicationis*, or *Applicative Measure*, is a *Barly-corn*, whereof 3 in length make a *Fingers breadth*, or *Inch*, 4 *Inches* make a *Hand*, 3 *Hand* a *Foot*, 1 *Foot* and an half makes a *Cubit*, 2 *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are 16 *Neyles*, 1 *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which *Tapestry* is measured, is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*, 5 *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*, 6 *Foot* a *Fathom*, 16 *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other *Customary Perches* or *Poles*, viz. 18 *Feet* for *Fens* and *Woodland*, 21 for *Forrest*, *Lancashire* and *Irish Measure* and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Scotch*, 40 *Perch* make a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the *Statute* of 11 H. VII. ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles*
(more

(more exactly 69 *English* Miles and a half) make a Degree, and 360 such Degrees, or 24840 Miles, compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in *England* are as follow :

Kent, York, Reading Cloths 6 quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30. or 34 yards long, 86 pound weight.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 quarters, 29 yards, 80 pound.

Worcester, Coventry, Hereford 6 quarters $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 or 33 yards, 78 pound.

Gloucester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, 7 quarters, 29 or 32 yards, 76 pound.

Suffolk Sorting, 6 quarters, 24 and 26 yards, 64 pound.

Broad and narrow *Yorkshires*, 4 quarters, 24 and 25 yards, 30 pound.

Taunton and Bridgewater, 7 quarters, 12 and 13 yards, 30 pound.

Devonshire Kerfies and Dozens, 4 quarters, 12 and 13 yards, 13 pound.

Chequer Kerfies, Grays, strip'd and plain, 4 quarters, 17 and 18 yards, 24 pound.

Penninstons or *Forrests*, 3 quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 and 13 yards, 28 pound.

Sorting Penninston, 6 quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 yards, 35 pound.

Washers of *Lancashire*, 17 and 18 yards, 17 pound.

Sack of Wool, 364 pound.

Tod 28 pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 yards long, $6\frac{1}{4}$ wide, of 60 pound weight, call'd *Sorting* Cloaths.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in *England*, 40 Perches in length and 4 in breadth, make an *Acre* of Land, (so called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*) 30 *Acres* ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and 100 *Acres* are accounted an *Hide* of Land, and 640 *Acres* a *Mile Square*.

A Table of long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furlong.
198	66	82	16½	11	5½	4½	3⅓	2⅔	Pole.	
72	24	8	6	4	2	1¾	1½	Fathom.		
60	20	6½	5	3⅓	1⅓	1¼	Pace.			
45	15	5	3¾	2½	1¼	Ell.				
24	12	4	3	2	Yard.					
18	6	2	1½							
12	4	1½	Foot.							
9	3	Span.								
3	3	Elm.								
Inch.										

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In *France* about *Paris*, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

Table

A Table of Square Measure.

[illegible]

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Measura Receptionis, Receptive measure is two fold ; first, of liquid or moist things; secondly of dry things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint* ; 2 Pints make a *Quart* ; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle* ; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*, a Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches; and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 6 Ounces $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ *Avoirdupois* ; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such Firkins make a *Kilderkin* ; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last* ; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer ; 2 such Firkins, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin* ; 2 such Kilderkins, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer ;

one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds: A Barrel of *Butter* or *Soap*, is the same with a Barrel of *Ale*.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of *Ale* and *Beer*, and hold proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of *Beer Measure* are almost five Gallons of *Wine Measure*, and each Gallon of *Wine* is 231 Cubical Inches 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of *Rain-Water*. Of these Gallons a *Runlet* of *Wine* holds 18. Half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of *Wine* holds 42 Gallons; a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons or 2016 Pints.

Pints.						
1	Gallons.					
8	1	Firkins.				
64	8	1	Kilderk.			
128	16	2	1	Barrel.		
256	32	4	2	1	Hogsh.	
512	64	8	4	2	1	Last.
3072	384	48	24	12	6	1

Note, that *Butter*, *Fish*, and *Soap* are sold by *Ale Measure*.

A Table of Beer Measure

Pints.					
8	Gallon.				
72	9	Firkin.			
144	18	2	Kild.		
288	36	4	2	Barrel.	
576	72	8	4	2	Hogsheads.

A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Avoirdupois* 17 C. weight.

One Pint 1 l. o. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Troy.

Pints.

8	<i>Gallons.</i>					
144	18	<i>Runlets.</i>				
252	$31\frac{1}{2}$	1	<i>Barrels.</i>			
336	42	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	<i>Tierce.</i>		
504	63	$3\frac{1}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	
672	84	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	<i>Puntions.</i>
1008	126	7	4	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Buts.</i>
2016	256	14	4	6	4	3 2 <i>Tuns.</i>

The same for Honey, Oil, &c.

Note, That a *Rochel* Hogshead is but 46 Gallons; and an *High Country* Hogshead but 54: A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.

The received Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus:

The *Amphora* of the Romans weighed of Wine or Rain-Water 50 lb. of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note that 112 Pound at London makes but $107\frac{5}{8}$ at Antwerp.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
So that which contains of Wine or Rain-Water.—	50
Contains of River-Water—	53
Of Oil or Butter—	45
Of Linseed Oil—	39
Of Honey—	35
Of Quicksilver—	850

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing $272\frac{1}{4}$ Cubit Inches,

ches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, 12 Drachms and $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Avoirdupois* weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two *Curnocks* make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* weight; so that in a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per diem*, will consume near a *Last*, or 80 *Bushels* every day; and 250 Men in a Ship of War will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a *Pottle per diem*.

A Table of Dry Measure.

Pints.					
2	Quarts.				
4	2	Pottles.			
8	4	2	Gallons.		
16	8	4	2	Pecks.	
64	32	16	8	4	Bushels.
512	256	128	64	32	8 Quarters.
2560	1280	640	320	160	40 5 Wey.
5110	2560	1280	640	320	80 10 2 Last.

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the Common Repute is, that a Gallon of wheaten Meal weighs 7 pound *Avoirdupois*, and 8 pounds, 6 ounces, 4 penny-weight *Troy*; so a *Bushel* 56 pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 pounds, 1 ounce, 12 penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is call'd *Winchester Measure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this *Bushel*, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked *Pecks* to the *Bushel*, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 *Bushels* are a *Chaldron* of Coals; and on Shipboard they allow 21 *Chaldron* to the *Score*.

Money.] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good liking, or Usage, amongst all civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Measure of all things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in process of time, the way of Coining or *Stamping Money* was found out.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entered this Island, the *Britains* used Brass Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Mettals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the East parts of *Germany*, being for its purity highly esteemed, some of those Easterlings were sent for over, and employed in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling Money*, as some think, (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward III.* and those pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) though others say of the *Saxon Word* *Star*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran* to *steer*, guide, or govern; and a third opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon Groat*, which therefore by our Ancestors were probably term'd *Steorlings*.

Silber.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, established a certain Standard for *Silver Coin* in this manner: 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 penny-weight one *Ounce*, and 12 Ounces or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the weight of 18 d. *Sterling* in Alloy the Minter did add; so that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* weight; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth part of *Avoirdupois Weight*.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560, to her great

great Praise, called in all such Money, since which time, no base Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of pure Gold and Silver, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small piece of Copper, called a *Farthling*, or Fourth part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an Half-penny or piece of two Farthings; but no Man forc'd to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling, which can't be affirm'd of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or Silver.

No Moneys in any Mint are made of pure Silver, because Silver in its Purity is almost as flexible as Lead, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with Copper.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints alloyed with some Copper, or with Silver, and most Mints differ in more or less Alloy.

In the time of the aforementioned King *Edward I.* the Coins were only 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* 1 *d.* the Half-penny and the Farthing, all of Silver.

The Pound weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* hath been currant at 62 *s.* and the several Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5 *s.* which is almost the Ounce *Troy*; the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* and 1 *d.*

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 *s.* in the pound *Troy* of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 *s.* for lb. each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament 1665. for encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 *s.* for every pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into twenty four parts, which are called *Carrats*; So that each *Carrat* is ten penny-weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four parts, which are called *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 *d.* weight and an half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers parts; the Standard of

Crown Gold is twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Allay in the pound weight *Troy*; the Allay of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guiney-Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins some more white, some more yellow. 149. 117
290 1/2

In *England* at present the Pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty four parts and an half, each part is to pass for 20 s. and the half part for 10 s. Yet now by the scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said parts is currant 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. There are also coined some pieces of 40 s. and some of 100 s. which holds proportionably in weight and fineness to the 20 s. piece.

The *English* Gold was coined at 44 l. 10 s. to the pound *Troy*, whereof 15 s. were taken by the King for his Seignorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a pound of Gold received but 43 l. 15 s. whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 l. 10 s.

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2 d. weight of fine Silver, and 18 d. weight of Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay is worth 3 l. 4 s. 6 d. and an Ounce is worth 5 s. 4 d. 1 ob. but with Allay is worth but 3 l. and the Ounce 5 s.

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold is almost of equal fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound weight into twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny weight.
		Penny weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droires.
		Droite				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 l. 14 s. 2 d. of *English* Money.

T

That

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, That once every Year the chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star-Chamber* at *Westminster* with some pieces of all sort of Money coined the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldsmiths, in the presence of the said Lords, every piece is most exactly assay'd and weighed.

Since the happy Restauration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness and Security from Counterfeiting, do surpass all the most Excellent Coins not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget that since the late happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation. And had it been much longer permitted, we should have lost the true valuation of Goods, and the proper use of Money: Upon which many Projects were contriv'd to remedy that abominable Mischief. But none could have been effectual without calling in all the old current Stock, and coining all into new *Mill'd* Money; which compleat Reformation was made at such a Juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordain'd it, and to those particular Members who did continue and sollicite such a Work of Interest and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

C H A P. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

English Names.] *N*omina quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed upon Men for Distinction sake by the *Jews* at their Circumcision, by the *Romans* at the Ninth day after their Birth, and by the *Christians* at their Baptism, of such Signification for the most part that might denote the future good Hope or good Wishes of Parents towards their Children.

The *English* Names at Baptism, are generally either *Saxon* and *Norman*, as *Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmond, Edwin, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c.* which are all very significative; or else (especially in later Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, *Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, &c.* or sometimes the Mother's Surname, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*, to omit some other sententious Names imposed by some Fantastical People upon their Children, such as, *Praise God, Fear of the Lord, &c.*

Surnames.] Names superadded to the Christian Names the *French* call *Surnames*, (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews, Greeks*, and most other Nations, had no Surnames fix'd to their Families, as in these Days; but counted thus: For Example among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Benadai, Addi Ben Casam, &c.* So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen, Owen ap Rhese*: So the *Irish*, *Neal Mac Con, Con Mac Dermoti, &c.*

As Christian Names were first given for distinction of Persons, so Surnames for distinction of Families.

About Anno 1000 the *French* Nation began to take Surnames, with *De* prefixt, of a Place, and *Le* prefixt, for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual manner. The *English* also took to themselves Surnames, but not generally, by the Common People, till after the Reign of *Edward the First*.

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Surnames, as *Edward Fitz Thobald*, being long ago made Butler of
T 2 *Ireland,*

Ireland, the Duke of Ormond and his Ancestors descending from him, took the Surname of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy*, being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*; above 400 Years ago, his Descendents of *Sherborn Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Presbury*, *Maugersbury*, and *Oddington* in *Gloucestershire*, from whom the Author of this Book was descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Surnames the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John* of *Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry* of *Wotton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, so they altered their Surname. After, when they became Lords of Places, they called themselves *Thomas Aston* of *Aston*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*, *Henry Wotton* of *Wotton*.

The *Saxon* Common People for Surnames, added their Father's Name with *son* at the end thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*, and sometimes their Mother's Name in like manner as *Bettison*, *Nelson*, and *Margetson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name, or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicolas*, *Bates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sander* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Sampson*, *Hodson*, *Sanderson*, and *Hutchinson*, &c. Many also were surnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, that is *Fuller* in *Old English*, and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in *Welsh*, &c. Or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer*, (that is, *Steward*) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, that is in *Old English*, *Soldier*; or from their Place of abode, as *Underwood*, *Underhill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is *Fair-locks*, *Pigot*, that is, *Speckled*, *Blunt* or *Blund*, that is, *Flaxenhair*: So from *Birds*, as *Arundel*, that is, *Swallow*, *Corbet*, that is, *Raven*, *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from *Beasts*, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyls*, that is, *Mule*; from Colours, as *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the Winds, as *East*, *West*, *North*, *South*.

The *Normans* at their first coming into *England*, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as the *French* do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally *German*, they being originally descend

scended from *Norway*, inhabited by *Germans*; and some for about 200 Years after the Conquest took for Surnames their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz Williams*, *Henry Fitz Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britains* or *Welch*, more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years, and that for the most part only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, as annexing the *P* to their Fathers Christian Names, as, instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most ancient Families, and of best Account for Surnames in *England*, are either those that are taken from places in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from some other Transmarine Countries; or else from Places in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Seymour*, *Nevil*, *Montague*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkley*, *Arcey*, *Stourton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, *Grandison*, *Hastings*, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, but of latter times generally neglected, or made one Word, as *Devereux*, *Darcy*, &c. unless we should more esteem those, whose Ancestors were of great Account here before the *Norman Conquest*, and their Posterity have still flourish'd ever since, as *Arden*, *Ashturnham*, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

[Name.] **N**obles, *Nobiles*, *quasi viri nobiles*, or *Notabiles*. In all Christian Monarchies, Men that have been notable for Courage, Wisdom, Wealth, &c. have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain Priviledges, Titles, Dignities, Honours, &c. above the Common-People, to be placed in an high Orb, and to be a Skreen between the King and the inferiour Subjects, to defend the one from Insolences, and the other from Tyranny; to interpose by their Counsel, Courage and Grandeur, where common Persons dare not; to support their King, and defend the Kingdom with their Lives and Fortunes.

The Nobility of *England* is called the *Peerage of England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu impares*.

Degrees.] The Degrees of the *English Nobility* are only five, viz. *Duke, Marquiss, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.*

Duke.] A *Duke* in Latin, *Dux à ducendo*, Noblemen being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governours of Provinces in time of Peace, afterwards made so for term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees, at length made Hereditary and Titular.

The first Duke since the Conqueror was *Edward the Black Prince*, created Duke of *Cornwal* by *Edward III.* in the 11th Year of his Reign: A Duke is at this Day created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*; and being written unto may be Stiled, *Most High, Potent and Noble Prince.*

His Coronet hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearls.*

Marquiss.] *Marchio à Marquiss*; was first so called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries: The first that was so created, was *Robert Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; made Marquiss of *Dublin.*

A Marquiss is created by a Cincture of a Sword, a Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermine, three Doublings and an half.

His Title is *Most Noble, Most Honourable, and Potent Prince.*

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry Leaves*, intermixt round of equal height.

Earls.] *Earls*, anciently called *Comites*, because they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counsel and Advice. The Germans call them *Graves*, as *Lantgrave, Margrave, Palsgrave, Rheingrave*; the Saxons called them *Earldomen*, unless that Title might be more properly applyed to our Dukes, the Danes, *Eorlas*, and the English, *Earls*. They had anciently for the support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, issuing out of all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title: But now it is otherwise: For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes* or *Earl*, but had a Country or Shire for his Earldom.

dom. Of latter Years the number of the Earls encreasing, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of some eminent part of a County, as *Lindsey, Holland, Cleveland, Craven*; some of a lesser part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkshire*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Exeter, Bridgewater, Bristol*, &c. And some of late have taken for their Title the Name of a small Village their own Seat, or Park, &c. as *Bolton, Clarendon, Mulgrave, Danby*.

An *Earl* is created by the Cincture of a Sword, Mantle of State put upon him by the King himself, a Cap and a Coronet put upon his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

All *Earls* are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins, and they anciently did, and still may use the Stile of *Nor*.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place, except two, whereof one is Personal, as the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also Officiary. The other is Nominal, *viz.* *Earl Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an illustrious Family, as the rest do, from some noted Place.

An *Earl's* Mantle hath three doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is, *Most Potent and Noble Lord*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viscount.] *Viccomes, quasi Vice Comitibus gubernaturus Comitatum.* This Title was first given, some say by *Hen. VI.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, to *John Beaumont*, though it may be found, that 5 *Hen. V.* *Sir Robert Brent* was by the King created a *Viscount*.

Viscounts are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins; and his Title is *Right Honourable and truly Noble or Potent Lord*.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an *Earl* is.

His Mantle hath two doublings and an half of plain white Furr; his Coronet only *Pearld* with a Row of *Pearls* without certain number, close to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the *Longobards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was used for *Vir*, as at this Day, *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish* Tongue is used for the same; so that *Baron* is *Vir*, *ἄγρ' ἑξοχλῶ*, *Ver Notabilis, & Principa-*

lis : So the chief Burgesſes of London anciently, and ſtill thoſe of the Cinqueports are called *Barons*.

Bracton ſaith, they were called *Barons*, *quafi Robur Belli*, in the time of War, the ſafety of the King, and of all his People, did depend upon their Courage, Wiſdom, Conduct and Skill in Martial Affairs.

Anciently thoſe *Barons* only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that held of the King *per integram Baroniam*, which conſiſted of thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part (each Knight's Fee being 20 l.) which makes in all 400 Marks ; and whoever had ſo much, was wont to be ſummoned to Parliament. Now to hold *per Baroniam*, is to hold *per Hereditatem Baronis*, whether greater or leſs.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of *Hen. III.* were not of ſo much Repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great Rebellion was ſuppreſs'd) call'd by Writ unto Parliament, only ſuch great Men as had continued Loyal ; which the ſucceeding Kings obſerving, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the King's Writ, and the other loſt their Peerage, as ſome great Authors affirm.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently alſo their *Barons* under them ; as in *Cheshire* there are yet ſuch *Barons* : But as no Biſhop but thoſe that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (for the Biſhop of *Sodor* or *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby* is no Peer of *England*) ſo no *Barons* but thoſe that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Caput Baronie is ſome Caſtle, or chief Seat of a Nobleman, which is not to be divided amongſt Daughters (if there be no Sons) but muſt deſcend to the eldeſt Daughter.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the Purchaſer that is Ignoble, to be Noble, although the Charge of ſuch Tenure doth lie upon him, in reſpect of the Service of the Realm ; no more than Land by Villain-Service doth make the Purchaſer, that is a Freeman, a Villain, though he ſhall thereby be bound to his Villain-Service due for his Lands.

Barons are ſometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to ſit in the higher Houſe of Parliament ; but moſt uſually by Patent.

His Title is *Right Noble Lord*.

He

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles II.*

All the forementioned Degrees have the Title of *Lord*, from the Saxon Word *Hlaford*, *Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudataries* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Sign and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift of any foreign Prince or Emperor.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, nor then neither if the Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth; or else by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns; to signify two Duties; their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli*.

The Nobility of *England* have in all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are priviledg'd (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons; Felony, or breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespass, no *Essoin* lyes against any Peer of the Realm; in Criminal Causes, Treason or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *Upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impanell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a matter between two Peers. In case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge.

They

They are upon no case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise it *Upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm was not to be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the Truth, though accused of High Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Privilege in his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do; also in Places of Trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reason of the necessity, supposed in the Law; of their attendance on the Person of the King. Though neither Civil-Law nor Common-Law allow any other Testimony to be valid but what is given upon Oath; yet the Testimony of a Peer of *England*, given in *Upon his Honour*, without any Oath, is esteemed valid; and they were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance, and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their Answer to a Bill, *Super Honorem*, without taking an Oath, though of latter times that Privilege, by the neglect of some Lords hath been infringed sometimes. A Day of Grace, by the favour of the Court, is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit or Action wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Statute-Law, because the Law presumes that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and the Service of the Commonwealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice. In all Cases wherein the Privilege of the Clergy is allowed to other Men, and also in divers Cases where that Privilege is taken away from other Men, every Peer of the Realm, having Place and Voice in Parliament, shall, upon his Request, by *Stat. 1. Ed. VI.* without burning in the Hand, loss of Inheritance, or Corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the first time as a Clerk convicted, though he cannot read. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none others besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesie the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and to all the eldest Sons of *Earls*, and none under.

All *Barons* of *England* are exempted from all Attendance at *Sheriff's Tourns*, or any *Leets* where others are obliged to take the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be Arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial, shall be convicted, but not prest to Death, as a Commoner is; for by the Custom of *England* (as is by the Law of the Empire) *Nobiles non torquentur in quibus Plebei torquerentur, & Nobiles non suspenduntur, sed decapitantur*: Yet this by the meer Favour of the King, and in some Cases, especially of *Felony*, hath been otherwise sometimes.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him, yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

A *Baron* of Parliament being sent for by the King's Writ or Letter, or by his Messenger to come to *Court*: or to *Parliament*, or to appear before the *Council Board*, or in his Court of *Chancery*, may both coming and returning by the King's Forest or Park, kill one or two Deer.

In any Civil Tryal where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quashed by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons: And because it is to defend not only Lay-Lords, but Bishops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The House of Peers can't in some Cases (as in search for prohibited Books, &c.) be entred by Officers of Justice without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of six of his Privy Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the *Standing Militia* but by six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being accused of Felony or Treason, *in favorem vitæ*, to challenge

lenge thirty five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falshood, Favour, or Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain number of *Chaplains*, who (after a Dispensation from the Archbishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the great Seal of *England*) may hold plurality of Benefices, with Cure of Souls. In this manner every Duke may qualifie six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five a piece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain six Aliens born, whereas another may not retain above four.

In case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-Suits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, altho' it is often done now by the King's Justices, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, because formerly there sat no other in that Court; but Barons of *England*; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 pounds, and of a Baron, not less than five Pounds.

All Peers of the Realm being constant *Hereditary Counsellors* of the King, in his great Council of *Parliament*, and being oblig'd upon the King's Summons to appear, and attend in all Parliaments upon their own Charges, were privileged from contributing to the Expence of any Member of the House of Commons, for which no levy might be made upon any of their Lands, parcel of their *Earldoms* or *Baronies*, any of their *Ancient Demesne*, *Copy-hold* or *Villain Tenants*.

The Estates of Peers of the Realm, being judged in the Eye of the Law sufficient at all times to satisfy all Debts and Damages, satisfaction is to be sought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Imprisonments of their Persons, (those are to be always free for the Service of the King and Kingdom) not by *Exigents*, or *Capias Utlegatum*, &c.

Other

Other Privileges belong to the Peers of *England*, as eight Tun of Wine Custom-free to every Earl, and to the rest proportionably, &c. But no Lord hath these Privileges of Peerage, but *Lords of Parliament*, viz. no Dukes or Earls eldest Sons, *Scotch* or *Irish* Lords, unless summoned by the King's Writ to an *English Parliament*.

Notwithstanding these great Privileges belonging to the Nobility of *England*, yet the greatest of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Privilege of the *Grandeas of Spain*, to be covered in the King's Presence, except only *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Surrey*. Nor ever had that higher Privilege of the Nobility of *France*, whose *Domain Lands* and their Dependants holding them, are exempted from all Contributions and Taxes, by which Favour they are tied to their King, and so enabled to serve him, that although Rebellions are frequent, yet seldom of long Continuance, and never prosperous, whereas the highest born Subject of *England* hath herein no more Privilege than the meanest Ploughman, but utterly wants that kind of Reward for ancient Virtue, and Encouragement for future Industry.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Fines Lord Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

No Peer must go out of the King's Dominions without Leave; and if any have Leave to go, he is to return upon the King's Writ under the Privy Seal, or forfeit Goods and Chattels.

Precedence.] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, that (after the King and Princes of the Blood, viz. the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles or Nephews of the King, and no farther) and after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first place, then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquisses younger Sons, Barons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter *Qua-tentus tales*, Privy Counsellors, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief

Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the degree of the *Coif* of the said Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner, or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present, Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Batchellors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c.

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord Privy Seal; these being Barons, or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household: These shall sit after the Lord Privy Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's Principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned; but if he be a Viscount, or higher Degree, he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices afore-said.

All Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry while they are in *England*, take place next to those of the same degree in *England*, and the *Irish* next to the *Scotch*; as for instance; a *Scotch* or *Irish* Duke, doth here in *England* take place of an *English* Marquis; a *Scotch* or *Irish* Earl of an *English* Viscount; and so the rest, unless in Parliament; for there they take place according to their *English* Degree only; and if they are not Peers of *England*, they are tried here but as Commoners. The Ladies have precedency according to the Degree and Qua-

lity of their Husbands, agreeable to that old Maxim, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti.*

State.] There are certain Marks of State that belong to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at pleasure.

Duke.] A Duke may have in all places out of the King's presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a yard of the Ground ; so may his Dutcheß, and her Train born up by a Baroneß ; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke without the Dukes permission.

Marquis.] A Marquis may have a Cloth of Estate reaching within a yard of the Ground, and that in all places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke ; and his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours ; and in their presence by a Gentlewoman : And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquis, but at his pleasure.

Earl.] An Earl also may have a Cloth of Estate without Pendants, but only Fringe ; and a Countess may have her Train born by an Esquire's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Gentleman.

Viscount.] A Viscount may have a Cover of Assay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Assay taken as Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own House ; and a Viscountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Man.

Baron.] A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinketh, and a Baroneß may have her Gown born up by a Man in the presence of a Viscountess.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highness* ; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born, and have Title as Marquisses, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their *Christian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, (and by the Courtesy of *England*, Earl) and is to go as an Earl, but shall give place to an Earl, and the younger Sons Lords, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's eldest Son is born as a Viscount, and shall go as a Viscount, and shall have as many Powderings as a Viscount; so their younger Sons are said to be born as Barons, but shall go after all Barons, and before all Baronets; And an Earls eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngest Sons not Lords.

A Viscount's eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; And therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Viscount of *England*, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; Yet a Viscount's eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *English* or Foreign, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a Foreign Monarch or State, tho' he comes into *England* by the King's safe Conduct, and tho' the King stile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility; nay, tho' he be Naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, or born in *England* with that Foreign Title, unless the King's Writ hath summoned him to Parliament: For it appertaineth to the Royal Prerogative of the King, to call and admit an Alien born, to have Place and Voice in his Parliament at his pleasure. *Guil. Herald. p. 2. p. 16.*

Note also, That the highest and lowest Degrees of Nobility are universally acknowledged; for a Knight (*English* or Foreigner) is a Knight in all Nations. Also if the Emperor or any Foreign King come into this Realm by safe Conduct, (as he ought; for a King or absolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this case he shall here sue and be sued by the Name of Emperor or King, or else the Writ shall abate. *Guillim. pag. 17.*

Revenue.] The Laws and Customs of *England* (always willing that *Decorum* and *Conveniency* should be every where observed, and considering the Charges and Expences appertaining to the several Degrees of Honour, as they belong to Men of principal Service to the King and Realm, both in time of War and Peace) expected that each of 'em should have a convenient Estate, and Value of Lands of Inheritance, for support of their Honours and the King's Service. Therefore anciently when the intrinsic Value of a Pound Sterling was worth 30 l. of our Money now, as

appears by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have about 800 Acres, reckoned at 20 *l.* yearly in Land ; that is, about 600 *l.* of our Money at this day : A Baron to have thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part, which amounted to about 267 *l.* which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8010 *l.* a year at this day : And an Earl twenty Knights Fees ; a Duke forty. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they had so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintain'd, (as the *Roman* Senators were in such cases removed from the Senate, so) sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, tho' they kept the Name and Title or Dignity still.

But to prevent this wasting of Revenues, whereof at present there are too many woful Examples in *England*, the *Spanish* King puts a *Curator* or *Guardian* over any Lord of *Spain* that by Prodigality is like so to waste his Estate, as that his Honour and Title cannot be sufficiently supported.

For the better support of these Degrees of Honour, the King doth usually upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Viscount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is so annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Assurance, or any manner of Alienations can be given from the same, but is still incident to, and a support to the same Dignity, contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land of Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-Simple, by one way or other.*

To a Duke the King grants 40 *l.* heretofore a considerable Pension ; to a Marquis 40 Marks ; to an Earl 20 *l.* to a Viscount 20 Marks : To Barons no such Pensions are ordinarily granted, only King *Charles* the First creating *Mountjoy Blount* (the late Earl of *Newport*) Lord *Mountjoy* of *Thurlstone*, granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per Annum* to him and his Heirs for ever.

As the Kings of *England* were formerly reputed to be the richest in *Domains* of any King in *Europe*, so the Nobility of *England* have been accounted the richest in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation ; some having above 20000 *l.* yearly, others 15000 *l.* and so many of them above 10000 *l.* that if one with another they have but 8000 *l.* yearly, it will amount in all among the 171 Lords, to above 1500000 *l.* a year, above the tenth part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*.

The *English* Nobility for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

Every Lord's House was a kind of well disciplin'd Court, infomuch that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be sent thither for vertuous Breeding, and returned excellently accomplished.

At home their Table, Attendance, Officers, Exercises, Recreations, Garb, was an Honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous, and uniform Train of Servants and Followers as any in *Europe*; not thinking it consistent with their Honours to be seen walk in the Streets almost in *Cuerpo* with one Lacquey, or not that, much less to be found drinking in a Tavern or Coffee-House.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Commons of England, and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none *Nobles* under a *Baron*; so that not only all Baronets, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely the *Ordo Equestris*, so in other *Christian Kingdoms* they are stiled, *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* consists of *Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to *Barons*, are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the Room of the Ancient *Valvasours*, between the *Barons* of *England*, and the Order of *Knights*. Now this Honour was first instituted by King *James the First*, Anno 1611, given by Patent to a Man and

his Heirs Males of his own Body lawfully begotten ; for which each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* as much as will for three Years at 8 *d. per diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland* ; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which, with Fees, doth commonly arise to 1200 *l.*

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy-Counsellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard, displayed in an Army-Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Baronets and their eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. in a Field *Argent*, a Hand *Gules*. Also in the King's Armies to have place in the gross near the King's Standard, with some particulars for their Funerals.

The whole number of *Baronets* in *England* were not to exceed 200 at one and the same time ; but now their number is without limitation : Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's side, that bore Arms, and have also a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro*. They take places according to the priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title *Sir* is granted to *Baronets* by a peculiar Clause in their Patents of Creation, though they be not dubb'd Knights ; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between *Baronets* and *Barons*.

The first *Baronet* that was created was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ*.

[*Knight*.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a Lusty Servitor, afterwards, commonly used for a Soldier or Man of War.

The Germans (as the ancient Romans gave their young Men *Togam Virilem*) by publick Authority bestowed on their young Men able to manage Arms, a Shield and a

Javelin as fit for Martial Service, and to be a Member of the Commonwealth, accounted before but a part of a Family; and such a young Man publicly allowed, they call *Knecht*; whence we had our Institution of Knighthood.

A Knight is at this day signified in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in High and Low Dutch Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies a *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: yet our Common Law styles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some Personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving and descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are several sorts of Knights, whereof the chiefeft are those of the Order of St. George, commonly called *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in use in Christendom. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order in 1350. (50 Years before the Institution of the *French* Order of St. Michael by Lewis II. 80 Years before the Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by Philip the Good of Burgundy; 190 Years before King James the Fifth refined the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland; and 209 Years before the King of Denmark began the Order of the Elephant) and the 23 Year of the Warlike and Puissant King Edward III. who triumphed several times over France and Scotland; who held Prisoners at one time in England King John of France, and King David of Scotland; who, by his Son Edward the Black Prince, expelled the Rebels of Castile, and introned Don Pedro their lawful King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of this Most Noble Order of the Garter, and at first made choice of the most Illustrious Persons of Europe to be of that Royal Society (no doubt) upon a Martial, and not upon any such amorous Account as a Garter falling from a Lady's Leg; which ridiculous Story, to the Dishonour of the Order, was first fancied by Polydore Virgil, and since upon his Credit taken up by many late Authors; but lately confuted at large by Mr. Ashmole.

It was since commonly called *The Order of the Garter*; because this only part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn, and that to put in mind the Companions of the Order, that as by this Order they were joyned in firm League of Amity and Concord, so by their Garter, as by a fast tye of Affection, they were obliged to love one another.

Now least this strict Combination might seem to have had any other Aim or End but what was Honourable and Just, *ad obviandam malam Interpretationem*, (as the ancient Records of *Windsor* speak) the said King commanded that Motto or Impress to be wrought on the Garter, *viz. Honi soit qui mal y pense*, *May he be asham'd who thinks ill of it*: Or as 'tis Proverbially said, *Evil to him who evil thinks*.

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French*, was, because then the King of *England* being possess'd of a great part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a Colledge or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal of the Sovereign (which is always the King of *England*) and of twenty five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferiour Officers, and of twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this Colledge, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

This Society is intituled to *St. George*, who hath been accounted (as *St. Dennis* is of *France*, *St. Andrew* of *Scotland*, *St. Patrick* of *Ireland*, *St. James* of *Spain*, &c.) The Tutelar Saint and Patron of *England*, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Winchester*; which Office is settled on that Bishoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishops of *Salisbury*, and is of late Years by the Sovereign's Favour re-annex'd to that See: A *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanery. The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*; whose chief

Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their Installations and Feasts. Lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, Usher of the *Black Rod*.

There are also certain Orders and Constitutions belonging to the Society, touching the Solemnities in the making these Knights, their Duty after Creation, and their high Privileges, too long for this Place.

The Colledge is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of *St. George*, there erected by King *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most Excellent and Renowned Persons for Honour and Vertue, and with it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high Black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, composed of Roses enamelled Red, within a Garter enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other Stately and Magnificent Apparell.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left Leg, upon Pain of paying 6 s. 8 d. to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

Upon the Left Side, upon a Cloak, Coat, or riding Cassock, in all places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbelishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of *St. George* enamell'd upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the end of a blue Ribbon that hangs over their left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, Eight *Emperors*, Twenty seven, or Twenty eight Foreign *Kings*, besides many *Sovereign Princes*, &c.

Note, That none can be of this most Honourable Order, that have been convicted of *Heresie*, of *Treason*, or of *Cowardise*.

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creations, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this *Noble Order* in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of *the most noble Order of the Garter*, written by *Elias Ashmole Esq; Folio*.

Knights Bannerets.] In the next place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in time of War, an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this sort were made by *Hen. IV. Anno 1399.* who preparing for his Coronation, made forty six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, tho' bathing was used in making Knights Batchelors long before that time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See *Selden's Tit. of Hon. p. 2. c. 5. ss. 34 and 45.* They are now commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Beltwise. They are still made with much Ceremony, too long here to be described. See at large in *Dugdale's Description of Warwickshire*.

Knights Batchelors.] Other Knights called *Equites aurati* from the gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Batchelors*. These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and Gilt Spurs, and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors. *I have heard, said Judge Thirning (upon the Bench in the Reign of Henry IV.) That a Lord had Issue a Son, and carried him to the Font, and presently as soon as he was Baptized, took his Sword and made him a Knight, saying, be a good Knight, for you shall never be a good Esquire; meaning the greater Title drowns the less. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 2. p. 642.* For if an Esquire be made a Knight, he loseth his name of Esquire; but yet if a Knight be made a Nobleman, he retains the name of Knight, and so ought to be stiled in all Writs.

This aforeſaid Lord, I ſuppoſe, was ſome Earl at leaſt ; for Earls had in ancient times a power of conſerring Knight-hood, but now none can make a Knight, but only the King, or a Lieutenant-General by his Commiſſion.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for couragious Perſons ; but of late being made more common, and beſtowed upon Gown-Men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Univerſities are ſometimes beſtowed on Sword-men) it is become of much leſs Reputation in *England* than it hath been, although it be ſtill accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries ; yet amongſt Gown-men, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Phyſicians. And ſometimes to Artiſts, as *Painters, Mathematicians, &c.*

Theſe are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly touches them on the Shoulder ; after which the King heretofore ſaid in *French, Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier.*

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is very ancient.

When a Knight is to ſuffer death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is firſt to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reverſed.

[*Eſquire.*] Next among the lower Nobility, are *Eſquires*, ſo called from the *French Word Eſcuiers Scutiger*, becauſe they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better ſort of Nobility a Shield, Lance, or other Weapons, and therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are firſt all Viſcounts and Barons eldeſt Sons, and all Viſcounts and Barons younger Sons ; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquiſſes and Dukes are Eſquires and no more. Next are the Eſquires of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court ; after theſe are reckon'd the eldeſt Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree ; then Knights eldeſt Sons, and their elder Sons for ever. Next, Eſquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and beſtowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Laſtly, divers that are in ſuperior publick Office for King or State, are reputed Eſquires, or equal to Eſquires, as *Sergeants of the*

the several Offices in the Kings Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns; so Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, although none of them are really so.

The Knights and Esquires of this Nation, for Valour and Courage, for Wisdom, good Hospitality, Literature, and other Genteel Qualities, might compare with any Kingdom in *Christendom*.

In the last place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the *Gentry* of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of ancient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Germans* to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *German* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. The *Germans* anciently oft warring among themselves, painted their Scutcheons with the Picture of some Beast, Bird, or other thing for distinction, and put some eminent and visible Mark upon the Crests of their Helmets; and their Ornament both of Arms and Crest, descended by the Inheritance of their Children, to the eldest pure, and to the rest, with some note of distinction, such as the old Master of Ceremonies, in *High-Dutch*, *Hercalt*, now *Herald*, thought fit.

Gentleman, *quasi Gentilis*, which in the purest times of the *Roman* Tongue, signified the same thing with them, as *Gentlemen* doth with us, *to wit*, one of a good Family, none of whose Ancestors were ever Servants, and who themselves were never degraded by reason of Misdemeanour or Poverty, according to *Cicero's* definition *In Top. Gentiles sunt qui inter se eodem sunt Nomine, ab ingenuis Oriundi, quorum Majorum nemo servitutem servivit, & qui Capite Diminuti non sunt*; where *Servitutem servire*, is to be understood of mean and base Servitude, not serving a Prince or Senator; these were Gentlemen by Birth; but since the declining of the Empire, Gentility is, as the Lawyers Phrase is, *Dativa*, as well as *Nativa*: And notwithstanding the *Spanish* Proverb, *El Rey no puede hazer Hidalgo*, the King cannot make a Gentleman, yet the King of *England* can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an honourable Employment on him.

Gentlemen well descended, and well qualified, have always been of such Repute in *England*, that none of the higher Nobility, no nor the King himself, have thought it unfitting to make them sometimes their Companions.

The Title of Gentlemen in *England* (as of *Cavelier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guilim is of the Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility. *Part 2. Cap. 263. p. 155.*

The true *English* Nobility and Gentry have in all times made it their main Aim to endow their Sons with such Accomplishments especially, as might render them capable to defend their Country in time of War, and to govern it in time of Peace; for which two things all Gentlemen seem to be born; and therefore their chief Studies have ever been that of the great Emperor *Justinian*, and should be of all Princes and Nobles, *viz. Domi Leges & foris Arma quam optima callere*; To be excellently skill'd in the Art of War abroad, and in the Laws of the Land at home.

Priviledges of the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer and less Priviledges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Priviledges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excused from attendance at Court *Leet*. Knights by *Magna Charta*, cap. 21. are so freed that no Demefn Cart of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with cure of Souls.

By the Stat. *primo Jacobi primi*, it seems that Knights and their Sons, (though they cannot spend 10 *l. per Annum*, nor are worth 200 *l.*) may keep Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, or Nets, to take Pheasants or Partridges.

Some Priviledges also belong to Gentlemen; anciently if an ignoble Person did strike a Gentleman in *England*, he was to lose his Hand.

A Gentleman by *Stat. quin. Eliz. cap. 4.* may not be compelled to serve in Husbandry.

If a *Capias* go against *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentleman, an Action of false Imprisonment lyeth against the Sheriff.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to sing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends Consent, to serve in the King's Chappel, as others may.

The Horse of a Gentleman may not be taken to ride Post.

Note, That as there are some great Officers of the Crown, who for their Dignity, and worth of their Places, although they are not Noblemen, yet take place amongst the highest of the higher Nobility, so there are some Persons, who for their Dignities in the Church, Degrees in the University, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them; so all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellors, Prebendaries, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Musick, Heads of Houses in the Universities, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen.

Yet in other Christian Countries where the Civil Law hath its due credit in such Acts as concern Learning, a Doctor of Law hath precedence of a Knight; as also at Court and foreign Parts, those Doctors that wait on the Prince, precede Knights who are Servants to the Prince; but otherwise Knights usually take place of Doctors.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

All higher Officers in the King's Court or State, all Sergeants at Law, &c. these are to precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, all Doctors in Arts; commonly called Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the *Inns of Court*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Household, &c. may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England* Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended number; that is, in all above 700, who are possess'd one with another, of about 1000 *l.* a year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* Lands a year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above six thousand, each one possess'd one with another, of about 400 *l.* a year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*: Besides younger Brothers, whose number may amount to above 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, the Law, Physick, to Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without Manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedegree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10000 *l.* a year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100000 or 200000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Yeomen.] Next to the Lower Nobility, and the first degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders, in *England*, commonly called *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Germane*, in English *Common*, or *Between*. So in the King's Court it signifies an Officer which is in a middle place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good value, and living upon Husbandry, are looked upon as not apt to commit, or omit any thing that may endanger their Estates and Credits, not apt to be corrupted or suborn'd, &c. wherefore they are adjudg'd fit to bear some Offices, as of Constable, Church-warden, to serve upon Juries, to be trained Soldiers, to vote in the Election of Knights of the Shire of Parliament, &c.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendred a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Among^d

Amongst the *Romans*, some of the greatest Dictators and Consuls had been once Husbandmen, and some of them taken from ploughing their Ground, to bear those highest Offices and Dignities, as *L. Q. Cincinnatus*, one of the *Caesar's*, and many others, so divers Princes, Kings, and Emperors have exercised Agriculture; and *Scipio* the Great, and the Emperor *Diocletian*, left their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in number and richer than in any Country of the like Extent in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year apiece is very ordinary, 100 and 200 *l.* a year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* 1000, and 1500 *l. per Annum*, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statutes of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat. 1 Jac. I. cap. 27. & alibi.*

Besides these Free-holders which are so called, (because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever) there are in *England* a very great number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Mannours; only by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Mannour, &c. and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for properly none in *England* but the King hath.

These Yeomen were famous in old time for Military Valour and Hardiness, when we so often conquered *France*; and of these is, or should be the Militia of *England* chiefly composed.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen; among whom Merchants of Foreign Traffick, have, for their great benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; and although the Law of *England* looks upon Tradesmen and Chapmen, that live by buying and selling, as a mean sort of People; and that a Ward within Age might bring his Action of Disparagement against his Guardian for offering any such in Martiage; yet in *England*, as well as *Italy*; to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first place are Whole-sale Men, then Retailers; lastly, Mechanicks; or Handicrafts Men.

Men. These are all capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lowest Member, the Feet of the Body politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and the cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in many other Countries.

Liberties and Privileges.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Priviledges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* ought to be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd. without Cause shewn, for which by Law, he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, to him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings 'em speedily to their Trial.

Thirdly, if no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, then the Prisoner ought to be set at liberty.

Fourthly, no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman, (unless he be a Victualler, or sell Brandy and other strong Liquors by Retail) in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unless the Enemy be in our Country.

Fifthly, every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Property in his Goods, That no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolence ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover, they have such an Absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without shewing any Cause; which other Nation govern'd by the Civil Law can't do.

Sixthly, No *Englishman* can be press'd or compell'd) unless bound by his Tenure) to march forth of his Country, to serve as a Soldier in the Wars, except in case of a Foreign Enemy's invading, or a Rebellion at home: Nor may he be sent out of the Realm against his Will, upon any Foreign Employment, by way of an Honourable Banishment.

Seventhly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Eighthly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence, always *Salvo sibi contentamento suo*, in such manner that he may continue, and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, nor no Taxes but what they impose upon themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly Condition most happy and blessed, and so far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations, that as all the Women in *Europe* would run into *England*, (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bride made over the Sea; so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

C H A P. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

TOUCHING the Women of *England*, there are divers things considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs. Women in *England*, with all their Moveable Goods so soon as they are married, are wholly *in potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Feme Covert*, (*i. e.*) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law is not hers in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, are so much her Husband's, that after his Death, they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *præter Dotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which, with the Consent of her Husband, she may demise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession, even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent, and in all Law Matters *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault; if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespas, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master; and that is Petit-Treason, to be burnt alive.

So that a Wife in *England* is *de jure*, but the best of Servants, having nothing her own, in a more proper sense than a Child hath, whom his Father suffers to call many things his own, yet can dispose of nothing.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observed in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes her self by her Paternal Name, as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes her self *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World; for such is the good Nature of *Englishmen* towards their Wives, such is the Tendernefs and Respect, giving them the uppermost place at Table, and elsewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them up-

on no Drudgery and Hardship; that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

Besides in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations, so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child, during her Husband's long Absence, though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first born Son, he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if Intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Joynure settl'd before Marriage, may challenge the third part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever.

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Dutches; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he be an Alien, made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman, she is also Free during the Coverture; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble-Women are so three manner of ways, *viz.* by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutches, &c.

As by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret*, Countess of *Norfolk*, was made Dutches of *Norfolk* for Life; so *Anne Boleyn*, afterwards Wife to *Hen. VIII.* was made Marchioness of *Pembroke*; the Lady *Mary Compton* in *King James* the First's time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life; the said *King James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, to her and the Heirs Males of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Males should have Voice and Place in Parliament, & *inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones*,

ut *Viccomites Maidstone* ; See likewise in the Rolls her Parent of Creation since made to her, also of the Title of Countess of *Winchelsea*, for an Example of Feminine Creations, *Seld. Tit. Hon. P. 2. C. 9. ff. 1.*

By Descent all those Women are Noble, to whom Lands holden by such Dignity, do descend as Heirs : For Dignities and Titles of Honour, for want of Males do sometimes descend to Females, but to one of them only, because they are things in their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many (as the Lands and Tenements are which descend to all the Daughters equally,) besides, by dividing Dignities, the Reputation of Honour would be lost, and the Strength of the Realm impaired ; for the Honour and Chivalry of the Realm, doth chiefly consist in the Nobility thereof.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm ; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband ; for *eadem modo dissolvitur eorum Nobilitas, quo constituitur*. But Women Noble by Creation or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree ; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis*. Here note, that by the Courtesie of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility ; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth by Courtesie the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband ; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesie.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, though she be a Duke's Daughter : But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesie, place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband's.

Noble-Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tryed by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Priviledges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands ; only they can't in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute *de Scem-*

dolo Magnatum, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if like Conspiracy be against a Noble Man.

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dowry hath the third part of her Husband's Lands, during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands (for his Dowry, if it may be so called) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she her self be not denizen'd, she is barr'd all Priviledges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

By the Constitution of *England*, married Persons are so fast joyned, that they may not be wholly parted by any Agreement between themselves, but only by Sentence of the Judges, and such Separation is either *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, and that is, *ob præcontractum vel ob contractum per metum effectum, vel ob frigiditatem, vel ob affinitatem, sive Consanguinitatem, vel ob sævitiam*, or else such Separation is *à Mensa & Thoro*, and that is *ob adulterium*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produc'd as Witness for or against her Husband.

If there be no Sons, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters, who are Co-heirs.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other foreign Duke, though he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry a *Scotch* or *Irish* Peer, by reason such an ones Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates; so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates untailed from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest; the Consideration whereof keeps the Children in great Awe.

Children by the Common-Law of *England* are, at certain Ages enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son, at the Age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may claim his Lands holden in Socage, may consent to Marriage, may, by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15 he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to the King.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of Age to sit in either House of Parliament (which in other Countries may not be done, till the *Annus Consistentia*, the Age of 25, when the Heat of the Youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be staid in Mind, as well as in Growth.)

A Daughter at 7 Years is to have Aid of her Father's Tenants to marry her, for at those Years she may consent unto Marriage, though she may afterwards dissent.

At 9 she is dowable.

At 12 she is able to ratifie and confirm her former Consent given to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever; she may then make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 14 she might receive her Lands into her own Hands, and was then out of Wardship, if she was 14 at the Death of her Ancestor.

At 16, (though at the death of her Ancestor she was under 14) she was to be out of Wardship, because then she might take a Husband, who might be able to perform Knights Service.

At 21 she is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Lands by Will, or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels, and commonly the eldest Son's Wife's Portion; and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters; yet in some Mannors, as that of *Bray*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of Servants.

THE Condition of Servants in *England* is much more favourable, than it was in our Ancestors Days, when it was so bad, that *England* was called the Purgatory of Servants, as it was, and is still the Paradise for Wives, and the Hell for Horses. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the end whereof they may be free, (giving warning three Months before) and may place themselves with other Masters, only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant, before leave given by his former Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pound) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service, to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses: and Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe Penalty; but for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar punishment Capital.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing, *ipso facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in Villanage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannor; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants.

There is a twofold Tenure called Villanage, one where the Tenure is only Servile, as to plough the Lord's Grounds, Sow, Reap, and bring home his Corn, Dung his Land, &c. The other whereby both Person and Tenure is servile, and bound in all Respects at the Disposition of the Lord ; such Persons were called in Law, *Pure Villains*, and were to do all Villanous Services, to improve the Land they hold to the Lord's use, themselves to be wholly at the Lord's Service, and whatsoever they get is for their Lord ; of such there are none now in *England*.

CH A P. VI.

Of the Laws of England.

Civil-Law.] **W**HERE Common and Statute-Law takes no Cognizance, use is made of that Law of Laws called the *Civil-Law* ; wherein is to be had what all the wisest and noblest Men of the most flourishing and puissant State that ever was in the World, could in the space of many hundred Years by their own Wisdom or Reason devise, or from any other People learn ; so that this Law may be look'd on as the Product of the common Reason of all Mankind, and fitted for the Interest and Welfare, not of one Nation only, but taking care for the general Affairs of all People. Of this Law Use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries, whenever Cognizance is taken of Wills and Testaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries, of Matrimony, of Divorce, Adultery, Incest, Fornication, Chastity attempted ; of Sacred Orders, Institutions to Church-Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations ; of Heresie, Apostacy, Atheism, Schism, Simony, Blasphemy, &c. where Statute-Law hath not particularly interpos'd. So of this Law is made use in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, and to their Owners and Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Reprizals, to Piracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea, or beyond

Sea, in the way of Marine Trade, and Commerce to all Matters touching Wrecks, *Flotsam, Jetsam, Lagan*, Marine Waifs, Deodands, &c. Moreover Use is made of the *Civil-Law* in the Court of the Earl-Marshal taking Cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in Foreign Parts, of Affairs of War within and without *England*, of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, or hearing of Coats of Arms, of Precedency, &c. Of this Law much use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law, and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skill'd in the *Civil-Law*; and this Policy was heretofore duly observ'd by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, the Two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the *Civil-Law*; for by their Privileges no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellors Court for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, &c.

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she did ever proceed in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Virtue of the Statute 25 Hen. VIII. so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm; and these are called the King's Ecclesiastical Laws, which have several Proceedings, and several Ends from the Temporal Laws; these inflicting Punishment upon the Body, Lands, and Goods, and to punish the outward Man; but those *pro salute Animæ*, to reward the inward Man; both joining in this, to have the whole Man outwardly and inwardly reformed.

Common-Law.] The *Common-Law* of *England* is the Common Customs of the Kingdom, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws: It is called *Lex non scripta*, (not but that we have most of them written in the

old *Norman Dialect*, which being no where vulgarly used, varies no more than the *Latin*) but because it cannot be made by Charter or Parliament, for those are always matters of Record, whereas Customs are only matter of Fact, and are no where but in the memory of the People, and of all Laws must be the best for the *English*, for the written Laws made in *England*, by King and Parliaments, are imposed upon the Subject, before any Probation or Trial, whether they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable to the Nature of the People, except where they are first made temporary, and for their known Utility afterwards made perpetual; but Customs bind not the People till they have been tryed and approved time out of mind; during which time, no Inconveniency arising to hinder, those Customs became Laws; and therefore when our Parliaments have altered any fundamental Points of our Common-Law, (as sometime hath been done) those alterations have been by experience found so inconvenient, that the same Law by succeeding Parliaments hath soon been restored. This Common-Law is the Quintessence of the Customary Law of the *Mercians*, prevailing before the Conquest, in the middle Counties of *England*, called the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and of the *Saxons* among the West and South Parts, and of the *Danes* among the *East-Angles*, all first reduced into one Body by King *Edward the Elder*, about the year 900, which for sometime almost lost, were revived by the good King *Edward the Confessor*, and by Posterity named his Laws: Tho' it must be owned that our *Saxon* Ancestors had written Laws before this time, as the Laws of *Æthelberht*, *Hætharæ*, and *Eadric*, Kings of *Kent*, still extant in the *Textus Roffensis*; and the Laws of King *Ælfred*, wherein are also contained those more ancient ones of King *Ina*, do plainly shew. To these the Conqueror added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, and then his Successor King *Edward the First*, having in his younger years given himself satisfaction in the Glory of Arms, bent himself (like another *Justinian*) to endow his Estate with divers notable fundamental Laws, ever since practised in this Nation. The excellent conveniency and connaturalness of the Common-Law of *England*, to the Temper of *Englishmen* is such, that the serious Consideration thereof induced King *James the First*, in a solemn Speech to prefer it as to this Nation, before the Judicial Law of *Moses*.

Besides

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons the youngest Brother is to inherit, being presumed that in Boroughs or Trading Towns, the eldest Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself. *Gavel-kind*; of which see *Pag. 20. in Kent*, &c.

Statute-Law.] Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tryed by a *jury of twelve Men*, which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty four Men, Householders, out of the Neighbourhood of that place, where the matter contested lies; against Twelve of these the Parties concerned may object, but Twelve must be chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyer on both sides plead in open Court before the Judges, these *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleading is over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what hath been alledged and defended on either side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which these *Jury of Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charg'd with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman*, (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for them, he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the *Jury*, all being of one mind, (or else to be remanded back to their Confinement) and according to their
Judg-

Judgment, the Sentence passes finally. *Note*, the Returns of Verdict are bound up to Forms adapted to the nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, *Finding for the Plaintiff*, or *for the Defendant*, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every freeborn Subject of *England* to be tryed by his Peers, and that not only in matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit.

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of the place, unless such Laws are for general good or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Law.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner, (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniences and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assis Forestæ*. Yet in the time of *Edward the Third*, and also at this day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Forester may take and arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-hand*; for in these four a Man is said to be taken with the manner, though three of them may be but presumptions.

Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of actual War; for although in time of Peace, the King for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: Yet in time

of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small occasions, he useth absolute Power, inasmuch as his Word goeth for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in times of Peace, but only in times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on foot. But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law.

C H A P. VII.

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE *English* differ from one another in their Humours, as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry, and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and chief Tradesmen, are extremely well polished in their Behaviour; but the common sort are rude and even barbarous, as the effects of popular Tumults, (which are here called the *Mobile*) shews, who, when they are got together, commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them.

And here I would give the Reader one wholsom Caution, to wit, that if ever he happens to fall under the Displeasure of the *Mobile* in a Tumult, that he doth not *vim vi repellere*, oppose them by Force, but by kind Words, pitiable Harangues, Condescension, or some such resigning Method get free from 'em, and leave them to themselves; for he who so treats them, divides them, and hereupon they generally fall out one amongst another.

The better sort are always Courteous and Obliging, Free, Generous, Grateful, engaging even with Charms; but the meaner sort are Rude, Boisterous, Insulting, Stiff, Uncertain, and Dangerous, especially to Strangers; to whom they are generally as Inhuman, as the better sort are indulgent.

They

They treat their Guests most splendidly and freely ; the more you eat and drink, the welcomer you are ; but then amongst Equals, they expect for the most part to receive such Entertainment as they give.

The *English* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory, and they have the best sort of it, in the greatest Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

'Tis true, the Ignorant are as much pleas'd with that they call a *Good Delivery*, meaning the Graces of Elocution, which the *Romans* understood by the Word Action, as they are with the Matter or the Stile ; but as the Learned very well know, that Action is a Thing quite lost in the World, and that which the *French* and *Italians* pretend to, comes no nearer to the Action of the *Roman* Orators, than the Performances of modern Stage-players do, that of the famous *Roscins* ; so the better Preachers give it over as a thing to be despair'd of, and instead of taking the Eye and Ear, they seize on the Mind, with rational Force, a mighty and irresistible Power and Authority ; for Sermons in no part of the World are so closely penn'd, with so much deep Learning, in such Accurate Methods, such strong Reasonings, so Easie and Elegant a Stile, as here in *England* ; and withal such excellent Divinity, that it was a modest Opinion of the great *Verulam*, that the best Body of *Positive Divinity* that ever was compiled since the Scriptures, might be easily made out of the Sermons which are daily preached in *England*. By *Positive Divinity*, he means that which of all others is in his Judgment most Rich and Precious, such a Form as may be collected upon particular Texts of Scripture in brief Observations, not dilated into Common Places, nor chaling after Controversies, nor reduced into Method of Art, a thing abounding in Sermons, but defective in Books. *Bacon's Advancement of Learning*.

Manners.] The *English* according to their Climate are of a middle Temper. Graceful, and yet Easie ; Cheerful, yet well Compos'd.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but subject in that point rather to take than give, and supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them, whom they over-match'd in Arms and true Valour ; which

hath been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation are so much given to Literature, that all sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World. Men and Women, Children and Servants cannot only read, but write Letters, to the great encrease of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office in *Europe*. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in *France* to be four times as great as the Revenue of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this inequality must arise from the Situation of *France*, that makes it in effect the Post-Rode of all *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much Licence or Connivance, that according to the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there have been during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Style, and Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*; and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equal'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastimes, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Country: They think it a piece of Frugality beneath a Gentleman to bargain before-hand; or to account afterward for what they eat in any Place, though the Rate be most unreasonable; whereby it comes to pass, that Cooks, Vintners, Inn-keepers, and such like enrich themselves, and beggar and insult over the Gentry. In a Word, by their Prodigality it comes to pass, that not only those, but Taylors, Dancing-Masters, and such trifling Fellows, arrive to that Riches and Pride, as to ride in their Coaches, keep their Summer-Houses, to be served in Plate, &c. an Insolence insupportable in other well-governed Nations.

Dist.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-Eaters, though by the Nearness of the Sea on every side.

the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all sorts of excellent Fish, as is before mentioned. In former times their Table was in many Places covered four times a Day, they had Breakfasts, Dinners, Beverages and Suppers until the time of the late Rebellion, wherein many eminent Families being much impoverished by the prevailing Rebels, a Custom was taken up by some of the Nobility and Gentry, of eating a more plentiful Dinner, and but little Supper; as on the contrary, the *Romans* and *Jews* anciently, and the hotter Climates at this Day, have little or no Dinner, but set Suppers.

The *English* are not now so much addicted to Gluttony and Drunkenness as of late Years.

Feasting also is not so common and profuse as anciently; for although the Feasts of Coronations, at the Installation of Knights of the Garter, Chancellors of Universities, Consecrations of Bishops, Entertainment of Ambassadors, the Feast of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Serjeants at Law, and Readers Feasts in the Inns of Court, &c. are all very sumptuous and magnificent in these times; yet compared to the Feasts of our Ancestors, seem to be but Niggardly and Sparing: For *Richard* Earl of Cornwall, Brother to *Henry* the Third, had at his Marriage-Feast, (as is recorded) Thirty thousand Dishes of Meat: *Nevil* Archbishop of *York* had at his Consecration a Dinner or Feast sufficient for ten thousand People; one of the Abbots of *St. Augustines* at *Canterbury* invited 5000 Guests at his Installation-Dinner; and King *Richard* the Second at a *Christmas*, spent daily Twenty six Oxen, Three hundred Sheep, besides Fowls, and all other Provision proportionably; so anciently at a Call of Serjeants at Law, each Serjeant (saith *Fortescue*) spent sixteen hundred Crowns in Feasting, which in these days was more than Sixteen hundred Pounds now.

The *English* that feed not over-liberally (whereto the great Plenty and Variety of Viands intice them) nor drink much Wine, but content themselves with small Ale or Sider, are observed to be much more healthy, and much longer lived than some other of our Neighbouring Nations.

Since the Rebellion of Forty one, *England* hath abounded in Variety of Drinks, above any other Nation in *Europe*: Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*

France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Greece, there are sold in *London* above twenty sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Rattafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh, Mum, Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Beer, Ale, many sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Stepnny, Stitch-back, Hull, Derby, Northdown, Nottingham, Sandback, Betony, Survy-grafs, Sage-Ale, Sherbet, College-Ale, China-Ale, Barleis-Ale, &c. a piece of Wantonnels, whereof none of our Ancestors were ever guilty

Attire.] For Apparel or Clothing, the *French Mode* hath been generally used in *England* of late Years; in the time of *Queen Elizabeth* sometimes the *High-Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morocco* Habits were by the *English* worn in *England*; but after the Restoration of *King Charles the Second*, *England* never has, for matter of wearing Apparel, less Prodigality and more Modesty in Clothes, more Plainness and Comeliness than amongst her Nobility, Gentry, and Superior Clergy; only the Citizens, the Country People, and the Servants appear clothed, for the most part above and beyond their Qualities, Estates or Conditions, and far more Gay than that sort of People was wont to be in former Times.

The Men at present are not much guilty of Extravagancy in Attire, the present Vanity of the better sort of Men being only Peruques and Powder; but the Women are in nothing so fantastical as in their Dresses (Commodies as they call them) for the Head; and indeed in all their Apparel from the Lady to the Servant-Maid, they are too expensive and whimsical.

Recreations.] For Variety of Divertisements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation doth excel the *English*.

The King hath abroad his Forests, Chases, and Parks, full of Variety of Game; Red and Fallow-Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawking, his Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Operas, Masquerades, Balls, Ballats, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Courting, Fishing, Fowling, Ducking, Setting Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Lowbells, Bat-fowl-

ing,

ing, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chefs, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarterstaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion, these mostly practised by those who stile themselves Master of the Noble Science of *Defence*, Stage-plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, singing; all sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Skittles, or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bear-baitings, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttie-Cock, Bowling, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

Amongst the rest, *Cock-fighting* seems to all Foreigners too childish and unsuitable for the Gentry; and for the Common-People, *Bull-baiting* and *Bear-baiting*, and *Stage-Plays* with sharp Weapons, seem too cruel; and for the Citizen *Foot-ball*, *Throwing at Cocks* very uncivil, rude and barbarous within the City, and therefore of late happily restrain'd within the Walls of *London*.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edifices are generally of solid Stone covered with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the most part Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market Towns and Oppulent Villages spacious and solid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers, Houses in the City that were heretofore usually of Wood, are now built with Stone or Brick, and covered with Slate or Tile; the Rooms within, Wainscotted, or hung with Tapistry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Ceiled with Plaster, excellent against the Rage of Fire, against Cold, and to hinder the Passage of all Dust and Noise; of late Years Del Wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The modern Buildings have been far more slight, and of less continuance than the ancient.

The Buildings of *England*, or rather the Seats of the Gentry, have been thus anciently valued :

*The North for Greatness, the East for Health;
The South for Neatness, the West for Wealth.*

The Houses of the Nobles and Rich are abundantly furnished with Pewter, Brass, Fine Linnen, China Ware, and Plate, the mean Mechanicks and Husband-men want not Silver Spoons, and some Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is usually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chymnies in most Places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Vices and Punishments.

Vices.] **T**HE *English* National Vices were anciently Gluttony, and the Effects thereof *Lasciviousness*; So likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant and foolish, so superfluous and obscene, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; and an *English-man* was wont to be pictured Naked, with a pair of Taylors Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annex, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet.

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The *Dances* in the time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in; but it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it; for the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet, are ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but

of late Date : For till *quarto* of King *James* the First there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madneſs.

As the *English* returning from the Wars in the *Holy-Land*, brought home the foul Diſeaſe of *Leproſie*, now almoſt extinct here, though not yet in our Neighbouring Countries : So in our Fathers Days, the *English* returning from the Service in the *Netherlands*, brought with them the foul Vice of *Drunkenneſs*, as beſides other Teſtimonies, the Term of *Carous*, from *Gar-Auz*, *All out*, learnt of the High *Dutch* there, in the ſame Service ; ſo *Quaff*, &c. do ſhew. This Vice of late was more, though at preſent ſo much, that ſome Perſons, and thoſe of Quality, may not ſafely be viſited in an Afternoon, eſpecially in the Country, without running the hazard of exceſſive drinking of Healths, whereby in a ſhort time twice as much Liquor is conſum'd as by the *Dutch*, who ſip and prate ; and in ſome places it is eſteemed a piece of Wit to make a Man drunk ; for which purpoſe ſome Swilling, Inſipid Trencher-Buffoon is always at hand, under the boated but Scandalous Title of *Mayor-Domo*.

However, it may be truly affirmed, That at preſent there is generally leſs Exceſs in Drinking, (eſpecially about *London*, ſince the Uſe of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate) leſs Exceſs in Diet, but principally in Apparel than heretofore.

The Sin of *Buggery*, brought into *England* by the *Lombards*, as appears not only by the Word *Buggeria*, but alſo by *Rot. Parl.* 50 Ed. 3. N. 58. is now rarely practiſed amongſt *English*, although ſometimes diſcovered amongſt Aliens in *England*, and then puniſhed by Death without any Remiſſion.

Impoſonments, ſo ordinarily in *Italy*, are ſo abominable amongſt the *English*, as 21 H. 8. 'twas made High-Treaſon, though ſince repealed ; after which the Punishment for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to death. At preſent it is Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more ſeldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being eaſily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to ſeek Revenge ; the true well-bred *English* have more of Inclination to Goodneſs, which the *Greeks* called *Philanthropia*, than other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be Gracious and Cour-

teous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and Grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them leave to remember them.

Some of those who have more Wit than they can apply well, and a bold Dexterity above all *Europeans*, are the most exquisite *Pick-pockets* in the World, and the most daring Thieves and Pirates; though in robbing on the High-way they seldom commit any Murder, unless they be pursued.

So likewise 'tis no extraordinary, but a generous thing for those who rob on the High-way, to send back to the Owner, Papers, Parchments, or any other desired things that are of no intrinsic value to a Stranger.

Of Punishments, and first Ecclesiastical.

AND First, of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious, and Contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished, next goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated or excluded from the Church, or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c. and this commonly for Stubbornness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which though in smallest matters, yet may be a very great Crime, for *Res præcepta, quo facilius est observatu, eo præcepti violatio est gravior, cum sit magis spontanea*, as St. *Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the Breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary; Besides, in Contempts, it is not so much the Violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resented. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise than the State of *England*; for so odious in the Eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the Contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of

the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the Protection of the Law, *Caput gerit Lupinum*, saith Bracton, an outlawed Person was anciently look'd upon as a Wolf lawfully to be kill'd by any Man that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King; and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general Cry against Excommunication at this day.

This Power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Excommunicatio Major is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more Solemnity and Terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself, in his proper Person; and being so excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any Man be so stubborn, as to continue forty days Excommunicated, the King's Writ de *Excommunicato capiendis*, is granted forth of the Chancery against him; whereupon he is cast into Prison, without Bail, there to lie till he hath satisfied for his Offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus* to be inflicted only upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, and rejected, and cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation: And this is to be done by the Bishop also, in his own Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, &c. in such a place, or to such a People; and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go; but if against a Place only, then the People of that place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides these general Censures of the Church which respect Church-Communion, there is another which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penitence*.

when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church, which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, bare-head, and barefeet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the Ground; ~~1590~~ in the middle of the Church is he or she eminently ~~placed~~ in the sight of all the People and over against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation; that God can no way be satisfied but by applying Christ's Sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and Sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God and his holy Angels, that by God's Assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily works of Piety he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Flesh, and the Snares of the Devil: Which being done, and the Priest, in Christ's Name, pronouncing the Remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him in that great Scandal against them, and receive him into their holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud the Lord's Prayer. And this way of the Church of England, appears by divers Writers, to be the ancient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of England, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the fore-named Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mult for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, that may appear to be the more probable way; for some Men will be thereby reclaimed, who by the publication of their Offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure which touches the Body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not in *penam mortis*-

rum, but in *terrærum viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of England to Persons dying Excommunicate, to perjured Persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishmenrs, both Laity and Clergy are subject: But besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*; when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice, and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*; when a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depositio* or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn Manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order, and this in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Layman for the like Offence. And herein Bishops are to take special Care to behave themselves; *ὡς μὴ κατακυριεύοντες*, not as lording over God's Heritage, not as absolute Masters over Servants, to gain by their Punishments, but as Fathers over Children for their Amendment, and as being Ministers in Spiritual Affairs, to use their Power for the good of Christians, and to conduct that Power by Moderation.

Secondly, of Punishments relating to Civil Discipline.

BECAUSE the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes, are different in most Nations, and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, *Rape*, *Buggery*, *Murder*, or *Felony*.

Altho' some *High-Treasons* are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all sorts, (except Clipping and Coining of Money) and that is, that the Traytor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their right of inheriting him, or any other Ancestor; our Law thinking it most reasonable, that he who endeavoured to destroy the King, the Breath of our Nostrils, and thereby to rend the Majesty of Government, his Body, Lands, Goods, and Posterity should berent, torn, and destroyed.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged *High-Treason*, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 *Edw. III.* it remains so still; but *Hoveden* saith, that before his time the Punishment for falsifying of Money, was loss of Eyes and of the Genitals.

Petty-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience

and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petty-Treason is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other Capital Crimes, there were anciently several sorts of Punishments, till *Hen. I.* ordained, that the Punishments for all Felonies, should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, Petty-Treason, or Felony, although his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Favour to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal indicted of Petty-Treason, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Tryal; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked beside his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; then shall be laid upon his Body, Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next day he shall have three Morfels of Barley-Bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being tryed and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But though the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be so over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals Friends usually interr the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for murdering and robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his right Hand is first cut off, and then he is hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal was marked with a hot Iron, with a *T.* or *M.* for Thief or Manslayer, on the Left Hand; but by a late Act of Parliament it is now in the Cheek and near the Nose, and wandering Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an *R.*

Anciently in the time of the *Saxon* Christian Kings, and sometime after the coming of the *Norman* Kings, Men were rarely put to Death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines, or for the more enormous Crimes, to lose their Eyes or their Testicles; and so remain living Monuments of their Impieties, as Punishments far worse than Death; which among Christians is believed to be but a Passage, for all truly Penitent, from this Life to a far better; and so more a Reward than a Punishment.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or small Theft that is under the value of 12 *d.* the Punishment anciently was sometimes by Loss of an Ear, sometimes by Cudgelling; but since *Edward III.* only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeiteth all his Goods.

Perjury, By bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collifrigum*, burnt in the Forehead with a *P.* his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *False Weights and Measures*, *Forestalling the Market*, *Offences in Baking and Brewing* are commonly punished with standing in the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off, or there bored through the Tongue with a hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, boring the Tongue, and the like.

The

The Punishment for *Misprifion of High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of his Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court*, whereby Blood is drawn the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a most sad and solemn manner.

For *Striking in Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice is sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all his Estate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 R. II. cap. 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, &c. for such an one the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe; they are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit, incapable of being a Witness, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods shall be seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

Felo de se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interr'd without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, Prophane Swearers, &c. are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. The execution of these wholesome Laws against Profaness and Immorality, has been very honourably promoted by the late Societies for the Reformation of Manners.

Scolding Women, are to be set in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking Stool*, perhaps from the French *Coquine* and the German *Stull*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and

plunged.

plunged under Water thrice to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Misdemeanours* are commonly punished with Imprisonments or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Deaths common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.

For putting any to the *Rack*, it is by the *English* believed to favour of too much Slavishness; besides, they contemning and despising Death, and yet not enduring Torture, will sooner acknowledge themselves guilty of any the foulest Crimes whatsoever, than be put to the *Rack*; and then the People not accustomed to such Cruelty, would be apt to pity the Party tortured, and abominate the Sovereign and his Judges for introducing such a Custom; and the Jury would easily quit the Prisoner of whatever Confession should be thus extorted.

C H A P. IX.

Of Societies instituted in England, for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods used by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, besides those, some Voluntary ones, a brief account whereof seems proper to be added in this place; and that is of the several Societies that have been set up of late years, for the more effectual promoting of Gods *Worship*, the Reformation of Manners, and the propagating of Christian Knowledge both in this Nation, and in Foreign Parts: Which are known by the names of *The Religious Societies*, *The Societies for Reformation of Manners*, *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, and *The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge*.

1. The *Religious Societies*, so called, because the particular End and Design of them is to improve themselves and others in the Knowledge of our most Holy Religion, and to animate one another in the serious practice of it.

They were begun in *London*, about the year 1678, by a few serious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*, who, by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Guides*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, and by Prayer and Psalmody to edifie one another. The experience they hereby gained of the blessedness of Religion, and value of Souls, soon animated their endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and increased, and new Societies were formed by the pattern of the Old: So that there are now above *Forty* distinct Bodies of them within the compass of the Bills of Mortality, besides divers others in distant parts of the Nation.

Those that compose these *Societies*, are all Members of the Church of *England*, and in all matters of Doubt and Difficulty, oblige themselves to consult the *Established Ministry*. They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take all convenient opportunities of attending the Service of God in Publick; have set up Publick Prayers in many Churches of the City, procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Holy-day, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lords Supper almost every Lords Day Evening, in some one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, Visiting and Comforting those that are Sick and in Prison, and Reclaiming the Vicious and Dissolute; in promoting *Christian Conference*, Decency in Gods Worship, *Family Religion*, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in bringing several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to *Baptism*, and a sober Mind, Reconciling several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of *England*, and preserving many unsteady and wavering Persons from *Papery*.

2. *Societies for Reformation of Manners*, so called from the particular End and Design of them, which is to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in execution the Laws against *Immorality* and *Prophaneness*.

They were begun in *London*, about 13 Years since, by 5 or 6 private Gentlemen of the Communion of the *Church of England*; and by the accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestants* among us, are now become considerable both for their Number and Interest. Of these,

1. There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consult of the best Methods for carrying on the business of *Reformation*, according to the *Establish'd* Laws, and to Advise and Assist others that are already engaged, or willing to join in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members; by whose endeavours several thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkness*, and *Prophanation* of the *Lords Day*, and punished accordingly.

A Second Body consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen and others, have more especially applied themselves to the suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to legal Punishment; and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Houses, and convicted some thousands of lewd Persons, besides *Swearers*, *Drunkards*, and *Prophaners* of the *Lords Day*, as appears by their several printed Lists of Offenders.

A Third is of Constables (of which sort of Officers care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*) who meet to consider of the most effectual way to discharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to consult of proper Remedies. These divide themselves in the several parts of the City, for the more regular inspection of Disorderly Houses, seizing of *Drunkards* and *Swearers* in the Streets and Markets, and carrying them before the Magistrates.

A Fourth is such as give Informations to the Magistrate of such breach of the Laws as abovementioned.

There are eight other regulated and mixed Bodies of House-keepers and Officers in the several Quarters of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*, who differ in their Constitution from these before-mentioned; but generally agree in the methods of inspecting the Behaviour of Constables

stables and other Officers; whom they also assist in searching Disorderly Houses, seizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several *Societies* of this kind are set up at *Bristol, Canterbury, Hull, Nottingham*, and other distant parts of the Kingdom.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy may be secured, and other Provision made for the Propagation of the Gospel in the *Plantations, Colonies, and Factories* beyond the Seas: The late King by his Letters Patents dated *June 16. 1701*, did Incorporate the Most Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John* Lord Archbishop of *York*, the Right Reverend Father in God *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*, and several others of the Lords the Bishops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the number of about ninety therein particularly named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded; to have perpetual Succession, with privilege to purchase *Two thousand pounds per An.* Inheritance and Estates for Lives or Years, Goods and Chattels of any value; to have a common Seal, and to meet yearly on the third *Friday* in *February* to choose a President, Vice-Presidents, and Officers for the Year ensuing, and on the third *Friday* in every Month, or oftner if need be, to transact Business, and to depute fit Persons to take Subscriptions, and collect Money contributed for the purposes aforesaid; and of all Moneys received and laid out, to give account yearly to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the two Lords Chief Justices, or any two of them.

This *Society* ordinarily meets every Month according to the directions of the *Charter*, and hath a standing Committee, to prepare business for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *St. Martin's Library*, the latter at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*.

The present Fund consists chiefly of Benefactions and Annual Subscriptions of the Members, whose number is considerably increased by new Elections. Hereby the Society hath been enabled to send divers Ministers into the Provinces of *North-America*, the *Leeward Islands*, &c. where they are most wanted, with a laudable yearly Maintenance, and other suitable encouragements of Books, &c. and are prepared to send others so soon as they can meet

with such as are able and willing to undertake the Service.

They have already made considerable Discoveries of the *State of Religion* in those Parts, having formed Correspondencies for that purpose: And, if their Designs fail not for want of a Fund sufficient to render them effectual, they propose to set up Schools for the Christian Education of Children both *English* and *Indian*, and to erect and endow *Colledges* in several places as *Seminaries*, for the better propagating our most Holy Religion.

And may *Rome* now cease to upbraid the Reformation for neglecting the *Gentile World*, may she no longer glory in making many Profelites to her Superstitions. *England* is now preparing to transmit the Gospel, pure and uncorrupt, to those dark Regions of the Earth.

4. *The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge*, whose Original Designs were, to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to secure the pious and useful Education of the Poor here at home, and to reclaim those that err in the Fundamentals of Christianity.

It was begun in *London* about *March 169⁸*, by some Persons of Honour and Quality, who held their stated Meetings for these purposes, regulating themselves by the Ecclesiastical Constitutions.

In the year 1701, they had procured *Charities* to the value of Eight hundred pounds and upwards, and transmitted the same to the *Plantations* in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechisms, and other Books of Religion and Devotion: They had also secured a voluntary Maintenance for several *Ministers* to be employed in the *Plantations*, when the late King was pleased by Royal Charter to establish the Society for the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, thereby discharging this Society from the farther pursuit of this Branch of their Original Design.

This Society consists now of a good number of Persons of Quality and Estates, both of the Clergy and Laity, and is become considerable by the accession of Correspondence in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*.

They meet Weekly to consider of proper Methods of giving *Charities* for the Christian Education of poor Children, and of setting up Schools for that purpose; as also for the more regular and proper disposal of Pious Books and Catechisms, for the Instruction of the Ignorant and Erroneous.

They

They have, by the Assistance of some Members of the *Religious Societies*, procured Charitable Subscriptions for the Education of near two thousand Children of both Sexes; who are placed out in several *Schools* in *London*, and the parts adjacent, and are instructed in *Reading*, *Writing*, *Catechism*, and *Psalmody*; and have been instrumental to animate the Zeal of many Active and Pious Men, who are endeavouring to promote the Instruction and Employment of the Poor in several parts of the Nation, thereby preparing the way for a general Provision of that kind, which we may reasonably hope for, as soon as the *Legislature* can find leisure to attend so difficult a Work.

They have dispersed great Numbers of good Books and Catechisms amongst the Poor, and in the *Fleet*, the *Army*, the *Prisons* and *Circuits* in many parts of the Kingdom, having excited divers of the *Clergy* and *Gentry* to the like Charity; and have procured several Practical Treatises to be translated into the *Welsh* and *Foreign* Languages, and dispersed accordingly.

They are using means to provide Catechetical Libraries in the smaller Parishes for the poorer Clergy, and have other good Prejections in hand.

Unto these several Methods of promoting the Glory of God, and the Salvation of Men, it hath pleased the All-wise Disposer of all things to direct us, and thereby to afford us so many comfortable Instances of His unlimited Goodness to this *Church* and *Nation*. And it is not to be doubted, but that all true Lovers of the *Church* of *England*, to whom this Account shall come, will, with their Prayers, Countenance and Assistance, joyn in these Pious Endeavours; by which so much good may be done to the World, and so much honour redound to our Holy Religion and the Establish'd Church; that our Enemies may have no room to charge us with betraying the interest of our *Church* by Supineness or Negligence, or with coldness in promoting true Piety and Religion at home, or in spreading it abroad in the remoter parts of the Earth. So that we need no question but these Blessed Designs will gain credit to the Church both at home and abroad; and help to continue as it hath constantly been since the Reformation, the *Mark* of the *Protestant Religion*.

CHAP. X.

Of English Benefactions relating to Piety, Learning, and Charity.

IT must not be expected that this *Chapter* should present its Reader with a view of the several *Good Works* wherewith *England* hath abounded before and since the *Reformation*, which would take up Volumes; nor yet that it should pretend but to an *Abstract* of those done since the *Reformation* only, which would much exceed the bulk of this whole Book; 'Tis designed rather to apprise those *Foreigners* in short, who have seen the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, but know little of the present state of our *English Protestant Charities*, That our *Enemies* of the Church of *Rome*, have been very *Injurious* in representing us as Men of no Relish for those things, nay, opposers and haters of them, when it has been already proved on occasion of their unreasonable Clamours by *Dr. Willet*, in his *Synopsis Papismi*, that the Gospel (to use his own Words) in the space of sixty years brought forth more Fruit, than twice so many of the times of *Popery* could shew: And as a greater name in our Church has observed upon the Doctor's account of those Matters, That as to the best parts of *Publick Charity*, in founding Schools and Hospitals, &c. more was done within that time, than from the Conquest to the *Reformation*, vid. *Dr. Stillingfleet's Preface to Protestant Charity*, in which the City, he remarks likewise, did equal the whole Kingdom besides. And it may probably appear hereafter, when the Monuments of our *Reformed Benefactions* shall be set in a true light, that the sound *Catholick Doctrine* of *Imputative Justice*, has been still of greater efficacy here in *England*, than ever the *Corrupt Romish Principle* of *Inherency* has been here or elsewhere: that we *Protestants* can shew more *Testimonies of our Faith* in this kind, than the *Papists* can *Acts of Merit*; in one word, That *Rome* and *Paris* themselves must no more vaunt of their *Pieties*, when those of *London* shall be offered to the World; That all the *Universities* in *Europe*, must give place to *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

bridge, with respect to real Encouragements for *Learning*; and that for well directed *Charities*, all *England* from the arrival of *St. Augustine*, to the Death of King *Henry the Eighth*, must not compare with the short Period since the Reformation, especially if we bring our *Parish Rates* into the Account, that large and prudent Provision for the Poor amongst us, the peculiar Glory of this Protestant Kingdom.

In order to a proof hereof, a Reverend Clergy-man of the City, whose zeal for the Glory of God, and for the honour of the Protestant Religion, has actually engaged him in several Great and Good Designs, is now undertaking one of the noblest Works the Reformation has yet seen, it will be called *Pietas Anglicana*, or, an Historical account of all the Works of Piety, Charity, and other Acts of Beneficence, done in *England* since the Reformation; with respect to Religion, Learning, and Provision for all sorts of Poor, to be collected from *Histories, Records, Wills, Monuments*, and other Authentic Evidences.

The Authors Proposals having been universally approv'd of, the Reader will not be sorry to see a Specimen thereof, which we have thought fit to subjoyn in his own words, to the end that Foreigners as well as our own Countrymen, may form to themselves a distinct *Idea*, how fruitful *England* has been in *Good Works*, properly so call'd, ever since our separation from the gross Errors and Superstitions of *Papery*.

PROPOSALS for Compiling and Publishing a Book to be intituled Pietas Anglicana: Or, an Historical Account of all the Works of Piety, Charity, and other Acts of Beneficence, done in England since the Reformation, with respect to Religion, Learning, and Provision for all sorts of Poor; Collected from Histories, Records, Wills, Monuments, and other Authentic Evidences. The First Volume whereof will begin with London, and the Work carried on afterwards, God willing, thro' the Universities, and other Parts of the Kingdom.

Whereas the Enemies of our Reformation have invidiously suggested the want of *Charity* in *Protestants*, and have frequently made great Ostentation of the Pious and Charitable Deeds perform'd by Members of the *Roman Church*, as if *Good Works* were a distinguishing Note of their Communion; and, **Whereas** the *Publick Works of Piety and Charity* done in *England* since that blessed Period, tho' great and numerous, lie scatter'd and dispers'd in *Private Memorials*, and have not yet been collected together in one View, for the Knowledge and Satisfaction of the *World*; and, **Whereas** the representing them in due Method and Order, will very much conduce to the Glory of Almighty God, the Propagation of Christianity, the Honour of this Church and Nation, the Vindication of the Protestant Religion, the doing Justice to the Memories of past Benefactors, and raising up more shining Examples in future Generations: To answer these and some other laudable Designs, This Work is undertaken, (on a just prospect of Encouragement and Assistance from Persons of Character in Church and State) and some progress already made in it by the Reverend Mr. *Philip Stubs*, Rector of *St. Alphage, London*; who hereby humbly desires all others, of what Quality soever, who are Able and Willing to promote so useful a Design, to communi-

care to him all *proper* Informations that may fall under the Heads hereafter specify'd.

I. *Piety.*

With a particular regard to

- I. *Churches and Chappels*, and therein,
 - 1 The *Fabrick*, under which is to be consider'd,
 - 1 Building,
 - 2 Maintenance of Repairs,
 - 3 Ornaments,
 - 2 The *Divine Service* perform'd there, as
 - 1 Prayers,
 - 2 Monthly Sacraments,
 - 3 Stated Lectures,
 - 4 Catechetic Courses,
 - 5 Occasional Sermons.
 - 3 Their *Endowments*, such are
 - 1 Donations of Glebe,
 - 2 Erection and improvement of Manse.
 - 3 Restoration of Tythe,
 - 4 Stipends of Augmentation.
- II. *Clergy*, as
 - 1 Their Persons,
 - 2 Their Families,
- III. *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, with what has been done, in
 - 1 *Plantations*, by
 - 1 Sending Missionaries,
 - 2 Building Churches and Endowing them.
 - 3 Erecting Schools and Libraries.
 - 2 *Establisments*,
- IV. *Other Ways and Means* taken for the Promoting of *Piety* at Home.

II. *Learning.*

With a particular regard to

- I. *Charity Schools* for Children,
- II. *Grammar Schools* for Youth.
- III. *Universities* for Men; in these
 - 1 Publick Libraries,

- 2 Professorships,
- 3 Lectures,
- 4 Schools and Theatre,
- 5 Colleges and Halls, in them
 - 1 Their Foundational Endowments,
 - 2 Additional Benefactions;

IV. *Colleges* ;

V. *Libraries* ;

VI. *Publick Lectures* ;

VII. *Honorary Stipends* ;

} In other parts of *England*.

III. *Charity.*

With a particular regard to

I. *Alms-Houses, Hospitals, &c.*

- 1 For Children,
- 2 Impotent Aged Persons,
- 3 Widows,
- 4 Lunatics,
- 5 Sick and Wounded,
- 6 Seamen,
- 7 Soldiers.

II. *Work-Houses.*

- 1 For poor Children at large,
- 2 Parochial Children,
- 3 Vagrants and Lewd People.

III. *Gifts and Legacies, &c. to Cities, Corporations, Towns and Parishes, for*

- 1 Cloathing poor People,
- 2 Apprenticing Children,
- 3 Disposing young Maidens in Marriage,
- 4 Setting up young Tradesmen,
- 5 Support of decay'd House-Keepers, Widows, or Orphans,
- 6 Relief or Redemption of Prisoners and Captives,
- 7 Aid of poor Parishioners from payments of Subsidies, setting out Soldiers, and other Taxes,
- 8 Entertainment of Pilgrims and Strangers,

9 Repair of Bridges, &c. and setting up Mercuries in Highways, &c.

To which will be added, under each general Head, some *Proposals* relating to Charities, and Acts of Beneficence yet wanting among us, such are, Retirements for superannuate or infirm *Clergymen*; Lending *Libraries* in Market-Towns; Encouragements for *New Converts* from Error or Debauchery; provision for *Incurables*, exposed Infants, penitent *Strumpets*, bashful Poor, &c. by Combinations or *Societies*, Banks of *Loan*, *Dispensaries*, with other *Ways* and *Means*.

For a supply of Materials the Lords the *Archbishops* and *Bishops*, the Reverend *Deans* and *Arch-Deans*, with all the *Parochial Clergy*, are by the Compiler more particularly and humbly desired to transmit to him such *Memorials* as can be obtained within their respective *Diocesses*, *Districts*, and *Cures*.

C H A P. XI.

Of the City of London.

LONDON.] Being the Epitome of *England*, the Seat of the *British Empire*, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium*, or Town of Trade in the World; the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing, (as some Learned Men have conjectured) even *Paris* and *Rome* put together; it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

To describe all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended Brevity of this Treatise, here shall be inserted only τὰ μεγαλῆα τῆ πόλεως, *Magnalia Londini*; such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Plame and Antiquity.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llong-din* or *dinas*, the *British Word*, signifying in the *Saxon Tongue* *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built as some write, 1108 Years before the Birth of our Saviour; that is, now above 2800 Years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and above 350 Years before the Building of *Rome*. The Ancientest Author that mentions *London* is *Tacitus*, who says it was *Copia Negotiorum*.

& *Commeatu maxime Celebre*, a Town very famous for its Trade and Commerce: And *Ammianus Marcellinus* afterwards called it *Vetus Oppidum*, an old Town, which says he, later Ages (after it became a Roman Colony, as a particular Mark of Honour) call'd *Augusta*.

Situation.] In the most excellent *Situation* of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant Ever-Green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholsom Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about 60 Miles from the Sea; not so near that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be much annoyed by the boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that by the help of the Tide every twelve Hours, Ships of very great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern, Southern, and Western* Seas; yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: In an excellent Air upon the *North-Side* of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South-Side* are noted to be more unhealthy in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes Northern Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are Large, Straight, Smooth and Fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supplied with Coals from *New-Castle*, which in smaller proportion might be had nearer home, viz. from *Black-Heath* in *Kent*, within five Miles of the City; but the great Advantage the Nation finds by the Employment of so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Seamen we have, will not easily suffer those Mines at *Black-Heath* to be broke up. In a word, all the Blessings of

Land and Sea near about, and by the Benefit of Shipping all the Blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

Magnitude.] The City of *London*, (with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark* being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, &c.) is of a vast Extension from *Lime-houle*, measured to the End of *Tothil* or *Tuttle-Street*, from *East* to *West*, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and an half; and from the farther End of *Black-man Street* in *Southwark*, to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measur'd Mile in length; Dwelling-Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that is now accounted but a seventh part of the whole City, as may appear by the weekly Bills of Mortality, the Number of Houses at present may in all probability be 110000.

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better guess at the *Number of Inhabitants*, or Humane Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two thirds, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that *Communitus Annis* to supply *London* with *New-Castle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* 600000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 22000 in a Year and in the Year 1681, which was not accounted a sickly Year, there died according to the general Bill of Mortality, 23971.

Drink brewed in London in a Year.] As also by the Quantity of Beer drunk in *London* in a Year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the Year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the

Inhabitants forced to retire into the Country for Habitation; according to an exact Computation, there were brewed within that Year in *London* 452563 Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12 s. 6 d. the Barrel; and 580421 Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 s. the Barrel; and 489797 Barrels of Table-Beer, or Small-Beer, sold at 6 s. 6 d. the Barrel: The Beer strong and small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel; and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor brewed.

It is true that some hereof is transported beyond the Seas, but that is scarce considerable; besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of *French* and *Spanish* Wines, much *Rhenish* Wine, Syder, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London*, (though it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago Farmed or Rented of the King at above 120000 Pound a Year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published Anno 1684. reckons in this vast City 1200000 Souls, but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, and 695076 Souls, which is more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Rouen*; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam*; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol* and *Lyons*; as many as in all the two Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*. Tho' since then a Gentleman very well seen in Political Arithmetick reckons them up but at 530000 Souls.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is seated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, straight, even course, extraordinary wholesome Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almost to *Kingston*, 12 Miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water; Boats are drawn about 200 Mile to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High water at this City, as often as the Moon comes to the *North-East* and *South-West* points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tydes are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full; when

when these four Causes concur (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in its Cellars, not in its Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the Overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish within this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: The fruitful fat soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: In a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City; and in some sense, the natural Heat too, for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle, Scotland, Kent, Essex, &c.* or else down the River from *Surrey, Middlesex, Berkshire, &c.*

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines is in many places supplied with excellent wholesome Water, also from almost Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water; so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and exquisite Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*; two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City; in some Places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground in open Troughs; over this new River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood; 600 Men have been at once employed in this great Work: It was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years; it serves the highest Places in *London* in the lower Rooms, and the lower Parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover this City is so situated, that in all Parts (though on the highest Ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-Water, and those Pumps in many Places not six Foot deep in the Ground.

[Trade.] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise imported or exported.

ported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in Comparison of the Imposts of most other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above 330000 Pounds a Year, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite Number of Ships, which by their Masts resemble a Forest as they lie along the *Thames*; besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to, and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass that no small Number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living; for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite Number of great well furnished Shops, which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great Number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Countrymen. That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits; whereas he might rather have said more truly in a few more Words, That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty, or Wit, or perhaps Courage, or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their North Star, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is this great City for the Champaign of the Country on all sides; for the Number of the Royal Palaces; the Multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick as for Food and Delight; the Frequency,

quency, the Populouſneſs and Wealthineſs of the Villages, &c.

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, conſidering the Greatneſs and Populouſneſs thereof is very Admirable.

Eccleſiaſtical Government.] The *Eccleſiaſtical Government* is by a Biſhop; was in the time of the *Britains*, by an Archbiſhop; but when it became ſubject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiſcopal See was placed at *Canterbury*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, where the Goſpel was firſt preached to our *Saxon* Anceſtors. Since which time it hath been under a Biſhop above ten Centuries and an half, in a continual Succeſſion; in which ſpace there are reckoned 92 Biſhops of *London* to the preſent worthy Biſhop thereof, the Learned and Pious, Dr. *Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant E. of *Northampton*, Conſecrated Biſhop of *Oxford* 1674, and tranſlated to *London* 1675. To this Cathedral alſo belongs a Dean, Dr. *William Sherlock*; three Reſidentia-ries, 1. Dr. *Henry Godolphin*, 2. Dr. *William Stanley*, and 3. Dr. *John Younger*; a Treasu- rer, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the ſeveral Pariſhes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Pariſh; and theſe have for a long time had the moſt excellent way of Sermonizing in *Chriſtendom*; inſomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpoſe to learn their manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining theſe Divines with their Families, there is in almoſt every Pariſh a Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe, and in moſt a competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently the Miniſters Due in *London*, beſides the Tythes of the Tradeſmens Gains and Mortuaries, Oats, &c. was 3 s. 5 d. in the Pound of the yearly Rent of all Houſes and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings, a Half-penny for each Pound, every Sunday and Holy-day in the Year; whereby the Pariſhioners did hardly feel it: Afterwards, many Holy-days being taken away, and the Clergy-Means thereby abated, it was Or-

dained 25 *Hen. 8.* That 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, of all Rents of Houses and Shops should be paid yearly to the Minister; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only consent, (as they had good Reason, it being much less in the Pound than before, but bound themselves by an Act of Common-Council to perform the same; and the said Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament, 27 *Hen. 8th.* and again 37 *Hen. 8.* with a Power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Prison any Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues according to that proportion: But since the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or else making no Conscience of robbing God, have devised many Base and Fraudulent ways, by Double-Leases, by great Fines and small Rents, and several other ways to evade the Law, and rob their God, *Mal. 3. 8.* Complaint whereof being made to King *James I.* 1618. it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the *Barons* there, That the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the forementioned Acts) to pay 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, according to the true yearly Value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time. But the Citizens (who think 2000 *l. per Annum* not enough for an *Alderman*, or for a *Lawyer*, and yet 200 *l.* too much for a *Pastor* of a Parish) opposing the same, the Business lies yet unestablished, to the great Dishonour of the Reformed Religion. Only since the great Fire there is an Allowance settled by Act of Parliament in those Parishes which were burnt down, upon every Rector, or Vicar; by which Act, none of 'em have settled less than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l. per Annum.* And to save Building, Churches being rather too thick before the Fire; by the same Act of Parliament, two Parishes, where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Minister between them: So that there are not much above half so many Churches in the City as were formerly.

Civil Government.] The *Civil Government* is not (as it is at *Paris, Rome, Madrid, Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in some Nobleman or Lawyer set over the City by the King, as supreme Governour; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magistrate was called (as he is still in *Rome*) the *Præfect of London*; or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgrefsa*, that is *Custos*,

stos, or *Guardian*; and sometimes *Provost* of *London*: But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the *French* Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*; that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others: And there were sometimes Two Bailiffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the First, Anno 1189. changed the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*; which also being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes for the Disloyalty of the Citizens, their Privileges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a *Guardian* set over them, as was done by *Hen. III.* and *Edw. I.*

His Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the *Livery-Men*, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election, the senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over this great City and part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale* or *Tetle*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*: He hath a Priviledge by Charter to hunt in *Meddlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surrey*; and for this purpose is always maintain'd an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as afore-mentioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts or Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayor's Court of Judicature.] To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the *Hustings* (i. e.) *Domus Causarum*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is a Court of *Request or Conscience*, so called, because meddling with nothing above 40 s. value. The Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are Aldermen, or else usually chosen upon the next vacancy) sit : Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each County.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting as the (Parliament of *England*) of Two Houses ; one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners ; in which Court are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London* ; for every Man either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto ; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World ; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Imposts, any Man is obliged, but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City, and to his Court belongs the business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and of *Escheator* ; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, the Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held usually Eight times a year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge, and hath the power of reprieving condemned Persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City ; in which Court Inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City ; also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

[His State.] His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which in former times was most on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly Furred. and

and sometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet, which some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all Sides of him, &c. but more especially on the 29th of October, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies, or Corporations in their several Stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer* Chamber taken his Solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guild-Hall*, (that is, the great Common-Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Confraternities) where is prepared for him and his Brethren, a most Sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; also Foreign Ambassadors are invited; and, of late Years our Kings and Queens have been pleased to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and of latter times, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the Highest Officers of the Realm: He is also for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired, unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the King's Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and bear the King's Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such that it is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers and others, that are of any considerable Quality: but

so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate : Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table.

Also, for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very honourable ; He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places ; that is,

The Sword-Bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff.

There is also,

The Coroner, and divers other Officers as you will find in their proper Places.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Three Meal Weighers.

Two Yeomen of the Woodhouse.

Most of which have Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themselves.

Sheriffs.] The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-Day* ; a high Priviledge among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom ; but they are not sworn till *Michaëmas-Eve*, and are soon after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn : After which they enter upon their Office : If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty or Fine of 420 *l.* unless he will take a Solemn Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.*

Aldermen.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City : When any of these die, the Ward-mote

return two, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse one out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500 l.

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the Three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, ate by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this City.

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of London are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick: Of these there are 12, called the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies; which are,

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i> | 6. <i>Skinners.</i> | 10. <i>Ironmongers.</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers.</i> | 7. <i>Merchant-Taylors.</i> | 11. <i>Vintners.</i> |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i> | | 12. <i>Clothworkers.</i> |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers.</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i> | |
| 5. <i>Goldsmiths.</i> | 9. <i>Salters.</i> | |

And if it happen, that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Custom of some of our Kings, to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; as his late Majesty was pleas'd to be made Free of the *Drapers* Company, one of his Predecessors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other Subordinate Governours, called Wardens or Assistants, these do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies: so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides near 60 other Companies or Corporations, all enjoying large Priviledges, by the King's Gracious Charter granted unto them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY of
WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *Westminster* is distinct from that of *London*; they have neither Mayor, Sheriffs, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord Mayor, they have an *High-Steward*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The *High-Steward* of *Westminster* is chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds this High Office *durante vitâ*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the *Chancellorship* of an University.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* here are invested with *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Jurisdiction*, as the *Vice-Chancellor* is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins le Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. And when the Convocation is prorogued by the *A. B.* from *St. Pauls* (for their greater Conveniency, nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the *Dean* there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, *viz.* That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without the leave of the *Dean* first obtained.

The *Under-Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and is instead of a Sheriff; he holds this honourable Office *durante vitâ*.

The *High-Bryliff* is an Officer of Honour, and Profit, named by the *Dean*, and confirmed by the *High-Steward*; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgeſs is annually choſen, out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgeſſes, who represent Aldermen.

For *Ecclesiastical Causes*, and Probate of Wills, it hath a royal Jurisdiction, under a *Commiſſary*; from whom no appeal must be, only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark was granted by Letters Patents of *Ed. VI.* to be counted as one of the *Wards of London*, by the Name of *Bridge-ward without*, and is governed by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vastly Large, Rich, and Populous; a great part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now beautifully repaired.

Military Government of the City of London.] Something of the *Military Government*, both *Ancient* and *Modern*, of this Mighty Populous City, is also well worthy to be known both to *English* and *Foreigners*. In the 23^d of *Hen. VIII.* 1532. at a General Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only, (which reach not far without the Walls) from the Age of 16 to 60; also the number of all Harnesses, and of all sorts of Weapons for War: Then they drew out of these only such able Men, as had White Harness, and caused them all to appear in White Coats and Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers: What was the number then of Men in Arms, was not recorded; But *Stow* says, there were mustered 15000.

City Trained Bands.] At the time of the Happy Restauration of King *Charles the Second*, there were in *London* and the Liberties, six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse: These thirteen Regiments about six Weeks before his Majesty's Arrival, Muster'd in *Hide-Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing his Majesty's Return: These twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat; eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each; in all eighty Companies, the Regiment of Horse of six Troops, and a 100 in each Troop: This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the Day of his Majesty's return, was judg'd to be highly useful for facilitating the happy Work: Some Months after, his Majesty sent to the City, Commissions of Lieutenancy, appointing several Persons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the same Power that the Lord Lieutenants have in their respective Counties; and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were

new settled; there were six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights; and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these twelve Regiments were 20000 Men; then were listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of five Troops, in all 800 Horse: These were all drawn to *Hide-Park*, where his Majesty was pleased to take a View of them; but in case of Need, it is certain that in *London* and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be raised 40000 Men, besides *Southwark*, one Regiment of Train'd-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment 2000 each, and in case of Necessity they can raise 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Besides these Train'd-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Comp.ny*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years; King *Charles* the Second listed himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did the late King *James* at the same time, who after his Majesty's Return took the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company: Under his Highness there was a Leader, who exercised this Company every *Tuesday* Fortnight, and the other *Tuesday* the Exercise was performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility; also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen; all the Commanders of the Train'd-Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. they have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company; on the second *Tuesday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Now before I proceed to describe the present Glory of this Great and Unparalell'd City; and because that having spoken of its Antiquity, it yet too justly appears to the Beholders, as if the greatest Part of it were lately built; I shall for the Satisfaction of Foreigners especially, and those who are curious in Enquiries, exhibit here a short Account of the dreadful Fire of London, which began the 2d Day of September 1666. and in three days space, consumed the greatest part of the City.

THE City of London within the Walls contains 448 Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on 373 Acres were utterly consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; also 63 Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, 89 Parishes, Churches, and 13200 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of St Paul's, and divers Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools, and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole Damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith London abounded, was lost (as judicious Stationers have computed) 150000 pound: For the Loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World; insomuch that one Person, Alderman *Jesseries* lost of Tobacco, to the Value of 20000 Pound, yet in the vast Conflagration, not above six or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire there were many concurrent Occasions.

First, Either the Drunkenness or Supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night wherein it began, *viz.* between one and two of the Clock after Midnight.

Thirdly, The dead time of the Week, being Saturday-night, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houses.

Fourth.

Fourthly, The dead time of the Year, being then the long Vacation, on the second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Country.

Fifthly, The Closeness of the Buildings in that Place, facilitating the Progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual Remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Wooden and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer even to that Day, which had dried the Timber that it was apt to take Fire.

Eighthly, The Matters of Wares in those Parts, where were the greatest Store-houses of the City of Oils, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, &c.

Ninthly, An *Easterly* Wind, the driest of all others, that then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual Negligence at first, and a Confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a sudden changed into a general Consternation and Despondency, all chusing rather by Flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just Indignation for the notorious Impenitency of the Citizens, for their great Abominations in abetting and instigating, the shedding of the precious innocent Blood both of God's Anointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State) the Reader may take this little Prospect of the huge Damages done by this Fire. It hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there being burnt in all about 13200 Houses, which valued one with another at no more than 25 Pound yearly Rent, at the low rate of 12 Years Purchase, will amount in the whole to 3960000 Pound Sterling; the 87 Parish Churches besides the most spacious Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, six consecrated Chappels, the Royal Burse or *Exchange*, the great *Guild-Hall*, the Custom-House, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, to 2800000 l. A a 4 The

The Wares, Household-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the Hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least two Millions; the Total whereof is almost ten Millions of Pounds Sterling; and yet notwithstanding all these huge Losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the Year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so cheerfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that within the space of four Years, they erected on the same Ground 10000 Houses, and laid out upon the same 3000000 of pounds Sterling, counting but 300 pound a House one with another, besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, 19 fair solid Stone Churches that did cost above 100000 pound, were all at the same time erected, and soon after finished. Moreover as if the late Fire had only purg'd the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid (the three main Virtues of all Edifices) than before: Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their Expences, upon the stately *Italian Faciata's*, or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches and Halls; (many of *Portland-Stone*, as durable almost as *Marble*;) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their publick Halls are richly set off with curious Architecture, carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only of Fir and Oak, but some with sweet-smelling Cedar; their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true Roman Architecture; they made their Streets much more large and straight; paved each side with smooth hewn Stone, guarded the same with many Massie Posts for the Security of Foot-Passengers; and illuminated by Night with Convex Lights, for the Benefit of all: And whereas they before dwelt in low, dark, wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform Brick-Buildings: So that although the then King could not say of this his capital City as one of the Emperors said of *Rome*; *Lateritiam invenni, Marmoream reliqui*: Yet he might say of it what was almost equivalent; *Ligneam invenni,*

Lateritiam reliqui: And of a principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, King *Charles II.* might have said, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui.*

Publick Buildings.] In this Noble City are very many and Magnificent; those most especially, that are consecrate to the Worship of God. There are besides the Royal Chappels of *White-Hall* and *St. James's*, that spacious one of *Guild-Hall*, and many others; 135 Parish-Churches; which, to the Glory of God, and the Honour of our Reformed Religion, is double the Number of any City in Christendom; and most of these for Solidity of Building, for Spaciousness and Uniformity, for beautiful and durable Stone-Work without, and for curious Wainscot, and exquisite Carvings within, for Lightness and Convenience; do sufficiently evidence the extraordinary value that we have for the publick Worship of God: For it is notorious enough that those publick Places for Divine Service, which have been here built by this Age of Protestants, do abundantly surpass, both for Cost and Care, those which were built by our Ancestors in the times of Popery. To begin with that already celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, which, though it be not finished, doth even now shew to what an Imperial Grandeur it is hastily aspiring; the History of what it was in former times, I abbreviated in all the preceding Editions of this Manual: But because I keep my self now more strictly to the *Present State* of things; I shall only say, That it was first founded by *Segbert* a Saxon King, *An. 610.* in a Place saith *Mr. Selden*, where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus's* Itinerary, supposes our Antiquary not to be in earnest when he says *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the Fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest part was destroyed by Fire 1086. in a general Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius* the 35th Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than *St. Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad: It's Area 3 Acres and $\frac{1}{2}$; its Tower in the middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides a Pole of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in compass; on which was a Cross

15 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot high ; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

Anno 1561, it was damaged much by Fire ; and within 5 Years repaired by *Q. Elizabeth* ; the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and the Citizens of *London*, all contributing thereunto.

A little before the Civil Wars, by the Care of Archbishop *Laud*, whilst he was Bishop of *London*, this vast Building was in a great measure solidly and sumptuously repaired ; and besides what was already expended, 17000 *l.* repositied in the Chamber of *London*, for the finishing of it ; but was taken out soon after, and employed in an unnatural War, as it too often happens that Rebellion ends in Sacrilege.

It is now rebuilding with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the most renowned Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren* ; the Tax upon Sea-Coal still continuing, being 1 *s.* 6 *d.* upon every Chaldron ; besides the liberal Contributions of pious and devout Persons, among whom Archbishop *Sancroft*, while he was Dean of this Church, was most eminent for the carrying on so Religious and Glorious a Work.

The Body of this Noble Pile, is, for the most part, already built, and appears now, through a Wood of Scaffolding, the Wonder and the Glory of the Kingdom.

The next is, that Ancient Stately Abby-Church of *Westminster*, founded before the *Norman Conquest*, by the pious King, *Edward the Confessor* ; and most richly endowed ; afterwards re-built from the Ground by King *Hen. III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chappel of King *Hen. VII.* which, for the most admirable artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Master-Pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney Island* ; where is said to have been a Temple dedicated to *Apollo* ; and afterwards the Saxon King *Segbert*, the first Builder of *St. Paul's* aforementioned, built here also a Church to *St. Peter* ; and yet it is the Conjecture of many Judicious Architects.

chitects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the ancient Structure yet standing betwixt *Thieving-Lane*, or *Bow-street*, and the great Sanctuary, now employed only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beech's Cellars*, might very probably have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Church-wife, with a double Cross; and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true Proportion with the rest of the Fabrick; the Arches pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothick* or *Roman* Building.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, and 12 Secular Canons, or Prebendaries, a Master and Usher, forty Scholars, Vicars, Singing-Men, and 12 Alms-Men.

This Magnificent Abby-Church hath of late Years very much decayed; and notwithstanding the Dean and Prebendaries have largely contributed to the Repairing of it, to the great lessening of their yearly Income; yet being no ways able to support it without a publick Benefaction, the late Parliament was generously pleased to allow them 30000 Pounds out of the Tax upon Coals towards this pious Work.

Dr. *Dolbin*, the late Lord Archbishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanery, added a thirteenth Prebend, *viz.* *St. Petri* the Patron, which was an equal Share to be allowed by the 12 Prebendaries, amounting to the full Value of one of theirs, and is employed towards the Repair of the said Abby-Church. There are Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir, to the Number of thirty.

These are the two Mother-Churches; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*; whose costly new Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is matchless. The spacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, besides those Magnificent ones of its Portico; yet the Roof of which is flat, and plain, is substantially supported by Mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Stateliness of divers other Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, *St. Andrew's-Holborn*, *St. Lawrence's*; where

where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, St. Michael Corn-hill's, St. Margaret's, St. James's, and St. Ann's Westminster, St. Brides, where the Hospital or Spittle Sermons in Easter-Week, and the Musick Sermon on St. Cecilia's Day have been commonly held, St. Margaret's Westminster, where the Sermons are on all Solemn Occasions preach'd before the Honourable House of Commons; most of which are richly furnished with Massie Communion-Plate, sumptuous Altar-pieces, Marble, or Alabaster-Fronts, Carved Pulpits, Cloths of Gold and Silver, or Velvet, fringed and embroidered, Persian Carpets, and the like.

PALACES and HOUSES belonging to the CROWN.

NEAR the Abby-Church of *Westminster* stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the *Ile de Notre Dame*; and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sate themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Hen. VIII.* destroyed by Fire; what remained hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and for chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall where the Great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Chancery are kept, some say, was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard I.* which, for all its Dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the height proportionable to its other ample Dimensions: And the Roof of Irish Oak most curious.

Of the TOWER of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there hath been anciently divers Fortresses ; but that called the *Tower of London*, hath been eminent above all others : It is not only a Fort or Citadel to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewise where our Kings with their Courts have sometimes lodged ; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers : The Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English Crown*, the great Mint for Coining of Gold and Silver ; the Great Archive, where are conserved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster, &c.* The chief Prison for the safe Custody of great Persons that are Criminals in matters of State ; in short, if the great Extent thereof within the Walls be considered, and its Authority over the several Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Citadel. In the midst of it, the great white Square-Tower was built by *William the Conqueror*.

In what County the *Tower* is (or whether it be in any) is not determined ; part of it some hold to be in *Middlesex*, and part in the Liberty of the City : Those that were tryed for the Murder of *Sir Thomas Overbury*, by the Judges Opinion, were tryed as in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the Tower held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chappel*, called *Cæsar's Chappel*, but 'tis now out of use ; the Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King, without Institution and Induction.

Constables of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, was governed by a *Constable*, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his absence by a Lieutenant, or Deputy ; they had the Government of the *Tower*, sometimes during Life, sometimes

Du-

Durante bene placito, were Privy-Counsellors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals: These were all oft-times Lieutenants and Conservators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, and other adjacent Counties, had the Power to inspect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all Misdemeanors or Neglects; and in *Stat. 28. of Edw. 3. Chap. 10.* to declare the Penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. of the City of *London*, for neglecting to redress Errors, Misprisions, &c. and the Tryals of Defaults shall be by Enquests of Foreign Counties, as *Essex, Kent, &c.* that the Constable, or his Lieutenant shall, in such case, receive and execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Priviledges did anciently belong to the Constable of the *Tower of London*: And *Anno Dom. 1697.* the Right Honourable *William Lord Alington*, Baron of *Wymondley* in *England*, and Baron of *Kil-lard* in *Ireland*, had that Dignity and Office of Constable of the *Tower*, and Liberties thereof, conferred upon him in the room and place of the Right Honourable *James Earl of Northampton*, with the Fee or Allowance of 1000 *l. per Annum*; he was Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets, in Number 21, lying in several Parishes of large extent belonging to the *Tower*; whose Train'd-Bands being two entire Regiments of Foot, of eight Companies in each Regiment, and about 200 well-appointed Men in each Company, one with another, do forma Body of between 3 and 4000 Men, who are to attend the King's Person in time of need, and are to march no further than the King; they were sometimes the Guards of the *Tower*, and are, if there be occasion, ready to reinforce the Garison by Command of the Constable, who *Virtute Officii*, is to be in the Commission of the Peace for the City of *London*, Counties of *Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey*.

The Present Constable of the *Tower*, is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Abington*.

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in Command, is the Chief Governour, or Lieutenant of the *Tower*; he is also by virtue of his Office, to be in Commission for the Peace of the Counties of *Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey*, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the time being.

ing, in all things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable, and during his absence, to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner, as if the Constable were personally present. He hath for the Execution of his Office a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Priviledge of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, and a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shellfish which passeth by the *Tower*, and takes double the quantity out of every Aliens Boat, to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower* pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and in his Absence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman Porter, the Physician *Dr. Gideon Harvey*, the, 40 Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunner of the *Tower*. The present Lieutenant of the *Tower* is the Honourable Lieutenant General *Churchil*.

Gentleman Porter.] The *Gentleman Porter*, (who holds his Place by Patent,) hath charge of the Gates, to lock up, and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, (and in his Absence to the Lieutenant) every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Days-wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquis; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 3 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners, now 10 *s.* per Week.

Court of Records.] In the Tower is an ancient Court of Record, held every *Monday* by Prescription, for the Liberty of the Tower, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz. 4. f. 36. a. b.* Besides the ancient Liberty of the Tower which adjoins to it, the Old-Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little Miurories*, are within the Tower-Liberty: The Gentleman-Porter of the Tower, for the time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their Respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof to execute all such Process and Warrants as directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Escheats*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se.*

Warders.] The *Yeomen Warders* of the Tower are 40 in number, who are accounted the Queen's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates; Ten of them are usually upon the Days-wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The Office of his Majesty's Records kept in the Tower of *London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the *Rolls* to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute the great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters-Patents.

It was before the taking away of the Court of Wards of great Profit, but now become very inconsiderable.

Before Mr. *William Prynn* came to be Keeper of these Records, they had lain many Years in one confused Chaos buried under Dust and Cobwebs in a Corner of the White Tower, in the cleansing whereof, saith Mr. *Prynn*, h

found many rare, precious Records, relating to the High-Court of *Parliament*, and to all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*; to our Laws, Government, Trade, Merchants, Coin, Revenue, Militia, Navy, Wars; to the Affairs of *England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland*; to all the King's Dominions in *France*, and all the *Iles* adjacent, to *Spain, Portugal, &c.* Relating also to all Transactions with the *Pope of Rome, Cardinals, Legates, &c.* to all the Privileges of our Clergy, and our Laity, besides many Records of private Concernment; all which will require much time, and many Hands to kalendar, or reduce into Alphabetical Tables. Thus far for *Mr. Pryme*, whose worthy Successor is that Learned and Indefatigable Antiquary *William Petyt Esq;*, so well known by the several Treatises published by him in defence of the *Rights and Privileges of the Commons of England*.

His Deputy is *Mr. George Holmes*.

As the *Chappel of the Rolls in Chancery Lane*, and *Petty-bag-Office* do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the Tower, for their preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it; there being many Presidents for it remaining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the *Chappel of the Rolls* to the Tower of *London*.

The Records of the Tower (amongst other things) contain the Foundation of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possess; and if those Records were all in one Place, the People might have access unto them all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great ease and benefit to the People, and safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides the Records at the *Rolls* being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English Nation*, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower, whereof these following are a few Heads, or Particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes and the Treaties with them.

And all the Achievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard III.*

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to fish therein, without License from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney*; which four last are the remaining part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Mannors and Land; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, E-strays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common Law*; and *Exchequer*.

Inquestum's and Enrollments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party, and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or intired.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of

England in Parliament, *Anno* 46. *Edw.* III. *Numb.* 43. said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place or Tower, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitors-Gate there is another Place called *Julius Caesar's Chappel*, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chappel is in *Cold-Harbor*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each side; and, at the upper End thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion, was caused to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which *William Pryne Esq;* late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in three several Volumes; the second beginning *Primo Regis Jehannis*: For before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*; or ancient Transcripts made and done before, and since the Conquest, until the beginning of *John*: There follows his Son *Hen. III.* where the first Office, *post Mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw. I.* *II.* and *III.* *Rich. II.* *Hen. IV.* *Hen. V.* *Hen. VI.* and *Edward IV.* and Inquisitions *post Mortem* of *Richard III.* who reigned only three Years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Law*.

[The several Marks on the *Prefaces* which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the Tower are variously distinguished, *viz.* *Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, Scotiae, Vasconiae, Franciae, Hiberniae, Walliae, Nomaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Marechal. Romæ, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis, patent de Domibus Judæorum protection. de pardonation, de Subsidiis, Viagiis, &c. Stapule. cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the outside of every Preface in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January, and February*; and in them from 8 till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-Days, publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving Days, and times of great Pestilence.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of her Majesty's *Ordnance*, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance; as being the only Standing and Grand Magazine of the principal Prerogatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Upnor-Castle, Plymouth, Hull, Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein generally in times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy dispatch in delivering out the same, as the Queen's Occasion shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be so formidable to all our Neighbourts. It is under the Government in chief, of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence, and Integrity; and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maître d' Artillerie*; which Word *Artillerie*, is either *ab Arte Telorum Mistentorum*; or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may possibly be derived from the Italian *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of Vultures, Eagles, and such rapacious Birds of Prey: As also of Dragons, Basilisks, and Griffons: By which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of *Canon* seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as Falkons, Falconets, Sakers, Culverines, (from the Latin *Coluber*, signifying a Serpent or Dragon) and Basilisks, &c.

The Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

The Master of the Ordnance.

The Lieutenant-General

Surveyor.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

Keeper of the Stores.

Clerk of the Deliveries.

And the *Treasurer and Pay-master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board; with the rest of the principal Officers; to see them daily executed; to make orders, as the King's Occasions shall require, for things of such Importance; in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High-Admiral, are not needful; the Master in former times being not so often there; but of late Years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board with the principal Officers for the acting of most things, three Days a Week being appointed by them for their sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any Business of consequence requires their Presence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for the Discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; and also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor, his Charge is, to survey all her Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their Preservation and Safety; for a decent View, and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof Masters, and marked with the Queen's Mark, if they ought to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance, his Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office ; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the Queen for the same ; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made ; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for her Majesty's Service ; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received ; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office ; as also to keep Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts, and Returns of all her Majesty's Stores ; that nothing be brought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or imployed, without due record thereof ; to serve as a Cheque between the two Accountants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is to take into his Charge and Custody all her Majesty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging ; and to indent and put in legal Security for the safe keeping thereof ; and for making just and true Account from time to time, to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor ; not to issue any proportion of Ordnance, Munition and Stores ; except the said proportion be agreed upon and sign'd by the Officers according to the Signification and Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of her Majesty, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral for matters concerning the Navy ; nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains ; to look that all her Majesty's Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated ; and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as is fit for the Service and Honour of her Majesty.

The Clerk of Deliveries, his Duty is to draw up all Proportions or Orders for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatsoever, either at the Tower, or any other of her Majesty's Magazines, to see them duly executed ; and by In-

denture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of her Majesty's said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the proportion delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer or Pay-master is he, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries as Debentures; by which method all Money but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being listed, or appointed, to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent; as,

First, The *Master-Gunner of England*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath; which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of *Gunnery* to any but to such as have taken the said Oath; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of her Majesty's said *Gunners*, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a *Gunner*.

Secondly, The present Keeper of the small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of her Majesty's Small Guns; as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants and Artificers; as the Clerks, Proof-masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like; which for Brevity sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all her Majesty's Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom; most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by her

Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

The Master of Artillery.] The Train of Artillery within the Tower, is very considerable, and worthy of particular Observation, consisting of 50 pieces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-pieces, some whereof are of an extraordinary Bigness; the greatest Pieces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each; and so of most Natures to a Saker or Mignon, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in her Majesty's Magazines abroad; as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one; at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcasses, &c.

Gunners.] The *Gunners* of the Tower are to manage, and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartrouches and Ball for Service, on the shortest Warning. One, or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

Of the M I N T.

Moreover in the Tower is kept the Office of the *Mint*; although the King hath Power to set up a *Mint* in any other Place of his Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edw. III.* and confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden* and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others; to pay them for it, and to over-see all the rest. The Fee 400 *l. per Annum*.

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master* and *Worker* of her Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is minted, receives it again

from them: His Allowance formerly was not any Set-fee, but according to the Pound-weight, as by an Indenture under the Great Seal appeared. The Fee now is 500 *l. per Annum*.

Comptroller.] The Third Office is the *Comptroller*, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to over-see the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 300 *l. per Annum*.

Assay-Master.] The Fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l. per Annum*.

Auditors.] The Fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accounts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The Sixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered, after it is delivered to the Melter; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made tryal thereof. The Fee 100 *l. per Annum*.

There belong also to the *Mint* divers other Officers, as Weigher and Teller: Fee 100 *l. per Annum*.

Chief Clerk. and four other Clerks.

Engineer. Fee 100 *l. per Annum*.

Graver. Fee 125 *l. per Annum*.

The *Provost* of the Company of Moneyers, which Company consists of an indefinite number of Persons, who work and coin Gold and Silver Money, and answer all Wast and Charges.

There belong also to the *Mint*, Melters, Smiths, Blanchers, Moulders, Labourers, &c.

These Officers and Moneyers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices by Charter.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the *Q. Dowager*; it hath a Commissary; from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Archies* or *Prerogative*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Place of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between the *Thames*, and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire which lately hapned and consumed the greatest part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, called the *Banquetting-House*; the like whereof for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe*, can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the Famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Hen. VIII's* time: It was very much enlarged and beautified by King *James* the Second; and her late Majesty Queen *Mary* the Second added a Noble Terrace-Walk towards the *Thames*, under the Lodgings. All the great Officers of State had here their Offices, and those of the Household very ample Lodgings: Adjoining to it is a convenient House, but of little State, bought by King *Charles* the Second, and bestowed upon her Royal Highness the Princess.

In the *Strand* are two other Noble Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building; first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Elsamor*, Wife to our King *Hen. III.* who, after purchased the same for her Son *Edmond*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and is now made use on for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*; which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers who are all to be Clergymen; and Four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chappel, now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

The other is called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* a beautiful and convenient Building, belonging at present to Queen Dowager.

Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported from this City.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divets are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all her Majesty's *Customs*, (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are seven, and are allowed by the Queen a Salary of 1200 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

These Commissionets and several of the Chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the Queen; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, the particulars of which we refer you to at the latter end of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner, by King *Charles* the Second, and cost 10000 *l.* the Building.

The Post-Office-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchased by the King.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House, over-against *White-Hall*.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Visualling-Office, Registry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, &c. are of lesser note, than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD.

GUILD-HALL

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorned with Tapestry, Pictures, &c. Here are kept the Mayor's Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chappel for the use of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon Sundays and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery-men of all the Companies, to *St. Paul's Church*. The Preacher before the Lord Mayor is appointed for every Sunday by the Bishop of *London*, for which the Preacher hath 45 s. immediately paid him out of certain Legacys left for that use; by which likewise the Lord Mayor, or one of his chief Officers, hath a competent Allowance, to provide Lodging and Diet for the said Preacher for certain days, supposing him to be a Stranger in *London*, and lately come from *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, instead of which, of late Years, the Lord Mayor doth only invite the said Preacher to dine with him after Sermon, taking him in the Coach along with him. In this great Hall, the King, the Royal Family, and their Retinue, are entertain'd, when the King appears in the City on a Lord Mayor's Day.

Publick SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.

THE first is *Westminster School*.] There are two Schoolmasters of that renowned School and College, belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*. The Head Master is the learned and industrious *Tho. Knipe*, D. D. the Second Master *Robert Friend*, A. M. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly called King's Scholars, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintain'd; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church Oxford*.

ford, and *Trinity-Colledge Cambridge*, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain time. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair publick Library free for all Strangers in Term-time.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

BESIDES, there are in *London* divers endowed Schools, which in *France* would be stiled Colleges; as *St. Paul's School*, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-master, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London*, for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This famous School, situated in *Paul's Church-yard*, was burnt down 1666; and is now re-edified in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful manner. The worthy Master thereof is Mr. *Posseltwait*.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL:

NEXT is that eminent School near *Cannon-street*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman, and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, the noble Founder of *St. John Baptist-College* in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter; and 100 at 5 s. a Quarter.

To this School belong 46 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon*; to which, Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. This School was likewise burnt down in the great Conflagration; but was soon magnificently re-edified by the Worshipful Company of *Merchant-Taylors*, who were faithful Guardians and Trustees for it. One Side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars, in a large Court, paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three Ushers. That noble Grammarian, and famed Meteorologist Dr. *John Goad*, presided here many Years; whose place is now

worthily supplied by the Learned and Prudent *Henry Shorting*, D. D.

At *Mercers-Chappel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital*, is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and excellent publick Library : Both of them in the late times of Popery, for the Security and the Honour of the Protestant Religion. Founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tenison*, now Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an *University* : For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences ; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here ; but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein ; which can be said in no other Nation : Moreover all sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hidrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Chirurgery*, *Chymistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachigraphy*, or *Short-hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing* ; Art military, *Fire-works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry* : all sorts of *Musick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry* ; and any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

Sion College, or, the College of the London-Clergy.

THis House situate in the Parish of *St. Alfage* within *Cripplegate*, has been a *Religious House* time out of mind, sometimes under the denomination of a *Priory* or *College*, sometimes under that of a *Spittle* or *Hospital*, as at its dissolution 31 H. 8. it was called *Elfyng-Spittle*, from *William Elfyng Mercer*, who founded it Anno 1329. 3 E. 3.

'Tis now, and has been since 6 Car. 1. a Complication of both: 'Tis a *College* for the use of all the *London Ministers*, *Rectors*, *Vicars*, *Lecturers*, and *Curates*, canonically instituted and inducted, or that have License to Preach within the City of *London*, from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by the *Royal Martyr* 1631. under the Name of *The President and Fellows of Sion College*, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of *Dr. Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan* in the *West*, and one of the *Residentiaries* of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*. 'Tis an *Hospital* likewise for ten poor Men, and ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the House) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of *Bristol* where *Dr. White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Tailors Company*, six by the Parish of *St. Dunstan* in the *West* where he was Minister 49 Years, and two by *St. Gregory's* near *St. Paul's* where he liv'd above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be considered by the Electors, the *President*, 2 *Deans*, and 4 *Assistants*, who are annually chosen out of the *Rectors* and *Vicars* of *London*, as *Governors* of this *College* and *Hospital*, subject to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of *London*.

The Reverend and Pious Founder was at great expence and pains in fixing the Purchase, and setting the Revenue, viz. 5000 l. down for the *College* (which he bought of those to whom it was convey'd, by the Lord *Thames*, who had the Original Grant of it from H. 8.) and 120 l. per Annum he settled for the Maintenance of the *Hospital*, with 40 l. for the necessary Repairs of the Buildings, and other common charges

charges of the College. Nor was his Cost and Trouble thrown away upon a Design unworthy of them, which we are informed by his Will was this; That the Clergy of London meeting here often together for the Glory of God, and good of his Church, and redress of many Inconveniencies, might maintain Truth in Doctrine, and Love in conversing one with another: That they might be a sort of University among themselves, as one siles the Meetings of the Rector of another eminent City in Europe; *Non obliterandum Rectores Parochialium Universitatem constituere, eosque sapientius convenire, & de rebus ad curam animarum spectantibus disertissima habere Colloquia, quandoque etiam Theses Theologales publice disputandas proponere, Theod. Amyd. de Piet. Rom. Part. 3. cap 6.* And this Noble Design of the Founders, is in a great measure answer'd by the annual Sermons *ad Clerum*, preach'd in St. *Alfage* Church on their Election Day, the 3^d Tuesday after Easter, with the Monthly Meetings of the Rectors and Vicars of the City in the College Hall, which are now superadded to the usual Courts of the Governors for the time being: From which Consultations, under the benign Influences of their Superior, the Lord Bishop of London, what Happiness cannot be prefaged with respect to the Spiritual Welfare of the Citizens in their respective Parishes, when the united Experiences of so many Learned and Pious Directors of Conscience, of which the venerable Body of the London Clergy consists, must be found by the Enemies of Souls, to be terrible as an Army with Banners?

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these glorious Intentions of the Founder, another London Minister happily supplied at 2000*l.* charge, what he either overlook'd, or could not sustain: Mr. John Simpson Rector of St. Olaves in Hartstreet, and one of Dr. Whites Executors, builds here a stately Library for the Clergy of the City principally; but not excluding other Students, who have the free use of it under the following Restrictions, Printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our two famous Universities.

L E G E & Observa.

Bibliothecæ hujus libertate gaudere, cujuscunque sit ordinis (Ministris Evangelii ad Ecclesias Parochiales apud Londinenses designatis abhiuc exceptis) præsumat nullus, priusquam manus sue subscriptione de Statutis Bibliothecæ observandis fidem dedit.

Bibliothecario etiam Semi-Coronatum Anglicum, Sordes Bibliothecæ verrenti sex denarios, in toto tres solidos, ut admissionis suæ debitum manu persolvat, & tunc postea liberum erit ei Bibliothecæ horis consuetis studere, librisque cæterisque omnibus in eâ uti fruique.

De admissis ad Studendum in Bibliothecâ.

Unusquisque admissus quietè & ut modestum decet, se gerat, nec molestis ambulationibus, aut improbâ, canorâve garrulitate ceteros interturbet aut offendant, immo potius studiis ipse incumbat sub silentio: Super libros cubitis, brachiisve non rælinet, sed notas, Chartamque excerptoriam super pluteos ipsos omnino reponet, apertos non dimittet, sed classibus ordinibusque propriis sine omni morosâ catenarum intricatone reponet; libros etiam cæterumque cultum sic tractabit ut superesse quam diutissimè possint.

Unusquisque studiosorum denique statutis horis ad sonitum campanæ, ostii verberationem vel aliud signum usitatum discedat.

De statis horis Studendi.

A Festo Annunciationis B. Virginis Mariæ usque ad Festum Sti. Michaelis Archangeli aperiatur Bibliotheca ad octavam matutinam, claudetur ad undecimam matutinam; reserabitur iterum ad secundam pomeridianam, & obserabitur postea ad quintam vespertinam. Per reliquum autem semestre spatium inter octavam undecimamque matutinas, & primam quartamque pomeridianas, Admissis patebit universis. Cæteris horis, nec non diebus Dominicis, Festis, Feriatis, aliisque solennibus occudatur omnis.

This *Library* was, at first well stockt by the generous munificence of its *Founder*, and other early Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable Sir Paul Bayning Viscount Sudbury, his *Viscountess*, Sir Paul Pindar; Sir George Croke, Elizabeth Viscountess Cambden, Brian Walton Lord Bishop of Chester, several Aldermen of London, with most of the Clergy thereof, and some Citizens that were Well-wishers to *Sion*: At length 'twas so augmented, by the Books belonging to the Cathedral at St. Paul's, which were carried first to Cambden House, and thence brought hither 1647. that soon after An. 1656, the then Librarian Mr. Spencer, publishes a large Catalogue of them in 4^{to} under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis literorum omnium in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinenses*, &c. But the merciless Flames in 1666, made such a Devastation as the *Library* still laments, and silently bespeaks every one that visits it, to lend their helping Hand towards bringing it out of its sorrowful Estate, notwithstanding the relief it has received since that dreadful Conflagration, from the Interest and Purse of most of the London Ministers, the accession of the Jesuits Books that were seized 1679. and granted to it by K. Charles II, the ample Benefaction of George Earl of Berkley, who gave the *Durden* Collection to it which was formerly Sir Robert Cooks, with great helps from Mr. Wyn, the Reverend Mr. Calfe, and other stated as well as occasional Supplies: To do it Justice, the present state of the Library is such, that it may be accounted a tolerable Set of Books, proper for Divines; as that at *Gresham* is for Philosophers, that in *Warwick Lane* for Physicians, &c. yet it is capable of considerable Improvements, and might be assisted to good purpose, would the Clergy of the Church of England be perswaded themselves, but to give a Copy of each Book they print, more especially if the London Booksellers and Printers, and the two Universities would come into such a Project: But if it shall be so successful as to compass the *Bibliotheca Stillingfleetiana*, which is worthy the attempts of the whole English Clergy, and is I hear at present, under the consideration of those of this City, *Sion College Library* when the happy Repository of so valuable a Treasure, will be the compleatest Armory for ought I know in Europe against Deists, Socinians, Papists, and other ancient as well as modern opposers of Orthodoxy:

Besides the *Library*, there has been built by the Contributions of the *Fellows* of this College, and what they could procure of well-disposed Persons, a *Hall* well finish'd, a House adjoining to it called the *President's Lodgings*, with several *Chambers* designed for *Students*, and are generally filled with *Ministers* of the Neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted any where, or at more reasonable rates, till their Parsonage Houses return into their own possession, of which they were dispossest by the Fire, and are still kept out by the Leases for 40 Years granted to the Builders of them, 19 Car. 2.

These *Rents*, with some neighbouring *Ground-Rents*, the *Founders* Original Bequest of 40 *l. per Annum*, and more than 3500 *l.* brought in since the Fire by the *Reverend Clergy*, have not been able to keep the College out of Debt, but there still lies an *Arrear* upon them of 800 *l.* contracted by improvements in *Building*, notwithstanding the utmost *Husbandry*. It is therefore humbly recommended to all lovers of *Piety* and *Learning*, as a proper object for their *Charity* and *Munificence*, that by their assistance the *Debt* of this College may be discharged, and the *Library* augmented and compleated; and

Those who shall be pleased to contribute any thing towards so good a Work, are desired to lodge their *Benevolences* in the hands of some of the *Governors*, or other *Ministers* of *London*, who are *Honorary Fellows* of the College, that they may deliver it to the *Governors* for the time being, to be by them employed, according to the intent of the *Donors*. The Names of them you'll find at the end of the Book.

The Present Governors for this Year 1703, are

Mr. *Lionel Gifford* Rector of St. } President.
Dionys Back-Church.

Mr. *William Whitfield* Rector of St. }
Martin Ludgate. }
 Mr. *Samuel Angier* Rector of the uni- } Deans.
 ted Parishes, St. *Mary Woolnoth*, and }
 St. *Mary Woolchurch.*

Dr. Offspring Blackhall Rector of St.

Mary Aldermary.

Dr. Peter Birch Rector of St Bridget
alias St. Brides.

Mr. Thomas Morer Rector of the uni- } Assistants
ted Parishes of St. Anne and Agnes
Aldersgats, with St. John Zachary.

Mr. Robert Lasinby Rector of the uni-
ted Parishes, St. Antholins and St.
John Baptist.

Doctors Commons, or the College of Civilians.

ALthough Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in Oxford and Cambridge, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in London, where a College was long since purchased by Dr. Henry Harvey, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil-Law in this City, and where commonly did reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors Commons*, and stood near St. Paul's, in the Parish of St. Benet *Pauls-Wharfe*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the Strand, and are since returned to their former Place, re-built in a very splendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term.

Of PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators*, belonging to the Courts aforementioned, are Persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

These are also admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes and Hoods, lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

The High Court of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

FOR the decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty here kept.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is, *Supreme Curie Admiralitatis Angliæ Locum tenens Judex, sive Præsidens*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all *Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.*

To this Court belongs a Register, and his Deputy, and a Marshal-General, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. *Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*, but now in the same Common-Hall at *Doffors Commons*; but the Admiralty Session is still held for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High-Admiral.

Her Majesty's High-Court of Delegates: Concerning this, and other Ecclesiastical Courts, see Part 2. Page 132.

TO this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next day after the Prerogative.

The *Citations* and *Decrees* here run in the Queen's Name.

From this Court lies no *Appeal* in the Common-Course.

But the Queen, of her meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth grant a *Commission* of Review under the *Broad-Seal*.

In this College also usually resides the *Vicar-General*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-General*.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same; and that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-generals and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Westminster*, and in every *Term* there are several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The ARCHES Court of Canterbury.

THE chief Court of the Archbishop is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more, *Page* 132. The Judge of this Court is stiled Dean of the *Arches*.

He sitteth alone, without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* isto attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The *Register* of the Court, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses : File all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil Law, in one of the Universities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole Year after such admittance. But rather the Method is this : The Person to be admitted having obtained the Archbishop's *Fiat*, is examined by the Judge of the *Arches*, and admitted to plead, which he is to do very perty for form sake, whereunto to correct his Forwardness, the Judge says to him, *Injungo tibi silentium per unum annum*.

The manner of their Admittance is thus : The two senior Advocates, in their scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and

the Rescript of the Archbishop, then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Archies*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à Dextris*, or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates, but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge thus, *Johannes Cook, L. L. Dr. Alnus Curie Cant. de Arceus Lond. Officiarius Principalis*, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Dolens Terminis*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here note, That the next Morning after the sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience, did usually sit; but since the Rebellion, that Court hath been discontinued.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Next is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the Prerogative Court. See Page 133.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curie Prerogative Cant. Magister, Custos, five Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register, and his Deputy, who sets down the Decrees, and Acts of the Court, and keeps

keeps the Records : All original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Dean's Court* near *St. Paul's Church-yard* ; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroy'd. Under the Register are six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

AMONGST other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a College or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Hen. VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, tho' a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other particulars ; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries, in, and about *London*, to see if their Druggs and Compositions are wholeſome and well made ; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices ; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-Street*, the Gift of *Dr. Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry the VIII.* Since which, a House and ground was purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the End of *Amen-Street*, where, in the famous *Dr. Harvey* 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance,

tance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health ; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This Goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that Dreadful Fire ; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very Noble Library, for the containing that excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor, *Sir Theodore Mayerne*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The Four Censors of the College, have by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

The Number of Fellows was only 30 before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* But that King considering the Increase of *London*, since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry VIII.* thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty ; and upon the same Account, King *James II.* taking into Consideration the farther vast Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter, to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore ; reserving to himself the Power of placing, or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Before this new Charter none could be admitted Fellows of the College, but only such who had taken their *Degree* in one of our Universities, *Oxford* or *Cambridge* ; But now all those who have taken their Degree in Foreign Universities, are qualified to become Fellows.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List; there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, altho' they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College; and so is too much the practice of Empericks, Mountebanks, pretended Chymists, Apothecaries, Chirurgeons, Midwives, &c. in which piece of Folly the *English* surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician, or Chirurgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the *Dispensaries* have got, will soon put an end to these, and all other *unfair* Practitioners; an account of which, take by way of Extract from the Proceedings of the College of *Physicians* in relation to the sick Poor, publish't by their order *Anno* 1697, as followeth.

The College (which appears in their Register) has frequently press'd its Members to the *Generous* and *Charitable* care of their Sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner Housekeepers and Servants: Not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but improve their *Knowledge* of Diseases, and their *Reputation* by their Success: But this their concern for the Sick poor became *useless* to them, when the Remedies advised were sold by the *Apothecaries*, (their Numbers every year increasing) at Rates, which the Poor could not purchase; several of the Members had made a Collection of *Drugs* and *Simples*, to compare and examine their Goodness. Their frequent Meetings on this Design, gave them a greater Knowledge of the low prices of the Doses of the most useful Medicines: A *Vote* was made in the College *Anno* 1683, That because the former Resolution of advancing to the Poor *Gratis*, had not had the effect intended, by reason of the great Prices they are obliged to pay for their Medicines, the *Elaboratory* shall be fitted up for preparing Medicines for the Poor. This was not put in execution at that time, the *Apothecary* is stirring up a Party in the College, who were easily carried off to serve their Interest for their own private advantage: Notwithstanding these Discouragements from our own Members, the former Order was receiv'd *Anno* 1694, and the Design of the College to assist and advise the said Poor, was presented to the Lord Mayor, Court

Court of *Aldermen*, and *Common Council* Anno 1695. They appointed three *Aldermen*, Sir John Moor, Sir William Hedges, Sir Joseph Smart, and six *Common-Council-Men*, to return the thanks of the Court to the College, Mr. Dorrville, Mr. Ballow, Mr. Eglestone, Sir Edm. Wiseman, Mr. Risher, and Mr. Palsfryman. This Committee and that of the College had concluded in their several Meetings, who should be recommended as proper Objects of their Charity; and it was resolved, that the Prescript of Medicines and their Prices, should be noted on the Bill, and that the College and the *Apothecaries* should appoint and settle the rates of them: The *Apothecaries* Company in their Answer presented to the City, refus'd to comply with the settling these Prices by the Committee before proposed: But several honest and charitable *Apothecaries*, embraced the Proposal, and at the desire of the *Physicians* made a *Subscription*, in which they promised to furnish the Poor with Medicines at such rates, as the Committee of *Physicians* should judge reasonable: But they were threatned with the most troublesome and expensive Offices of the Company, and charged with the breach of their Oaths upon this Compliance, and desired to withdraw their *Subscription*: The City Committee then ask'd the *Physicians* present, whether the College would provide Medicines for the Poor at reasonable rates, if the *Apothecaries* should continue to refuse: The College then made a *Subscription* to the number of 42, Anno 1696. to contribute to the necessary charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the Sick Poor. They have since erected two other *Dispensaries*, besides that at the College, one in St. Peter's Alley in Cornhill, the other in St. Martin's Lane Westminster. The best Medicines are sold at intrinsic value; the Patients are advised every day but Sunday, at one of these places from Three till Seven; By the great number of the meaner sort advised there, the City and the Nation have been informed of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and the proportions of them necessary to be taken in all Diseases:

Gresham-College, or the College of Philosophy, &c.

W^Ithin the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and Endowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, Four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick*: And to allow to each of them, besides their fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read *Civil Law, Physick, and Rhetorick*; and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a year: And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*; The *Musick* Lecture to be read only in *English*.

The Professors or Fellows of this College, have ever been, and still are, Persons of the choicest Parts.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Tho. Gresham*, as can testify his Almshouses in *Broad-street*; the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever to 5 Prisons and 4 Hospitals, in and about this City.

In this College meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the *Royal Society*, written by Dr. *Tho. Sprat*, now Bishop of *Rock-ster*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

[First Foundation of the Society.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was (some Years before the happy Restauration of our Dread Sovereign *Charles the Second*) at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Ch-ster*; where did then usually meet Dr. *Seab Ward*, late Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Wilkins*, Dr. *Bathurst*, now Dean of *Wells*; Sir *Christopher Wren*,

Wren, now her Majesty's Surveyor-General; *Mr. Hook*, and some others; all Men of excellent Learning and Sagacity.

Afterwards about the Year 1658. many of them living in *London*, had a meeting at *Gresham-College*, and this meeting was augmented by the Accession of the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Robert Moray*, Sir *Paul Niel*, *John Evelyn Esq.*, *Tho. Henshaw Esq.*, *Henry Slingsby Esq.*, *Dr. Timothy Clark*, Sir *George Ent*, *William Ball Esq.*, *Abraham Hill Esq.*, *Dr. William Croon*, and divers other Eminent Persons, till that wonderful pacifick Year 1660. Then the Design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who, to their immortal Honour, had followed the King in his Exile; at length his Majesty took notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22d of *April*, 1663; whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Useful Arts* by Experiments: Wherein his Majesty declares himself to be Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society; Granting them Power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Sergeants at Mace: To make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions among themselves: To have one or more Printers or Gravers; with a Power to print what they shall see good; to take and anatomize dead Bodies of Persons, who have been put to death by order of Law; to erect Colleges.

Office of the President.] The Office of the President is to call and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider; to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be Elected, &c.

The Treasurer receives and disburses all Moneys.

Secretaries.] The Secretaries read all Letters and Informations; reply to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others; take notice of the Orders, and material Passages at the Meetings; register all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, &c. publish whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

Curators.] The *Curators* or *Experimentors* are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting, bring it to the Test; and the Society judges thereof; whereby the World may have the concurring Testimony of many Persons of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatever they shall publish.

The manner of electing Fellows.] Their *manner of electing Fellows*, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Ballotting. At one Assembly the Candidate is proposed by some that know him well; the next he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the major number of 21 Suffrages at the least; and then at that or the next Assembly, he may be introduced and solemnly admitted by the President. At his Admission he subscribes this promise following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this, he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Nearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 s. and then 3 s. a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Meeting was before the dreadful Fire, at *Gresham-College* in *London*, every *Wednesday* at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and since was, by the Favour of the Lord Henry Howard, late Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, at *Arundel-House*, the same Day and Hour; and it is now again at *Gresham-College*, every *Wednesday* about the same Hour.

Their Design.] The *Design* of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put Mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription, to restore the Truth that have been neglected, to punish on those which are already known to more vicious Uses, to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

Clerkly Meetings.] The Business of their *Weekly Meetings* is to order, and to account, consider and discourse of Philosophical Experiments and Observations; to read, hear, and

and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Ports, and other Papers containing Philosophy Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of *Nature* and *Art*, to consider what to deduce from them, how they may be improv'd for the Benefit of Mankind, which is their main Aim

In their discoursing, they lay aside all Ser-Speeches, and Eloquent Harangues; and every one endeavours to express his Opinion, or desire in the plainest and most concise manner.

Objection against this Society answered.] But the greatest Question among some Men at present, is, What hath this *Royal Society* done all this while? which, for the Satisfaction of those Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended Brevity of this Book will allow.

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, have made a vast number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many things; of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth; *Eclipses*, *Comets*, *Meteors*, *Mines*, *Plants*, *Animals*, *Earthquakes*, *Fiery Eruptions*, *Inundations*; of *Lakes*, *Mountains*, *Damps*, *Subterraneous Fires*; of *Tides*, *Currents*, and *Depths of the Sea*; and many hundred other things; they have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature*, of *Arts*, *Manufactures*, &c. whereof some are extream curious; in a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] But what Advantage and Benefit appears, after so many Meetings? It is true they have made many Experiments of *Lights*, (as the excellent Lord *Bacon* calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit*, or *Profit*; yet, without doubt, some may hereafter find out no small Use and Benefit, even in those luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful; but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great Number of Experiments, and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily improved the *Naval*, *Civil*, and *Military Architecture*; They have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; they have not only put this King

dom upon planting *Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens*, but also *Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes*; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have awakened the whole Civilized, Lettered and Intelligent World; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and Practical Studies; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be Examined, Approved or Corrected: So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind, as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity: Hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all future Ages; a thing, if begun in the time of the Learned *Greeks* or *Romans*; nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning in this last Age, What Wonders would it, in all probability, by this time have produced? What Depth of Nature would now have been unfathomed? What Faculty of the Soul would be now in the Dark? What part of Human Infirmities would not have been provided against?

Their Library.] Moreover the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design; toward which, the late Earl Marshal of *England* hath been pleased to bestow on the Society, the whole *Norfolcian* Library; with a free Permission of Changing such Books as are not proper for their Work; whereby, in a short time, they will be able to shew a compleat Collection of all that hath been published in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manu-
factures*.

The Repository.] At *Gresham-College* is the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Esq; lately described by *Dr. Grew*; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetcht (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths: Somethings petrified, others ossified; Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons: And, in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon, with *Three Lions of England in Chief*: Intimating that the Society is Royal; the *Crest* is an *Eagle*, and the *Supporters*, *Hunting Hounds*, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to intimate the Sagacity employed in penetrating and searching after the *Works of Nature*.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the Feast of *St. Andrew* in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together at a Venison Feast.

The Reader may perceive by the List how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenious Persons of different Degrees, Religions, Countries, Professions, Trades, and Fortunes, have united and conspired, laying aside all Names of Distinction, amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors Commons*, stood the College of *Heralds*, (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skillful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms) an ancient House, built by *The Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* and the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchang'd Lands with the Crown. he procured the

same to be bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end, that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserved, &c. which is now handsomly rebuilt.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Rich. III.* and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards, another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward VI.* in the third Year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society, are first,

Three; Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglicorum, Kings of Arms.*
Six Heralds at Arms, and Four Pursuivants at Arms.

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the first, and principal is called *Garter*, instituted by *Henry V.* whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen, of their new Election, call on them to be Installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up over their Seats there, to carry the *Garter* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward III.* marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*: whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edw. IV.* by the Death of his Brother, *George Duke of Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and

Gentlemen on the South Side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy* or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North Side of *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and with *Garter* to direct the Heralds.

Heralds.] The six *Heralds* anciently, belonging properly to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Richmond.</i> | 4. <i>Windsor.</i> |
| 2. <i>Lancaster.</i> | 5. <i>Somerset.</i> |
| 3. <i>Chester.</i> | 6. <i>York.</i> |

Whose Office was anciently to attend *Dukes* in Marshal Executions ; now they are to wait at Court, attend Publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* Words, *Here*, *Helt* or *Held*, and that is, the *Armies Champion*, to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did ; and from thence probably seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Normy* and of *Sweden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Herald*, which is all one (saith *Ferguson*) with *Herald*.

Pursuivants.] Of these *Heralds*, in *England*, there were anciently many ; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus named :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Bicamantle.</i> | 3. <i>Rouge-Dragon.</i> |
| 2. <i>Rouge-Croft.</i> | 4. <i>Portcullice.</i> |

From such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings. Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of

Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shows, Jufts, Tournaments, Combats before the Conftable and Marſhal, &c. Alſo they take care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; Briefly, whatſoever concerns Honour, is their Care and Study; they are, *Tanquam Sacrorum Cuſtodes & Templi Honoris Aeditui*, and are of Council or Aſſiſtants to the Earl Marſhal in his Court of Chivalry, now held in the Common-Hall of the College of Heraldſ, where they fit in their Rich Coats of Her Majeſties Arms.

All theſe receive annual Stipends out of the Queen's Exchequer; they are all to be Gentlemen at leaſt; and the ſix Heraldſ are expreſſly made Eſquires by the Queen, when they are created *Heraldſ*.

Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and ſolemnly Crowned by the Kings of *England* themſelves; and the Heraldſ and Purſuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter times the Earl Marſhal hath had a ſpecial Commiſſion for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King of Arms*, there is firſt to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new created King; alſo a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly embroidered, and a Jewel or Badge of Gold enamell'd in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this manner: Firſt, he kneels down before the Earl Marſhal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken and the Book and Sword; next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which, the Earl Marſhal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The Oath is to obey, firſt, the Supreme Head of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*; and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in ſuch things as belong to his Office, to enquire diligently of all the Noble Acts of every Knight of the Order, and thereof to certiſie the Register of that Order, that he may record the ſame, and give notice to the Queen, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society; to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility; to inſtruct *Heraldſ* and *Purſuivants* in Doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eſchew and avoid all Perſons of ill Reputation,

putation, to be more ready to excuse than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary, and hath moreover Fees at the Installments; yearly Wages given by the *Knights of the Garter*; hath a composition for their uppermost Garment at their Installments, &c. and it is his Right to carry the Garter to Foreign Princes.

The two principal *Kings of Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters-Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Creation of the *Heralds*.] A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in with two *Heralds*, as the *Kings of Arms* are by two *Kings of Arms*.

They take a Solemn Oath to be true to the Queen, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies and Gentlewomen, to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing and Whore-Houses, &c. *Pursuivants* at Arms are created also by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in as the *Heralds*, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy, and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the Queen, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, &c.

Here it may not be improper to set down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Person who desires Arms, first applies himself to the Earl Marshal (to whom this Office is subordinate) by Petition, on this manner.

Earl Marshal of England, &c.

The Humble Petition of *A. B.* sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner being desirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himself qualified for it, being (then shews the Reasons of his Pretensions, and his Qualifications) as may appear by the annext Certificate.

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays Your Grace's Order, to the Kings at Arms, for the Devising and Granting such Bearings as Your Lordship shall think fit to allow of,

And your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus :

WE *C. D.* and *E. F.* do humbly certify, that *A. B.* hath long lived in the County of _____ and hath therein a competent Estate to support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole Course of his Life, witness our Hands and Seals, &c.

Upon his Graces Approbation of this, an Order by his Grace is directed to Garter, King at Arms, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Person desiring Arms resides, in obedience to that Order, they devise, and with his Grace's Approbation, a Grant is prepared, in the Margin whereof the Coat is Blazon'd in Colours: The Grants have been in French, but of late are in English, and run thus :

BE it known to all Persons whom these Presents may concern, that we Sir Thomas St. George, Kt. Garter, Principal King at Arms, and Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarendieux, King at Arms, do grant unto *A. B.* the Arms here specified in the Margin, by the Order of his Grace, Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England; and we do hereby allow the said *A. B.* &c. and that at their Perils none do presume to bear the same.

The greatest Part of this College, is, since the late dreadful Fire, rebuilt; and the Library is now kept there, being upon St. Bennet's Hill, near Doctors Commons, London; where

are some Officers at Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done at the fore-mentioned House there; which Work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; and (it is hoped) may, in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men, that have any sense of Honour be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this College being the Queen's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names, amongst the Officers of the Household.

Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common-Lawyers.

THE Colleges of *Municipal* or *Common-Law* Professors and Students, are 14. called still *Inns*, the old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same signification with the *French* Word *Hôtel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns* of *Serjeants*
Four *Inns* of *Court*.
Eight *Inns* of *Chancery*.

Inns of Court.] The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sorts of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are Four, First.

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templers*, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law above 300 Years agoe; they are called the *inner* and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the House of the *Knights-Templers*, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

And

Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn.] The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincoln's Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and *Gray's Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Gray's*.

In the Reign of *Henry VI.* they so flourished, that there were in each of these about 200 Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20*l.* which was as much as 200*l.* now; for they had usually (as the *French* Noblemen have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudable Qualities; and therefore saith the same *Fortescue*, *Ultra Studium Legum sunt quasi Gymnasia Omnium morum*; and the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the Word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*; and therefore by command of King *James* the First, none were to be admitted into these Colleges, but Gentlemen by Descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferior Rank would rather debase the Honour of the Law, and would be prone to Chicanery or Play tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours; whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our famous King *Richard* the First, is by a grave Author much commended for his care and love of the *English* Nation, and of Justice; for that many of his Justices were of the Honourable Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and formerly innured to make Justice and their own Tongues vendible for Fees.

If the Command of King *James* the First had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen; whereof now very many are the Objects of Pity, either for suffering, or doing much Evil, for want of fit Employments; and there would be, doubtless, less Corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government, the serious Consideration whereof would be a Work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the force of Laws; for Lighter Offences they are only Excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expell'd
the

the College, and being once expell'd, they are never receiv'd by any of the three other Societies; which Deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

These also, when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Court of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.*

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers.] *Utter-Barristers* are such, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old Saxon Word for the *English*, *Assemblée*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue in these *Moots*: And yet in a *Moot* before the Benchers, two of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by Heart, the pleading of the said *Moot-Case*, in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the *Declaration* at large, of the said *Moot-Case*; the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts ; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead, or Mean Vacation*.

Exercises.] They have two *Learning-Vacations*, viz. *Lent-Vacation*, which begins the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and continueth three Weeks and three Days ; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins *Monday* after *Lammass-Day*, and continueth also three Weeks and three Days: In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following.

The *Benchers* appoint the eldest *Utter-Barrister* to read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath notice half a year before ; he then, the first day, about eight of the Clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such Mischiefs and Inconveniencies as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act: And then reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein : After which, one of the younger *Utter-Barristers* repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of Argument labour, to prove the Reader's Opinion to be against Law ; and after him the Senior *Utter-Barristers*, and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions, and Judgments in the same ; and then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own Opinion ; after which the Judges and Serjeants, if any be present, declare their Opinions : Then the youngest *Utter-Barrister* again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was, and this Exercise continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have read once in the *Summer-Vacation*, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Serjeants are chosen.

The Manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court is thus.

IN these Vacations, after Supper in the Hall, or after Drinking on Feasting Nights, the Reader, with one or two of the Benchers, comes in; to whom one of the *Utter-Barristers* propounds some doubtful Case; which being argued by the *Benchers*, and lastly by him that moved the Case; the *Benchers* sit down on the *Bench* at the upper-end of the Hall, whence they are called *Benchers*; and upon a Form in the middle of the Hall, sit two *Utter-Barristers*, and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one *Inner-Barrister*, who doth in *Law-French* declare to the *Benchers* (as the *Serjeants* do at the Bar in the King's Court to the Judges) some kind of Action; the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant; which ended, the two *Utter-Barristers* argue such Questions as be disputable within the Case; after which the *Benchers* do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In these *Mootings* the Junior always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and among the *Serjeants* in open Courts of Judicature, the *Inner* and *Utter-Barristers* plead here in *Law-French*, and the *Benchers* in *English*; and at the Readings, the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

The Manner of keeping a Christmas in any of the Inns of Court, thus.

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*; and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such Quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*: Then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as *Comptroller of the Inner-Temple*, so of the *Middle-Temple*, styled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*, and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were

so in the King's House; that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour; for these Gentlemen are usually of such Quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other Qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every Day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing; which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each Winning to the Butler's Box, usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a day and a night; wherewith, with small Contribution from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Their Prince.] Sometimes, when their publick Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince; and many of the prime Nobility, and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him, with Interludes, &c.

Their Revels.] From *All-Saints* day to *Candlemas*, each House hath usually Revels on Holy-days; that is, Musick, and Dancing; and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus.

Their Parliament.] Every Quarter commonly the *Benchers* cause one of the standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Barristers*, which are called the Sage Company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed; here are nominated the Readers for *Lent* and Summer Vacation, also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society, are punished, &c.

These Inns of Court are wisely situated by our Ancestors, between the King's Courts of Judicature, and the most populous City of *London*.

In the Four Inns of Court are reckoned about Eight hundred Students.

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Cursitors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is call'd *Thavet's-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward III.* and since purchased by the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*; *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by the *Attorneys*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colleges belong all to some *Inns of Court*, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty Persons.

Mootings in the INNS of CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation, each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court; who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, they hear and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holborn* the *Moots* are read, either by those of *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*, the others by those of the two Temples.

In Term-time, the only Exercises of Learning, is arguing, and debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the Mean Vacation ; during which time every day after Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times, and after Supper *Moots* are brought in, and pleaded by the *Inner Barristers*, in the presence of the *Utter-Barristers*, which sit there in the room of the Benchers, and argued by them, as the Benchers do in Term-time, and Learning Vacation.

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, there are two more Colleges called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet ; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable : *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*, and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered, whilst Serjeants stand without the Bar, bare-headed, only with Coifs, or Capson.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common-Law, being bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil-Law, and some skill in the *French* Tongue, as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be one of the four *Inns of Court*, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about seven years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister* ; and having then spent twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a *Bench*, and some time after a *Reader* : During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three Days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800, or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when her Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this manner.

Serjeants at Law.] When the number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor.

Chancellor, or *Lord Keeper*, who sends by the Queen's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the Queen, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a solemn Oath, and are clothed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick. After this, they feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Arch-Bishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the value of 40 s. each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 s. to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, &c. Rings of less value. Besides a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's presence, and whilst he speaks to the King; tho' anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capp'd in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

[A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the Queen, by the Advice of her Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patents, Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a Set-Speech declares to the Serjeant, (who upon this Occasion is brought in) the Queen's Pleasure; and to the People the Queen's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all her Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the Queen, and all her People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Serjeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000*l.* a Year from the King; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr. But the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That to the two Serjeants Inns belong the 12 Judges, and about 26 Serjeants.

[*Fees.*] Anciently the Fee expected by a Serjeant from his Client, for Advice given in his Chamber, or pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20*s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10*s.* (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbour Nations at this Day) but at present it is become almost ordinary, to give some Serjeants 1*l.* and some 20*l.* and to a Barrister half as much, at the Hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass that some Lawyers in one Year, gain in Fees 3000*l.* and some 4000*l.* and in few Years purchase Estates fit for Lords; and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Coventry, Finch, North, Jefferies, and Somers.*

[*Reputation of our Law-Professors.*] Now all these fore-mentioned Inns, or Colleges for the Students in our Common-Law, being not far distant from one another, do make here the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World; and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, and of that high Quality.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage, Feodage, Visturage, and Regardage*; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS

Besides Colleges properly so called, there are in this City many richly endowed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, and Houses of Correction. The most noted are, 1. Sutton's Hospital, or, the Charter-House.

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or Collegiate-House, called anciently the *Charreule*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*; this College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, or Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers, also a Master and Usher, to instruct 44 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. and live all together in Collegiate manner, with much cleanness and neatness; and the 44 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20 *l.* yearly, and duly paid for eight years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices; there are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. This Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton Esq;* a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be paralleld by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the *Roman Catholics*; the House cost him at first 13000 *l.* and the sitting up for this purpose, about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l.* per Annum which is since improved to near 6000 *l.* per Annum. The Founder died the 12th day of *December*, 1611. and this Foundation hath been ever since kept entire, and main-

ed by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters Patents under the great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society; their number is to be sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governours.

The present Governours of the Charter-House, are,

THE Queen's most excellent Majesty.

Katherine the Queen Dowager.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Keeper, Sir Nathan Wright.

Lord President, Earl of Pembroke.

Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby.

Duke of Ormond.

Duke of Shrewsbury.

Duke of Leeds.

Earl of Clarendon.

Earl of Rochester.

Bishop of London.

Bishop of Winchester

Bishop of Ely.

Lord Somers.

Lord Chief Justice Holt.

Lord Chief Baron Ward.

Dr. Thomas Burnett, Master of the House.

The Principal Officers of the said House, are,

MR. John King, Preacher.

Dr. Charles Goodall, Physician.

William Hempson, Esq; Register.

Robert Pain, Esq; Receiver.

Mr. Richard Spoure, Auditor.

Dr. Thomas Walker, first Schoolmaster.

Mr. Andrew Tooke, second Schoolmaster.

Mr. Ralph Welsland, Reader.

Mr. Nicholas Love, Organist.

Chelsey-College, or the Royal Hospital for disabled Soldiers.

HAVING now given a brief Account of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any one single Subject in *Christendom*, which is situated a little without the Walls of this City, the Reader will easily pardon me if I here make an Excursion but of one Mile farther from *London*, to entertain him with a short Description of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any King of *England*, which is the Royal College, or Hospital at *Chelsey*.

Amongst the many fair Villages about *London*, there are none more worthy to be visited by Foreigners, than *Kennington* and *Chelsey*, the former for the pleasant wholsom Situation, Park, Gardens, Walks, &c. belonging to one of her Majesty's Summer Houses. The latter for the sake, not only of the Noblemens Houses, and of the Physick-Garden, full of most rare exoticick Plants, but more especially of the famous Royal Hospital; whereof take this following brief Account, till a larger shall be published.

The Royal Hospital at *Chelsey*, in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second; carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a piece of Ground, whereon a Building formerly stood, which was design'd by King *James* the First, for a College of Divines. to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England*, against all Opposers; which Ground did escheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames*, in a most wholsom Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground, about sixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholsom Water, even to the top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, without the labour of Horse or Man, lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The Main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces distant, where is a most commodious and magnificent Landing-Place: Of the other three sides the Front-side contains the Chappell and Hall, both very spacious and noble Rooms.

The

The two other sides being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty six distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each one of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair Pavilion, in one whereof is the Governours Lodging, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court, is placed, upon a Marble Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of the Founder King *Charles* the Second, at the Cost and Charges of *Mr. Toby Rustart*.

Besides this main Building, adorned with many stately Pillars, there are four Wings or out-Buildings, large uniform Piles, whereof one is the *Infirmary*, wherein to lodge the Sick; another for several Officers of the House; another for old maimed Officers of Horse and Foot; and the fourth for the Bakers, Landrels, &c.

The number of Pensioners is 476, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Landrels, Washerwomen, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats, lined with Blew, and are provided with all other Clothes, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Firing, and one Days Pay in every Week for Spending-Money.

They all meet at Chappel, Morning and Evening, and in the Hall at twelve of the Clock to Dinner, and at six of the Clock to Supper, and at nine go all to their Lodgings. In a Word, they all live so much at their ease, that some Soldiers coming to see this Royal Hospital, have almost longed to be old enough. or lame enough, that they might be immediately admitted of the Society, to live so very pleasantly, without the least care for a Subsistence, during the rest of their days, to pass their time with Men of the like Age and Fortune, in telling over their many Exploits, Adventures and Hazards; in receiving Visits from their Kindred and Acquaintance, in Prayer and Praising God, and their Benefactors, &c.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, That each one must first bring a Certificate from his Superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown twenty years, which must appear by the Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are appointed proper Officers, a List of which see at the close of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24 : who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joyners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, &c.

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly, out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one days Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which at present amounts to above 3000 l.

The Over-sight, or Superintendency of this College belongs to five Commissioners, whose Names you will find in the List at the latter end of the Book, and these order all things relating to the Maintenance and well-government of this College.

GREENWICH Hospital.

NExt to this, *Greenwich Hospital*, built upon the River *Thames*, must hereafter take its place in this Book, as being not much farther from *London Bridge Westward*, than *Chelsea* is *Eastward* : But if we should consider the *Magnificence*, *Capaciousness*, or *Usefulness* of the Building, it should rather precede the former, as much excelling it on each account, as the *Naval Strength* of an *Island* is every way preferable in its value to the *Land-Forces* of it : 'Tis built below-Bridge, as most proper for its Inhabitants, who are to be all such *English Seamen*, as by *Ages*, *Wounds*, or other *Accidents* shall be disabled from further Service at Sea, and for the *Widows* and *Children* of such as happen to be slain in *Sea-Service* : Where looking outwards upon the *Ships*, &c. they may take occasion to bless God, that they have been serviceable to their Country with the loss of their *Limbs*, or the *Lives* of their *Relations*, and turning inwards upon the *Hospital*, may praise God for providing them such a noble Receptacle or Harbor, against

gainst all future Storms and Tempests in a troublesome World, by the means of *Generous* and *Charitable* Souls: 'Tis to be fitted up for no less than if encouragement be answerable to the stateliness of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great part of it being built in King *Charles* the II's time at 36000 l. expence, encouraged much by King *William*, the III'd's Commission, and we hope will be perfected shortly under the auspicious Influences of our Gracious Queen *Anne*, who hath taken great care of it by reinforcing the former *Commission*, and thereby shew'd her self a true Nursing Mother to the Seamen, her more immediate Care.

An account of its Oeconomy, Officers, &c. must be refer'd to the next Edition; a List of its Commissioners will be added at the end of the Book.

Christ's-Hospital.] Formerly a Monastery of *Gray-Friars*, dissolved by *Henry VIII.* and converted by his Son *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the *Blue-Coat Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being clothed in Blue Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again re-built with much Splendour and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and religious Benefactors. Nevertheless all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels, and is like to do, unless administred to by the bountifull Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King *Charles* the Second, of Peaceful Memory, founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about 40 in number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks; but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about ten or twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here was lately above a Thousand poor Children, most of 'em Orphans, maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven score put yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and honest Services.

Some of the most pregnant Lads, are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in the City, even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been filled with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chief Governours, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman Sir *John Moor* Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, &c. which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of four thousand Pounds.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital,] adjoins to the said *Christ's-Hospital*, and formerly belong'd to the same *Gray-Friars*, founded by *Reioz* a Musician, in the time of *Henry* the First, enlarged by *Henry* the Fourth. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry* the Eighth left 500 Marks a year to it, for the relief of poor People, but was more largely endowed for the use of sick and lame Persons only, by *Edward* the Sixth. This Spital hath able Physicians and Chirurgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's Blessing here is sometimes 2000 or upwards cured in a year, and relieved with Moneys, and other Necessaries at their departure. This House it self escaped the fury of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

St. Thomas's Hospital] in *Southwark* is for the same use, and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires of *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689; founded by the same pious Prince, and not inferior at all to the other in the number of those that are here yearly cured, and relieved. This they are rebuilding (being old and ill-contrived) with great State and Convenience; a great Contribution being begun by the Right Honourable Sir *John Fleet*, then Lord Mayor (who laid the first Stone) and carried on by the Generosity of other eminent Persons, who design to make the Work very great and splendid.

Bethlem Hospital] was an ancient mean House in the Suburbs of the City, for the maintaining and curing of lunatick and distracted Persons, which going to decay, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, granted a piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, for erecting a larger and more convenient Building for the Reception of those poor Wretches. The Building is very Magnificent, and Beautiful, in a good Air, with great Accommodations: It cost 17000 *l.* by reason of which this poor Hospital lies under the disadvantage of a great Debt, and deserves the Consideration of those that are charitably inclined. Here is commonly cured about 40, 50, or 60 in a year.

Bridewell-Hospital,] or Work-house, is a place where indigent, vagrant, and idle People are set to work, and maintained with Clothing and Diet; and when it seems good to their Governour, they are sent by Passes into their Native Countries.

To this Hospital, divers hopeful and ingenious Lads are put Apprentices, and prove afterwards honest and substantial Citizens—Hither likewise sawcy and incorrigible Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, are sent to Work; and, according to their Crimes, receive daily such a number of Stripes as the Governour commands; Bread and Water being their best Allowance, unless by Repentance and Industry they deserve better. This Hospital was likewise founded by that Pious young Prince, *Edward* the Sixth, it having been one of his own Places.

Here I cannot omit to acquaint the World, that besides the *Hospitals* mention'd, and many more in the City not so remarkable, there is a *Workhouse* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, for employing the poor Children of the City and Liberties thereof, and all such as have no Settlement, pursuant to an Act made in the 13th and 14th of *Charles* the Second: It is not yet brought to Perfection, notwithstanding the Contributions of Parishes and private Benefactors: However it must be allowed, that there has been a great deal of good done by it, and if the preventing habits of Idleness, Theft, Debauchery, Profaneness, and other Immoralities in Children, and on the contrary, sowing the early seeds of Piety, Honesty, Industry in them, and implying grown Persons, and preventing

venting begging in the Streets, be acceptable to God and Men, and tend to the Reformation, Happiness, and Welfare of succeeding Generations. 'Tis hoped so great, so good, and excellent Undertaking, will receive a suitable encouragement from charitable Christians.

W A L L and G A T E S.

THE ancient City of *London* was wall'd in on all Parts with a strong Stone Wall of defence in height and thickness, proportionable to its design, which is now for the most part decay'd, dwelling Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the top of that little which remains. The City when that Wall was built, was not above three Miles in Circumference; but now the Suburbs being above four times bigger than that, the immense number of its Inhabitants are a more powerful Defence; yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain; those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are shut up every Night with great diligence, and a sufficient Watch at ten a Clock; none being suffered to go in and out without Examination: In like manner, at the same Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*,

Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, viz. *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first for Heinous Malefactors, as *Traitors*, *Murderers*, *Felons* and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-House in the *Old Bailey*, hard by, and the other for Debtors, who are Pre-

men of *London*. The Queen's-Bench Prison in *Southwark* is the greatest for Debtors in *England*; not far from it is the *Marshalsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal of *England*; who is Sir *Philip Meadows*. The *Fleet* near *Fleet-ditch* is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two Counters belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chappel*, the *Gate-House* at *Westminster*, and others would take up too much room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniences, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the Bridge; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath XIX Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say, on a soft Ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by K. *Henry the 1st*, and finished Anno 1209, in the Reign of K. *John*.

The Building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again; the Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the principal whereof are the two Bridge Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal Exchange.] Is next to be considered as the noblest Building of that use in the World.

The former Bursè began to be erected in the Year 1566. just 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and in a solemn manner by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed and Named the *Royal Exchange*. It was built

built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*, before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lumbard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses.

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It is built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's; the whole Fabrick cost 50000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City; and the other half by the Company of Mercers; and to reimburse themselves, there is let to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under Ground; So that it is the richest piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) so that it is but very little more than 3 Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* erected, at the Charge of the Society of Merchant Adventurers of *England*; 'tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient Roman Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Laurel on the Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high, on three Sides whereof are curiously cut on three Escutcheons, First, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered; Secondly, of *Scotland*; Thirdly, of *Ireland*; each supported by a Cupid; and on the Fourth Side is the following Inscription:

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortune Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitude æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit.
Anno salutis Humanae MDCLXXXIV.

The whole is made of White Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the Famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his carving in Wood, for which he is admired all over *Europe*, and to which, nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor*, and elsewhere testify; but likewise for his rare performances in Brass, and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of equalling, if not surpassing the most fam'd *Italian* Masters.

Statue of King Charles the first.] Another Statue is set up in one of the Niches of the same *Exchange*, of the late King *Charles* the First; there, as may be supposed, whence the Rebels had impiously pulled down his Statue in the former *Exchange* which was burnt: The Inscription under this, is.

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ

Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis

CAROLI PRIMI

*Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis,**Fidei Defensoris,**Bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) impiis Rebellionum manibus
ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta,**Anno Dom. 1647.**Restituta, & hic demum collocata,**Anno Dom. 1683.**Gloria Martyrii qui te frīgère Rebelles**Non potuerunt ipsum quem voluere Deum.*

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all round the Quadrangle of this Royal Exchange, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom, since the Norman Conquest; so now by the Care and Cost of the City Companies, most of those Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaster, and the rest are daily designed.

Statue at Charing-Cross.] There are other Statues, worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of King *Charles* the First, on Horse-back, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails: this excellent Piece of Work had also suffered the Despite of the Rebels, having been pulled down, and sold by them to a Braiser in *Holborn*, for the Rate of old Brass, by the Pound Weight; who preserved it entire till his late Majesty's happy Restoration. It was done by an admirable Artist *La-Serre*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, for the D. of *Buckingham*, that was melted by *Felton*.

In the midst of the Great Court at *White-Hall*, is a noble Statue in Brass, of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.

1 6 8 6.

The Monument] Not far from the Bridge, is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began ; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof; It is of the *Tuscan Order*, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland Stone*, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire) the Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland Stone*, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibbar*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following Incomparable Inscriptions:

The Inscription of the MONUMENT.

On one side,

Anno Christi MDCLXVI, Die IV. Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum CCII intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferbatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili: LXXXIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Prochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domuum CCID 00 00 00 CC, vicus CD absumpsit, de XXXI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII laceras & semiuftas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad
CDXXXVI

CDXXXVI jugera hinc ab arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum sanum, illinc ab Euro-aquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput perrexit : Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum : ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem : Velox Glades fuit : Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. M. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis orimundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique Aedes Sacra & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad Regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur, Censuit etiam uti singulæ domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cœsto latere solidarentur : utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari : ad hæc, lites de terminis orituras, lege latâ præcidit, adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Festinat undique, resurgit Londinium, majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus credebatur.

Incepta

Ricardo Ford Equ.

prætoræ Lond.

A. D. MDCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman Eq. præ.

Roberto Hanson Eq. præ.

Gabriel. Hooker Eq. præ.

Roberto Viner Eq. præ.

Josepho Sheldon Eq. præ.

*Perfecta**Thoma Davics Eq. præ.**Urb.**Anno Dom.*

DDCLXXVII.

The Pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this ancient City, begun and carry'd on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction in the beginning of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on their horrid Plot, for Extirpating the Protestant Religion and the old *English* Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

The same Inscriptions in English.

IN the Year of Christ 1666, the second Day of *September*, Eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 Foot (the Height of this Column (about Midnight, a terrible Fire broke out, which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but likewise Places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury, it consumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, *Guild-Hall*, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling-Houses, 400 Streets; of 26 Wards it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 others shatter'd and half burnt; the Ruines of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames* Side, to the Temple-Church, and from the North-East Gate along the City Wall to *Holborn-Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.

The Destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

Three Days after, when this Fatal-Fire had baffled all Human Counsels and Endeavours in the Opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of Heaven it stopped, and on every Side was extinguished.

CHARLES the II. Son of **C**HARLES the **M**ARTYR, King of *Great Britain and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a most Gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of things, whilst the Ruines were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City, remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; that Churches, and the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Shores cleansed, the Streets made straight and regular; such as were steep, levell'd. and those too narrow, made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places: They also enacted, that every House should be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of square Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the space of seven Years. Moreover Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; Also Anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected.

———— Carried on with Hast: *London* rises agen; but whether with greater Celerity or Splendor is uncertain: One three years finished what was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

This Pillar was begun, *Sir Richard Ford* Knight, being Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anno Dom. 1671.*

Carried on.

Sir <i>George Warrnamour</i> , Kt.	} Lord Mayors
Sir <i>Robert Hanson</i> , Kt.	
Sir <i>William Hooker</i> , Kt.	
Sir <i>Robert Finer</i> , Kt.	
Sir <i>Joseph Shalton</i> , Kt.	

And finished, *Sir Thomas Denton*, Knight, being Lord Mayor, *Anno Dom. 1677.*

About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal is this following Inscription in English.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this ancient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on the horrid Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and the old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Note, That this Inscription was erased by King James upon his Accession to the Crown; but restored presently after the Happy Revolution.

Companies Halls.] To speak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much place in this little Book; These are built like the Houses of great Nobility, with gallant Frontispieces, stately Courts, spacious Rooms, the Hall especially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to entertain at a time of Feasting, all of the Livery, in each Company, be they one, two, or three hundred; but many of 'em are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the twelve Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant-Tailors*, the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery Company*, the most glorious; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast of: One of these twelve Palaces (as I may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the time being, usually makes the place of his Residence, with all his Family and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Embassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chappel for Divine Service, which every Lord's Day during the most Populous seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to study, open for all People of ingenious Appearance: And indeed each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency.

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesom Water, to omit those of *Crowder's-Well*, in *Jew-in-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, as well as general use, some of the most eminent are these.

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West-end of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a very magnificent Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horse-back, trampling upon an Enemy, all in White Marble, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner* Knight and Baronet.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Workmanship, designed, and began to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of *St. Michael* in the *Quern*: It is to be (if finished as was intended) an Obelisk, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal, the height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this, and the last Century, have been taken out of old Ruines, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*.

Fountain in King's Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the middle of King's Square in *Soe-bor-Fields*. Buildings, deserves Observation; where, on a high Pedestal, is King *Charles's* Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Inscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Algate*, with many others of less note in and about the City; nor must we pass by without notable remark

Fleet-Brook.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendering Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone Bridges

over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *New-Castle-Coals* for the use of the Poor.

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets. *Blackwell-Hall*, a place of Factors for Woollen Cloth; this is a large sumptuous Building adjoining to *Guild-Hall*, to which, Cloth is sent as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom.

Smithfield] A vast weekly Market on *Monday* and *Tuesday* for Horses, and all sorts of live Cattel; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on *St. Bartholomew's Day*, and lasting 14 Days.

Leaden-Hall] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all sorts of Edibles; *Queen-bitch*, and *Beauregard*, great Markets for Grain of all sorts. All along the *Thames* side, on both sides, are Wholesale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-street*, *New-gate*, *Chancery*, *Covent-Garden*, *Blomby-bury*, *Hungerford*, *St. James's*, *Westminster* Markets, &c. are places of note commodiously situated and built. There are divers other Exchanges likewise, beside the *Royal-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold, as that stately Building called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*, both in the *Strand*: Nor to speak of the Cloysters at *St. Bartholomew's*, and other such like places for sale of small Ware.

Private Buildings.] In this City and Parts adjacent, of late years especially, they are generally very fair and stately; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hid-dent to Strangers, by reason that they are generally built backwards, that so the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this particular, surpass *London*. Yet if a Stranger should view the several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) as those of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Square*, *South-*

Hampton-Buildings, the King's Square in Soho, Leicester-fields, Red-Lyon-Square, Gilding-Square, Spittle-fields-Square, Devonshire Square by Bishopgate and Moorfields, Marine Square by Goodman's Fields. The several straight and spacious Streets, as Cornhill, Lombard-street, Cheapside, Fleet-street, the Strand, Hatton-Garden, Great Queen-street, the Pall-Mall, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as those near St. James's, Bloomsbury, York, Essex, Arundel, Beaufort-Buildings, Goodman's-Fields, &c. The many Palaces of Noblemen, as Northumberland-House, Wellingford-House, Mountagus-House, Powis-House, the Residence of the Lord Keeper; Berkley-House, Buckingham, Leicester, Southampton, &c. Houses, they will find it equal to, if not surpass most of what they have seen abroad.

Here it may not be improper to mention the Offices for insuring Houses in case of Fire.

In the first Office.

The Rate for insuring 100 *l.* on a Brick-House, is 6 *s.* for one year, 12 *s.* for two years, 18 *s.* for three years, 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for four years, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 7 years, and 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for eleven years, and double for Timber, and no farther Payment or Trouble during the time insured: The Money insured to be paid as often as the House is burnt down, blown up, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be repair'd at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which the Undertakers have settled Rents in *London*, to the value of 1100 *l.* per *Annuum*, in trust.

The Names of the Insurers,

SIR John Parsons.
 Sir William Stapleton.
 Richard Alie Esq;
 John Pery Esq;
 Edward Noel Esq;
 Sebastian Lyford Esq;
 William Calverdt Esq;
 Sir Edward Northey

Mr. Edward Buckley.
 Mr. George White.
 Mr. Henry Headley.
 Mr. George Hudson.
 Mr. Felix Feast.
 Mr. Thomas Turner.
 Mr. Thomas Deakins.
 Mr. Samuel Fookie

They have twenty one Watermen with Silver Badges (bearing a Phoenix in the Flames) and Liveries every year: They

are paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed to hire five Men a-piece in case of necessity.

The other Office is called the *Friendly Society*, managed by mutual Compact and Agreement.

The *Premium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16 *d.* *per Annum* for seven years, which is the usual time for insuring; the whole Charge for the last seven years, both *Premium* and Contribution amounted last *Lady-Day* to about 16 *s.* *per Cent.*

The Undertaker is *William Spelman Esq;* who has settled a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on the Trustees following.

Sir Cyril Wich.

Sir Christopher Wren.

Sir James Smith.

Sir William Prichard.

Sir Richard Onslow.

Sir Edmund Wiseman.

Sir Jonathan Raymond.

Sir Henry Tulse.

Sir Will. Dolben. } Deceas'd.

This Society hath also a great number of Men employed by them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device is a Sheaf of Arrows.

The number of insured Houses in the first Office since the year 1681, is 10000; and in the *Friendly Society* since the year 1684, is 12500.

Besides the Offices of Insurance for Houses, there is another called the Office of *Assurance for Widows and Orphans*, in which 2000 voluntary Subscribers engage to pay a Crown each into a common Stock, at the Decease of any of the Company; by which their Widows and Dependants mention'd in the *Policy*, are sure of 500 *l.* ready Money without any defalcation, except 3 *l.* *per Cent.* to the Master of the Office. This Office is kept at *St. Austin's Gate* near the East end of *St. Paul's*, where attendance is given from 1 to 5 every Afternoon except *Holy-days* for taking in Subscribers: There are at present about 600 thus contained, Bishops, Gentlemen of Quality, Clergy, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. and there is a fair prospect of completing the number soon, the benefit of the Project being very sensible.

The Arms of the City of London.] The *Arms of the City of London*, are *Argent a Cross Gules*, with the *Sword of St. Paul*, nor the *Dagger of William Walworth*, as some have conceived; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the Queen's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-wharf*, in an ancient House built by *Sir John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward the Third*.

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry the Sixth*, and confirmed by his Successors: King *James* the first enlarged the same, and ordained, that this Great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

Several things furnished from thence.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Clothes of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Clothes of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*; and all her Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for Knights of the Garter at home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Herald's, and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Treasurer, under Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of her Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of her Majesty's Robes, and divers other her Majesty's Servants; Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices; all the Ba-

sons of the *Exchequer*; divers Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for her Majesties Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the Tower, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions and Grooms, &c. All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, &c. The Queen's-Watermen, Game-keepers, &c. All Linnen and Laces for her Majesty's Person, &c. As also rich embroider'd Tilts and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yachts; Furniture of Courts for Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the fore-mentioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000 *l.* but now much less, beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by Patent for Life, by the Right Honourable *Ralph* Earl of *Montagu*, one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of several ancient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The said House near *Puddle-wharfe*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *Turk-House* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe, by Patent likewise for Life, whose Salary, in compensation of several ancient Fees and Allowances, is at present 300 *l. per Annum*. The Deputy is *Charles Blind* Esq; , *Tho. Townsend* Esq; Clerk.

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the Queen.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of the next considerable Branch of the Queen's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for her Majesty by Commissioners, in number seven; who pursuant to an Act of Parliament, do receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer and Ale collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 800 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the Queen only.

The *Excise-Office* is kept in the *Old Jewry*.

From the afore-named Commissioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of Appeal, who are five; and by her Majesty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

Of the Office of Post-Master-General.

THE Profits of the said Office were settled by Act of Parliament on his Royal Highness the Duke of York, but her Majesty doth constitute her Post-Master-General, by Letters-Parents under the Great Seal of *England*. This Office is now in the Hands of the Queen, and is executed by

Two Post-Masters-General.

In the Foreign Office.

Comptroller, Salary 150 *l.* *per Annum*.

Alphabet-Keeper, Sal. 100 *l.* *per Annum*.

Besides eight Clerks, 50 *l.* *per Annum* each.

Her Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatch'd.

Ever

Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.

Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Every Wednesday to Kent only, and the Downs.

Every Thursday to France, Spain, Italy, and all Parts of England and Scotland.

Every Friday to the Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent, and the Downs.

Every Saturday to all Parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Post goes also every day to those Places where the Court resides, as also to the usual Stations and Rendezvous of her Majesty's Fleet, as the Downs, Spithead, &c.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due course, and from thence dispersed and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of England and Scotland, except Wales, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Wales every Monday and Friday; and from Kent and the Downs every Day.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of the Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in Ireland another general Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

Her Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets in times of Peace

Between Eng- land and	{	France, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
		Spain, 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
		Flanders, 2 Pacquet-Boats.
		Holland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
		Ireland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at Deal, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the Downs.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in time of War with France and Spain, as to Lisbon in Portugal, to the Leeward Islands. &c.

All

All which Officers, Post-Masters and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at her Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Master-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Office was farmed before the Addition of the Penny-Post, at 40 or 50000 *l.* a Year.

Note also, That Letters are conveyed with more Expedition, and less Charges, than in any Foreign Country.

[Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 *d.* and 2 Sheets 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 3 *d.* a double Letter 6 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* and that in so short a time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five or six Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse back, there is of late such an admirable Commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better Quality, to travel from *London* to almost to any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways, free from endamaging ones Health, or Body, by hard jogging, or over-violent Motion; and this is not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make

not more Miles in a Day ; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 Hours, not counting the time of Dining, setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late.

The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*, and is managed there by Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight, and Sir *Tho. Franklin* Baronet.

Of the P E N N T-P O S T.

Moreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is establish'd another Post, called the *Penny-Post*, whereby for one Penny any Letter or Parcel not exceeding one pound weight, or ten pounds value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, to most Towns within ten, and to some within twenty Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belong to her Majesty, being settl'd on her by Act of Parliament, and it is manag'd for her by a Comptroller : And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are six general Offices kept at a convenient distance from one another ; at all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night, every Day, Sundays only excepted ; and a very great Number of Messengers are employ'd, who have all given Security for the Collecting and Delivering of Letters, &c. There are also five or six hundred receiving Houses in *London*, and the other Towns, a List of which Towns will be deliver'd to any Person gratis, at the general Offices, which are kept as followeth, the Grand-Office in *Crosby-House* in *Bishopsgate-street* ; the Office for *St. Paul's Precinct* in *Queens-Head-Alley* in *Pater-noster-Row* ; that for the *Temple* in *Chichester's-Rents* in *Chancery-Lane* ; for *Westminster*, in *St. Martin's-Lane*, for *Southwark*, in *Green-Dragon-Court*, near *St. Saviour's Church* ; for *Ratcliff*, and the *Hermitage*, upon little *Tower-Hill*.

And further Convenience of this Office, is, that whatsoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which

which the Penny-Post does goe ; they are delivered by the Messengers thereof the same Day they come to *London*, and the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-street*. The Comptroller of this very commodious Penny-Post-Office is *Nathaniel Castleton*, Gent. he resides at the General Penny-Post-Office. The Accomptant, *Thomas Laws*, the Receiver, *Francis Colling*.

Conveniencies.] The *Conveniencies* of this useful Undertaking of the *Penny-Post*, are as follow : All Gentlemen, Country-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their Arrival at *London*; Shop-keepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed, or Publication of any concern; Summons or Tickets convey'd to all Parts, Brewers Entries safely sent to the *Excise-Office*; Appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time sav'd in Solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chirurgeons for what they shall want, besides many other Advantages.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermens Rates.

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats, in and about *London*, is very great : But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting and quarrellsome, I hope it will not be thought amiss, to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no body is obliged to pay them.

*Rates of Coachmen, according to an Act of
Parliament, 14 Car. 2.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For a whole Day in and about <i>London</i> and <i>Westminster</i> , reckoning 12 Hours to the Day ————	10	00
By the Hour, for the first Hour ————	01	06
Every Hour after the first ————	01	00
N.B. They are obliged to carry you at this rate any where within 10 Miles of <i>London</i> .		
From any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , or thereabouts, to any Part of <i>St. James's</i> , or <i>Westminster</i> (except beyond <i>Tuttle-Street</i>) or from any of those Places, to any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , or thereabouts.	01	00
From any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , to the <i>Royal Exchange</i> , ————	01	00
From any <i>Inns of Court</i> , to the <i>Tower</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> , <i>Algate</i> , or Places thereabout, ————	01	06
And the like Rates from, and to any places of the like distance.		
The same Rates are confirm'd by a late Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of 40 s. See <i>Stat. 5 & 6. W and M. Sect. 5. cap. 16.</i>		

*Rates of Carmen, as settled at a General Quarter-
Sessions.*

From any Wharf between the <i>Tower</i> and <i>London-bridge</i> , to <i>Tower-Street</i> , <i>Grace-Church-street</i> , <i>Fenchurch-street</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> , within <i>Cornhill</i> , and Places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred weight, not exceeding 20 hundred weight.	02	02
And for every hundred weight above 20 hundred ————	00	02
Sea-Coals a Load, i. e. half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Faggots ————	01	02
From any of the aforelaid Wharfs, to <i>Broadstreet</i> , <i>Chancery</i> , <i>Old-Jury</i> , <i>Bassishaw</i> , <i>Colemanstreet</i> , <i>Ironmonger-Lane</i> , <i>Aldermanbury</i> , and Places of like distance, ————	02	06
aforelaid Weight ————		
	Coals	

Coals or Faggots ————— 01 04

From any of the said Wharfs, to *Smithfield-Bar*, }
Holborn-Bar, *Temple-Bar*, or like distance, like weight, } 03 04

And where the weight from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 s. 2 d. from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 s. 10 d. and where from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 s. 6 d. from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2 s.

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 2 d. from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 s. 6 d. and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 6 d. from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 s. 8 d. There are other particulars stated, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates the Carmen are to help as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Carr they please, except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Licensed Carmen is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in *Christ's Hospital*. So that if any Carman offend, the Person grieved may repair every *Tuesday* at 2 a Clock in the Afternoon to *Christ's Hospital*, the Court then sitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and be punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN as they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

	Oars.		Skuller	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to Lime-house, New-Crane, Shadwell-Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff-Cross, ———	1	0	0	6
To Wapping Dock, Wapping new, and Wapping old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, ———	0	6	0	3
From St. Olaves to Rotherith Church-Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, ———	0	0	0	3
From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill, ———	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between London-bridge and Westminster, ———	0	6	0	3
From either Side above London-bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-hall, ———	1	0	0	6
From White-hall, to Lambeth and Fox-hall, —	0	6	0	3
From Temple, Dorset, Black-friers Stairs, and Paul's Wharf to Lambeth, ———	0	8	0	4
Over the Water directly in the next Skuller, between London-bridge and Lime-house, or London-bridge and Fox-hall, ———	0	0	0	2

O A R S.

	Whole-Fare.		Com-pany.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gravesend	4	6	0	9
Graife or Greenhve	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or Eriff	3	0	0	6
Woolwich	2	6	0	4
Blackwall	2	0	0	4
Greenwich or Deptford	1	6	0	3
Chelsey, Battersey, Wansworth	1	6	0	3
Putney, Fulham, Barn-Ehns	2	0	0	4
HammerSmith, Chiswick, Mortlack	2	6	0	6
Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond	3	6	0	6
Twickenham	4	0	0	6
Kingston	5	0	0	9
Hampton-Court	6	0	1	0
Hampton Town, Sunbury and Walton	7	0	1	0
Weybridge and Chertsey	10	0	1	0
Stanes	12	0	1	0
Windsor	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat
between Gravesend and London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin	0	1	An ordinary Chest, or		
A whole Firkin	0	2	Trunk	0	6
A Hogshead	2	0	An ordinary Hamper	0	6
A hundred weight of			The Hire of the whole		
Cheese, Iron, or any			Tilt-Boat	22	6
heavy Goods	0	4	Every single Person in		
A Sack of Salt or Corn.	0	6	the ordinary Passage	0	6

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, lies liable to pay forty Shillings, and suffer half a years Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

C H A P. XII.

Of the two UNIVERSITIES.

University of *Oxford.*] *Oxford*, quasi *Ousford*, *Isid.* *Vadum*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated; or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to pass through, before the Use of Bridges, as *Thracius Bosporus*, signifying the like, is by the *Germans* called *Ochsenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath anciently been called *Bellositum*, *Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, above 13 Degrees more Northward than that most famous ancient City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother and careful Nurse of many Arts, Sciences, and beneficeal Inventions. But *Oxford* being seated in an Island, the Air is not much colder in the Winter, nor near so troublesome or hot in the Summer as *Athens*.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above nine hundred Years ago, and much augmented, (as some say,) not founded by the Learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and hath been very anciently reckoned the second University among the four principal of *Europe*; whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*; and altho' *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, (which was first model'd by *Alcuinus* an *English*-man, in the time of *Charles the Great*) yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxonia Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an ancient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, Students and Citizens, living one amongst another, tho' wholly separate for Government and Manners; for, when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoin them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges, and whole manner of Govern-

ment ; so that there are not the same Limits ; for the University have them much larger : Nor the same Authority of Justice or Power of Magistrates ; For the Chancellour of the University, and in his Absence, the Vice-Chancellor, is not only in Place, but in all Affairs of Moment (tho' concerning the City it self) superiour to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws ; for all Members of the University, are subject to the Vice-Chancellour's Judicial Courts ; the Proceedings of which are wholly managed according to the usage and form of the Civil Law.

The University hath, time out of mind exercised Power and Jurisdiction in all Causes (Maim, Felony, and Freehold excepted) whereof, or wherein a privileged Person is one Party ; and are warranted to do so by divers Charters, whereof some are confirmed by Act of Parliament : and the Proceedings are according to the Course of the Civil Laws. After Witnesses have been openly produced in Court and Sworn, their Examinations are taken in Writing by the Judge and Register, and then published, that all Parties may have Copies of them, according to the Course of the Civil Law, the High Court of *Chancery* and the *Admiralty* : And the Sentences given there, are not as some ill affected Persons to the Church and Universities maliciously suggest, meerly Arbitrary and grounded upon no Law, but the Will of the Judge : But in all his Sentences the Judge is governed by the Justice and Equity of the Civil and Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land. against which he neither doth nor can give Decree or Sentence.

If the Judge be thought to give an erroneous or unjust Sentence, Writs of Error are not brought to this Court, because, as was said before, the manner of Proceedings here are not as at the Common Law ; but the Party aggrieved, may either appeal or complain of a Nullity, and have Redress ; and there are in the University appointed yearly four or five Doctors, and some Masters, from the Convocation and Congregation delegated by them, to hear all Complaints against any Proceedings in the Vice-Chancellour's Court, and from their Judgment there lies a further Appeal to the Supreme Power in *Chancery*, where the Judges of the Land, and other learned Lawyers both Common and Civil, have

usually

usually been nominated Judges Delegates, as is usually done in the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts.

Chancelloz of Oxfozd.] Over the University next under the King, is placed the afore-mentioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the Highest Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vitâ*, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James Duke of Ormond*.

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of Oxford, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vitâ*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *Henry Earl of Clarendon*.

Vice-Chancelloz.] The third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He Licenses all Books that are Printed in the Universities Press at the Theatre; he gives License to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise specially appointed. Moreover, he takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the

Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The *Vice-Chancellor* at his Entrance into the Offices chuses four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors*, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his Power during his Absence. The Present Vice-Chancellor is *William Delaune* D. D. and President of *St. John's College*.

Proctors.] Fourthly, The two Proctors chosen every Year out of the several Colleges by turns, according to the present Cycle which holds till the Year 1720. These are Masters of Arts, and do assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violators of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University; all Night-Walkers, &c.

The University doth claim the Power of the Night-walk, and Watch, the Right and Custom of which is so ancient, so strengthened by Confirmation of Parliament, and the Benefit thereof so great to all Inhabitants, by careful Practice and Exercise of it, and the Continuance of it so absolutely necessary for the Government of the University (especially for securing younger Scholars against the many Temptations to Lewdness and Looseness, which they ordinarily are exposed to by means of such Townsmen as make their Advantage out of the Youth, Vanity, and Luxury of the others) that no Man of any Civil Conversation, Strangers, Sojourner or others, except some factious and turbulent Citizens, hath ever express'd the least dislike of, or reluctancy against it. As for such disorderly Walkers, who are of a contrary Disposition, it is used only to reduce them to Civility; and the Proctors exercise the like power over them, which the Constables and other Magistrates in other Places are allowed to do by the Laws of the Land, to preserve the Quiet of the Place, and to punish the Misdemeanours of such as are disorderly.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

Publick Orator.] Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the *Convocation*, or *Congregation*; also at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person that comes to see the University

ity to make solemn Speeches, &c. The present Orator is *William Wiat*, B. D. and Master of *St. Mary-Hall*.

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records, that concern the University, but also to be so conversant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said University. The present *Custos Archivorum* is *Bernard Gardiner* D.D. and Warden of *All-Souls College*.

The Register.] Lastly, is the Register of the University, whose Office is to register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c. The present Register is—*Cowper*, M. A.

Beadles.] Besides the fore-mentioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called Beadles, from the High-Dutch *Bitten*, or the Low-Dutch *Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray : Of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Esquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought ; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison ; to summon any one ; to publish the calling of Courts, or Convocations ; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c. And without one of these *Yeomen-Beadles* at least, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

The Virger.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions there is a seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*, who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note shall be passed by.

Privileges.] Many if not all the Kings of *England* from King *Henry I.* have been great Favourers of Learning, and

and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the Univerſity.

The Mayor] By Charter of *Edward III.* the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in ſubjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgeſſes in *Oxford*, and alſo the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordſhire*, every year in a ſolemn manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve the Rights and Priviledges, and Liberties of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

And every year on the Day of *St. Scholaſtica*, being the 10th day of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burgeſſes publickly and ſolemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the Univerſity.

The Occaſion of which Cuſtom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* againſt the Perſons and Goods of ſeveral innocent Scholars, which drew a great and juſt Amercement upon the Criminals; the City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruine, and did humbly pray, and at laſt obtain'd a Mitigation from the Univerſity. An Annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this by the further Favour of the Univerſity, was changed into a ſmall yearly Acknowledgment, viz. That the Mayor and 62 ſuch Townſmen as had been ſworn that year to preſerve the Priviledges of the Univerſity, ſhould yearly, upon *St. Scholaſtica's* Day, repair to *St. Mary's* Church, and ſhould then and there offer ſixty three Pence, in memory of that barbarous Murther of ſixty three Innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as aboveſaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unleſs the King himſelf comes thither.

King *James* the Firſt of happy Memory honoured both Univerſities with the Priviledges of ſending each two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

It is none of the leaſt Priviledges belonging to the two Univerſities, that they are ſubject to the Viſitation or Correction of none but the King.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the Choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony, or High-Treason, shall be tryed by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University; though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tryed by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common-Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to determine Causes, to imprison, as aforesaid; to give Corporal Punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Colleges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leiden* (and many other Universities beynd the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and Dispute; After that, there were divers Houses for Students only to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court, and of Chancery in *London*) and those places were called either Inns from the *Saxon*, or *Hôtels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own Charge, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are called Colleges; whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Balcol*, and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, all made Colleges in the 12th Century, altho' *University-Colledge* hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since the *University-College*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* eighteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions,

bitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are seven. See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of their Founders and Governours, &c. at the end of this Treatise.

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them publick Lectures for all Commers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferiour to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one College of Oxford in his time, what might be said of some others there and in Cambridge, *Non Credo in Orbe Terrarum extra Angliam simile esse; addam, aut fuisse. Magnæ illæ eces & vestigalia, &c. Verbo vis, Dicam unum Oxoniensæ Collegium (rem Inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

The whole number of Students in Oxford, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many, besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, Inns, Hostels, or Halls; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students; and twenty Miles round Oxford, were by the Kings of England set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline of these Colledges and Halls is far more exact and excellent, than in any foreign University.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Barchellors of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House: Next they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof; they are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their severall Houses; they are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order now where observed in foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in Latin, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of Spain, and in *Coimbra*, and *Evora* in Portugal.

Their Gowns are all to be Black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged, for they may wear rich flower'd silk Gowns, and all Doctors are honoured with Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governours of Cities, and all the principal Judges, are, at certain times, cloathed in Scarlet.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are only two, of *Batchellor* and *Master* (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the Arts) at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchellors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchellor* and *Master*.

The Act.] Every year at the Act, or time of completing the Degree of Master, both in the three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Munday* after the sixth of *July*) there are (unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all Parts, to their Friends and Relations, then completing their Degrees; whereby, and by the Set-Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physick*, about 100 *l.* Sterling, and a Master of Arts 20 or 30 *l.* Sterling.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters or Doctors yearly, about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 Batchellors of Arts.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the fore-mentioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any foreign University, shall be here set down more particularly.

Batchellozs of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of Batchellor in Arts, is required four years, and three years more to be Master of Arts.

The Four Terms.] Now the year is divided into four Terms; the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 11th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas-Term*: The second called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*,
and

and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The third called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocations think meet.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after seven years more he is capable of being *Batchellor of Divinity*, and then four years is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be had.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary way is this: After seven years standing in the University, and the performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchellor* in that Faculty, and then in five years more of *Doctor* in the same.

Or otherwise in three years after, taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchellor in Law*, and in four years more of *D. L. L.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchellor* and *Doctor* in *Physick*.

Exercises.] The Exercise required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that they may be performed in less time by any Men of good Abilities. But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors so to order, that before those Degrees were conferr'd upon any, and they allow'd to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with time and years; and perhaps, that those of slower Parts might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.] To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and stately publick Schools in Oxford, of the large Salary to each publick Professor; of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble, lightsome Fabrick, number of excellent Books, choice Manuscripts diversity of Languages, liberty of Studying, facility of finding any Book, equals, if not surpasses, most of the so

reign Libraries; the Reader may please to take this following Account.

The first *Publick Library* in *Oxford*, was set up in *Durham hall*, (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard of Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Bishop of *Durham* in the time of King *Edward III.*

This Learned Prelate, as he tells you more at large in his *Philo-biblon*, spar'd no Costs nor Pains in getting together a great Collection of Books, in Order to which, he search'd most of the Monastical Libraries here in *England*; unlock'd their old Chests, which had not been open'd in many a year, purchas'd all the Books which he had occasion for; others he caused to be transcribed for him on purpose; and besides this, got from beyond the Seas vast quantities of foreign Manuscripts, so that at last, partly by Money, partly by Presents (his Favour being sought after by Gifts in Books) his Library exceeded that of a private Person, and he grew solicitous how to render it useful to Learning, and to preserve those Books together which had been the great Work of his Life to collect. This he rightlv suppos'd might best be done, by setting it for ever on the University, which he did in the place above mention'd, and appointed certain Statutes for the Government of his Library, which are also extant in the *Philo-biblon*.

About the Year 1367, another Library built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-house* adjoining to *St. Maries Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily encreas'd by the bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV*; all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, till about the year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleas'd that most Noble Prince *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the use of the University, and furnish'd it with those Manuscripts which he, at any rates, got out of foreign Parts, (chiefly from *Italy*), and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first open'd *A. D.* 1480, but within 80 years more was utterly destroy'd upon this occasion:

casion : In the beginning of the Reign of *Edw. VI.* eight Commissioners were appointed to *Visit* the University, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

These Commissioners, under pretence of rooting out *Popery, Superstition and Idolatry*, utterly destroy'd these two noble Libraries, and embezzl'd, sold, burnt, or tore in pieces all those valuable Books, which those great Patrons of Learning had been so diligent in procuring in every Country of *Europe* : Nay their fury was so successful as to the *Aungervilian Library*, which was the oldest, largest, and choicest, that we have not so much as a Catalogue of the Books left. Nor did they rest here ; they visited likewise the *College Libraries*, and we may guess at the work they made with them, by a letter still kept in the *Archives*, where one of them boasts, that *New-College Quadrangle was all cover'd with the Leaves of their torn Books, and that they had uia Duns Scotus like a Dunce as he was*, &c. not to mention their plundering the Libraries of *Baliol, Merton, Lincoln Colleges, &c.* The University thought fit to complain to the Government of this Barbarity and Covetousness of the Visitors, but could not get any more by it than one single Book, given to the Library by *John Whethamsted*, the Learned Abbot of *St. Alban's*, wherein is contain'd part of *Valerius Maximus*, with the Commentaries of *Dionysius de Burgo*. And to this day, there is no Book in the *Bodleian Library*, besides this and two more, which are certainly known to have belonged to either of the former Libraries. Nay, and the University it self, after this general Destruction of their Books, despairing ever to enjoy any other *Publick Library*, thought it advisable to dispose of the very Desks and Shelves they stood on, in the year 1555.

This was the State of things when Sir *Thomas Bodley* consider'd the Damage which Learning had sustain'd, and the great Use that a Publick Library would be of to the Student : For as yet, tho' Printing was grown common, yet Books were so dear and scarce, as that an ordinary Scholar could not pretend to have in his private Study any more than those that were necessary for the performing his Exercises. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecenas*, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and the Owner of a very plentiful Estate. After mature deli-

beration.

beration, he desir'd leave of the *Univerſity* to furniſh *Duke Humfrey's Library* once more, with Desks, Seats, and Books at his own Coſts and Charges: Which being gain'd he acquitted himſelf in all points beyond their Expectation. He procur'd Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both in Books and Money; he ſent over Men on purpoſe to buy Books in *France, Italy, Spain, and Germany*; he perſuaded his Learned Friends to reſide there their ancient Manuſcripts, as in a place where they would be ſafe, at leaſt, till another general Revolution: And thereupon the Learned Society of *Merton College* where he was bred, likewiſe the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, where he was born, ſent in great parcels. Another parcel was given by *Mr. Thomas Allen*, who had ſaved all he could get of the remains of the *Univerſity* and *Abbey Libraries*. Other Manuſcripts were given by *Sir Robert Cotton*, others by *Sir Henry Savile*, (who afterwards enlarg'd his Benefaction by his Manuſcripts of *St. Chryſoſtom's Works*, from whence he publiſh'd his *Exon-Edition*) and others from many other Benefactors. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November 1602*, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole *Univerſity* coming thither in their Formalities, and this day ſtill continues to be the Viſitation day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Profeſſors, viz. of *Divinity, Law, and Phyſick*, of the *Hebrew and Greek Tongues*, with the two Proctors) do inſpect the Library and call over all the Books.

Sir Thomas in a few years found his Library to encrease ſo faſt, that he built up another Building cloſe to it, which made it in the ſhape of a Roman T, this he furniſh'd with all things neceſſary, and eſpecially with Books; wherein he was ſo diligent, that (as he wrote to *Dr. Tho. James* his firſt Library-keeper) there was not 400 Pounds worth of Books in *England* fit for a Library, which were not actually plac'd therein, and that he would endeavour to compaſs them alſo.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preſervation of it leſs than it ought to be: For after that the *Univerſity* had built the *Publick Schools* juſt by the Library up two Stories high, he himſelf at his own Charge rais'd a Gallery all round a ſtory higher, to the intent that when the new part of the Library ſhould be fill'd with Books, they might go on to furniſh theſe Galleries alſo. Beſides this, he made an Agreement with the Stationers Company in *London*, to giſe
one

one Copy to the Library of every Book which they should Print from thence forward ; which Agreement, I believe they observ'd very well, till about the year 1640. And lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short ; for by the fraud of his Executor, by the Loan of a great Sum of Money to King Charles the First in his Distress, and by the Fire of London, &c. the Estate will now do little more than pay the Officers the old Salary, tho' their trouble is encreased.

Sir Thomas died January 28, 1612. after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, &c. and they had been Confirm'd in Convocation, and he declar'd by the University to be the Founder of the Library ; but with him, the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now more than double or treble the Number of Books in it, than were there at his Death.

For soon after, viz. A. D. 1629, the then Earl of Pembroke (thro' the persuasions of Arch-Bishop *Laud*) bought and gave almost all that Collection of Greek Manuscripts, which *Francisco Bareccio*, a Venetian Gentleman, had with great Cost and Pains gathered together, which are esteem'd the most valuable parcel of Books that ever came into England at one time. Those which that Peer kept for his own use, being about 22 in Number, *Oliver Cromwell* afterwards bought and gave. *Sir Thomas Roe* also, who was the English Ambassador to Constantinople, at his return presented a choice parcel of Greek Manuscripts which he bought in Turkey.

Sir Kenelm Digby presented a great parcel of Manuscripts newly bound, which he had from Mr. *Allen* above-mention'd, or otherwise procur'd in his Travels.

All this while Arch-Bishop *Laud* had sent into the East to buy up Oriental Manuscripts, as also into Germany, from whence many excellent Manuscripts were gotten from the Swedish Soldiers who had ravaged the Libraries there. And at his Instigation, A. D. 1632, the University built up another Room, congruous to the other end of the old Library, which makes it in the shape of a Roman H. This End of the Library is truly a Noble Room, as well for the goodness of the Wooden-work, as for the Value of the Books it is furnish'd with. They are placed thus ; on the Gallery on the

Right hand, are the *Baroccian* Manuscripts, *Digbie's*, *Roe's*, *Cromwell's*, and those which were before dispers'd over the Library, but now gather'd together and marked N. E. In the Gallery on the left hand, are the Manuscripts given by Archbishop *Laud*, at 4 or 5 Donations: They are about 1300 in Number, and Written in above 20 Languages. All these well bound, except those he gave at his last donation, which was in haste, by reason of the badness of those Times.

The remaining part of that *New side* of the Library, is, mostly, taken up with the excellent Study of the Learned Mr. *John Selden*: Tho' 't is to be lamented, that his whole Library was not given by his Executors; for the Fire of the *Temple* destroyed in one of their Chambers, (as I have heard) 8 Chests full of the *Registers* of the *Abbeys*, and other Manuscripts relating to the History of *England*; tho' his Law-Books are still safe in *Lincoln's-Inn*.

'Twill be too tedious here to reckon up all the greater Benefactors to this Place, tho' one more I will not pass by, Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, afterwards Lord *Fairfax*, the General to the Parliament Forces, who amongst other Manuscripts presented 160, written by the hand of Mr. *Roger Dodsworth*, and relating to our *English History*, as may be guess'd by the first Vol. of the *Monasticon*, which was chiefly taken from them. These Books stand in one of the new Galleries, lately set up in the middle part of the Library. Next to them on the Right hand stand that noble parcel of Oriental Manuscripts, bought by the University of the late Dr. *Huntington*, who collected them in the *East*. On the left hand stand the Manuscripts of the Lord *Hatton*; and those which the University bought of Mr. *Greaves*. In the other Gallery stand the Oriental Manuscripts, brought from the *East* by Dr. *Pocock*, and bought by the University, together with two other parcels of Books, Written and Printed, those of Dr. *Mareschal*, late Rector of *Lincoln-College*, and those of Dr. *Tho. Barlow*, late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, who bequeathed to the Library, all such Books of theirs, after their decease, as were not in the Library before. This method of giving to the Library, since it is now become so large, is approved by many wise Men; and there are some now living who have taken the same Course.

The World has had several Printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bedlesian* Library. That of the Printed Books

publish'd by Dr. Hyde, was in the year 1674: since which time, there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now compiling by the Learned Dr. Hudson, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full satisfaction in this point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was publish'd about 4 years ago: since when, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the Deceased Dr. Edward Bernard, with such of his Printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in Europe; Nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in Europe, (let Foreigners say what they please) except the Emperors and the French Kings, which are both of them older by almost an hundred years. These, as does the Vatican in Rome, the Medicean at Florence, and Beffarion's at Venice, exceed the Bodleian in Greek Manuscripts; which yet out-does them all in Oriental Manuscripts: and as for Printed Books, no Italian Library is so Celebrated as the Ambrosian at Milan, tho' it is much inferior to the Bodleian; as is that likewise at Wolfenbittel, both in Manuscripts and Printed Books, tho' we should even allow the Account given of it by Conringius.

Besides the Bodleian Library, there are some others vested in the University, as the Savilian, by the Geometry School, and the Ashmolean by the Museum, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their Places.

The Studious Scholar has not only the benefit of the above-mention'd Libraries; but of the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the Museum, and the other in the Galleries of the Bodleian Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great part was given by Arch-Bishop Laud. These Galleries are replenish'd with the Pictures of the Founders of the Colleges, and of other Learned Men: And down below, by the Theater, is a great Collection of ancient Inscriptions and Marbles, most of them formerly part of the Arundellian Collection; the rest given since by Mr. Sheldon, and Sir George Wheeler.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious; and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within doors as possible, the University has encouraged Private Libraries, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst the rest, those of Magdalen, Corpus Christi

Merton, Balliol, St. Johns, and New College, excel both in Manuscripts and Printed Books; *Lincoln, Jesus, and University Colleges* have lesser Libraries of both Kinds: *Christ-Church, Trinity, and Queens*, consist mostly of Printed Books: The Case of which last mention'd Library, is a stately Fabrick lately erected, and the Inside almost fill'd with the Books of the old Library, and the Benefactions of Dr. *Banlow*, late Bishop of *Lincoln*, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, and of Dr. *Timothy Hutton*, the worthy *Provost* of the College, by whose Care and Management, this College has been of late years exceedingly advanced. Besides these Libraries, every Student has his own Study, better furnish'd, generally speaking, than in other Universities; and some of the Heads of the University have Studies compleat in their several kinds.

[*Theatre.*] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge of the new Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of Scholastick Exercises,

To speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. wou'd require another Volume; only of the Physick-Garden take this short Account.

Among the several Noble Structures and great Conveniences of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, this of the Physick-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the least Place; founded, built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury*; who purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's Colledge*, thereon erected, about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared and Polish'd Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 600 *l.* on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen,

*Gloriæ Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli
Regis, in Usum Academiae & Reipublicæ
1632, Henricus Comes Danby.*

And Endow'd the same with an Annual Revenue to perpetuity, for the Maintenance and keeping of the same, and its great Variety and Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands, for the Use and Honour of the University; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversion of the Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great Use also, as is easily found among all Persons, desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any place of *Europe* (if not the best) as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians, Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for things of that Nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The Care of this Garden is now committed by the University to that skilful Botanist, *Mr. Jacob Bobart*, who has carried on the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned *Dr. Morison* deceased.

Also the newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford* cannot well be pass'd over without some brief Account thereof.

The *MUSÆUM*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, was built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contriv'd and design'd.

It borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian Order*, with several Curious Frizes and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Foot, is to the Street, Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in Gilt Characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ. Officina Chymica*; The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April*, 1679, and it was happily finish'd on the 20th of *March*, 1683. at which time a rich and

ble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; a Person so well known in the World, that he needs no farther Elogium in this *short Narrative*; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the Learn'd *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*, as is now the Learned *Edward Lhwyd* M. A.

Accessions are continually made to the *Museum*, by several worthy Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntington*, who hath given *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian Antiquities*. Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, to whose generous Favour they owe there an intire Mummy; and the eminently Learned *Martin Lister*, Dr. of *Physick*, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman Antiquities*, as *Altars*, *Medals*, *Lamps*, &c. found here in *England*; so that it is justly believ'd, that in a few Years it will be one of the most famous Repositories in *Europe*.

OF CAMBRIDGE.

What hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister, *Cambridge*; which, for Antiquities, gracious Priviledges, beautiful Colleges, large Revenues, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and of all other things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

[The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present *Charles Duke of Somerset*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be Elected every Three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all priviledg'd Persons and Scholars, under the

Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determin'd by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University.

Vice-Chancellor.] This high Office is chosen every Year, on the 3d of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endow'd and priviledged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Doctors.] The Two Proctors are chosen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colleges and Halls.

There are chosen after the same manner Two called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors, have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

Register.] The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register.

There are also Three Esquire Beadles.

One Yeoman Beadle and a Library-Keeper.

Privileges.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges, Rights and Liberties, granted by several Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas* day the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to the purport of the said Grants.

The Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, and *Mathematics*, are oblig'd by Statute, under a Penalty, to read four Days in every Week in Term-time.

As every Professor is obliged to read publickly in the Schools, every Week in Term, to the Students in their several Faculties; so these also are obliged to attend at their Lectures, and either of them, for every Omission, are liable to a pecuniary Mult. The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, are obliged to moderate at every Doctors and Batchellors Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions. The other Professors, as *Greek*,
Hebrew

Hebrew, Arabick, &c. are likewise obliged to read every Week in *Term*.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

First, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of Batchellor of Arts, that he be Resident in the University twelve Terms, and his last Year keep two *Philosophy Acts* (i. e.) that he defend three Questions in *Natural Phil. Math. or Ethics*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents at two several times; and that he also Oppose three times. After which he is to be examin'd by the Master and Fellows of his College, who, (if they find no Objection against him) give him leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examin'd by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that purpose; and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him. After which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read over three times in the *Caput Senat. Regent. House*; and once in the *Non-Regent-House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be allow'd of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, till three Years after he has taken the Degree of Batchellor of Arts, during which time he is obliged three several times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urg'd against them by a Master of Arts; He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchellors Schools, and Declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, he must first have the Consent of the Master, and major part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is Resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regent. House*, and *Non-Regent. House*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is completed on the first *Tuesday* in *July*.

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts*, before he takes the Degree of *Batchellor of Divinity*; in order

der to which he is oblig'd, during that time, to oppose a Batchellor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity Act*, to Preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*. before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Commencer hath been five Years Batchellor of Divinity; that he Oppose twice, and Respond once in the Divinity-Schools; that he Preach at *St. Mary's* once in *Latin*, and once in *English*. Moreover, he is oblig'd, under the penalty of forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken his said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But in several Colleges the *Gremials* are dispenc'd with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree; if they keep a Divinity-Act when it comes to their turn it is sufficient: and as for those that are not *Gremials*, they need only go out *per Saltum*, &c.

Anyone who makes the *Civil Law* his Chief Study, from the time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchellor of Law* at the End of six Years, provided he keep one Law-Act in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Batchellor of Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchellor of Arts*, if he perform the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchellor of Law*, or seven Years *Master of Arts*, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once.

No one can be admitted Batchellor in Physick, till the 6th Year after his Admission, and has kept one Physick-Act, Responding to the Professor or some other Doctor, and Opposed once: After which, if he keep two Physick-Acts, and Oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the End of five Years. A *Master of Arts* must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, (tho not express in the Statute) seems to be this, that they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, are not suppos'd to have apply'd themselves much to the study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree; and therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer

longer before the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises perform'd every Term, are,

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in Term-time, or at least, within a little after the beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from one to three in the Afternoon.

Every Wednesday and Friday there are publick Disputations in the Batchellors of Arts Schools, upon some Philosophical or Political Questions; and Declamations in the same place upon Saturdays; all perform'd by Senior Batchellors (i. e.) those of the third Year.

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning are held Philosophical Disputations, between a Master and Batchelor of Arts.

Every second Thursday in Term is held a publick Theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from 1 to 4 in the Afternoon, between a Master of Arts of some considerable standing, who is respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth Thursday in every Term a Batchelor of Law, or Master of Arts, professing the Civil-Law, is obliged to keep a Law-Act, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick are performed in like manner the ninth Thursday in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every day in Term-time, either by the Fellows, or the Schollars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

Exercise performed at a publick Commencement.

The first day (which is always the Monday before the first Tuesday in July) is kept a Divinity-Act, by a Doctor in that Faculty, who is opposed by several Heads of Colleges and Doctors of the same Faculty, who are Gremials, the Vice-Chancellor, or the Regius Professor moderating; which said Disputations continue from 8 to 11 in the morning—— from 1 to 3 the same day is kept a Philosoph. Act by a Master

ster of *Arts*, those of his own Degree opposing him——
From 3 to 4 an *Act* by a *Doctor of Law*, opposed by some other *Doctors* of the same Faculty—From 4 to 5 an *Act* by a *Doctor of Physick*, opposed likewise by *Doctors* of his own Faculty.

On *Tuesday* from 8 to 11 is kept a *Divinity-Act* by a *Bachelor of Divinity*——From 11 to 2 a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*——From 2 to 3 a *Law-Act* by a *Batchellor of Law*——From 3 to 4 a *Physick-Act*, by a *Batchellor of Physick*. These are all opposed by those that Commence *Doctors* in their respective Faculties.

After these is a *Musick-Act*.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*; *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter Week*, and ends the *Week* before *Whitsuntide*: *Trinity-Term* they have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively, and the *Batchellors of Arts* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have power not only to punish offending Scholars, by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Tolbooth* at his Pleasure; but also to fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unreasonable Hours, that is after eight in Winter, or nine in Summer; by which time they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For at those times the Gates are lock'd; and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be care taken both for discovering and reforming all sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same distance from each other,

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet even these had lately been like to be dried up by the over-heated Zeal of some ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefest Store-houses of letter'd Men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, &c. to serve all Parts of this Kingdom.

Libraries.] After what has been said of the *Oxford* Libraries, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with our intended Brevity. Every College and Hall in *Cambridge* has its Library like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the same kinds of Books, Manuscript and Printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College in order to enumerate their Libraries, tho' some of them well deserve to be particularly mention'd, viz.

Trinity-College-Library.] Which is the most magnificent Building of its kind, in the three Kingdoms; and is daily more and more furnish'd with variety of good Books; not to mention the great number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserv'd; amongst which, the *Codex Holmiensis*, containing a great part of *Origen's* Works in *Greek*; the Epistles of *St. Paul*, suppos'd to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin's Psalterium Triplex* (being the most valuable *Latin Psalter* in *England*) ought to be particularly mention'd. But in

Bennet-College-Library] There is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and ancient Printed Books, given by *Matthew Parker* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the time of *Q. Elizabeth*. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abbey-Libraries, and from those belonging to Colleges and Cathedral-Churches, and do chiefly relate to the History of *England*, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject, do make to it: Not that this Collection is destitute of Writings, or most valuable Books in other Faculties;

ties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juvenius*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter in Matthæum*, *D. Ambrosii Hexæmeron*, & *Origenes in Lucam*, both in Lombardic Letters, besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts. These, together with some other Manuscripts formerly belonging to the learned *Daniel Rogersius*, are contained in the *Inner Library*: Besides which, there is another in this College, replenish'd with Books of both Sorts, *Written and Printed*. I had almost forgotten to say, that Archbishop *Parker* took a particular Care to collect all the *Saxon Manuscripts*, he could: And 'tis not unlikely, that he had the greatest Collection of them, that was ever made by any one Man. For now in this very Library, there is the second or the third best Collection of them that is to be had; the other two being in the *Cottonian* and *Bodleian* Libraries. And in both these, especially in the former, many of them are known to have belong'd formerly to this most worthy Prelate; and perhaps might have been bought amongst *Mr. Fosceline's* Books, who was the Archbishops Secretary. In *Trinity-College-Library*, there is another parcel of *Saxon Manuscripts* given by *Mr. John Parker*, Son to the Archbishop: And his Grace himself, by Will, did bequeath another large Parcel of *Saxon* and other *Manuscripts* to the

University Library,] Which are there very safely preserv'd. Amongst these, there is a *Gregories Pastoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large part of the *Septuagint* in very ancient *Greek Letters*. This Library seems to contain about 14000 Books in all: Amongst which are many very curious, as the worthy Library-keeper, the Reverend *Mr. John Laughton* of *Trinity-College* does very well know. Amongst these, may be reckon'd the ancient Monuments of the Church of the *Waldenses* or *Vaudois*, brought by *Sir Samuel Moreland* from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most ancient Copy of the *Four Gospels and the Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of *St. Irenæus* at *Lyons*, *A. D. 1562.* and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza*, *A. D. 1581.* This Book is written in *Greek and Latin*, not long after the *Alexandrian* Manuscript in her Majesty's Library; and tho' it differs in some places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenæus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

St. John's-College-Library] was chiefly founded by Archbishop *Williams*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* in King *James*'s the First's time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Case is very large and beautiful, and the Collection as to *Printed Books*, the second or third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received a great Augmentation by the Accession of the Library of *Dr. Gunning* late Bishop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College. And so also

Emanuel-College-Library] has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Decease of Archbishop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may please to observe, that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying Libraries*; and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *Kings-College*) are *Lending Libraries*. That is, He that is qualify'd may borrow out of it any Book that he wants. This now seemsto be the best way of disposing Libraries, for thereby there is much Room gain'd. as is seen in the *University* and *St. John's-College-Libraries*. You are not disturb'd by any other Students molesting you, as often happens when the Books are *chain'd*: Nor does *chaining Books* entirely answer the End; because Careless Persons will clap a chain'd Book into the wrong place: and a Thief will cut off the Book notwithstanding the Chain, which also spoils the Cover tho it happens to preserve the Book.

In *Cambridge* also, the Scholars have Libraries furnish'd according to their Abilities and Inclination; amongst which, those of the Reverend and Learned *Dr. Cowell* Master of *Christ's-College*, and *Mr. Laughton* above-mention'd, deserve a peculiar Encomium, in regard to the many rare Manuscripts, and Coins, therein contained.

Cottonian Library.] Since so much has been said about *Libraries*, perhaps the curious Reader may expect in *The Present State of England*, some sort of Account of the *Cottonian Library*, especially since the Kingdom has put so high a value upon it, as to make an *Act of Parliament* for the securing it to the Publick, and to prevent its being alienated from the Family. For this Reason, I have taken the Liberty of inserting this short Account of it, and of the Noble Founder.

Sir Robert Cotton (to whose diligent Care, Pains and Charges we are beholden for it) was born *A. D.* 1570. and de-
 pass'd *A. D.* 1631. By his last Will bequeathing his great
 Estate,

Estate, and therewith his invaluable *Library*, (which he had been Forty Years in collecting) to his Son Sir *Thomas Cotton*, and after his Discease, to his Grandson, the late Sir *John Cotton*, who was then about ten Years old.

Sir *Robert* in his Life-time fix'd it at his House in *Westminster*, by *Westminster-Hall*, which was formerly part of the Palace of the Kings of *England*; and the *Library* stands in that very place, which is thought to have been the private Oratory of King *Edward the Confessor*, the last (as I may so say) of the *English-Saxon* Kings of the old Royal Line. And perhaps, it might therefore by Sir *Robert*, be thought a proper Place for the Preservation of so many of their Authentic and Genuine Remains, as he had most fortunately gathered together.

The *Library* seems to have arrived almost at its Height during the Life of the *Founder*: For tho' some few Books have been since given thereunto by particular Gentlemen in Token of their Gratitude for the Use they have made of it; and some Books long wanting have been lately recovered: yet these are but few, and considering the many *Vacancies*, (occasion'd, as 'tis thought, by lending the Books to those who were not sufficiently careful to see them safely restored) the Number is reputed to be much the same, with what it was before.

They are all *Manuscripts*, and as they are now Bound up together, are not above a *Thousand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir *Robert*, was the *History of England*, whereunto he was naturally inclin'd, and in which he came to be a great Master; and consequently his Collections lean'd principally that way; tho' he seems to have been ready either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no Relation to his main Design.

'Tis certain that Sir *Robert* had Opportunities of enlarging his *Library*, if he would have taken in other *Faculties*, *Arts*, and *Sciences*, which he seems to have studiously declin'd. Instances of this might be given of his preserving some Fragment, Leaf or Leaves of a Manuscript, and rejecting the remaining part of the Book; and by his accepting or buying up, in a parcel, those compos'd by *English Writers*, or relating to *English Affairs*, and refusing the rest.

By his continual Pursuit of this his *First Design*, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seem'd as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He liv'd at a Time when there was many Noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He liv'd at a Time when divers Studious and Learned Men died, who had made it their chief Business to scrape up the shatter'd Remains of our Monastical Libraries and either by *Legacy*, or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which he thought valuable, in their Studies. By this means he saved so many *Books*, *Charters*, &c. which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Josceline*, *Noel*, *Allen*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elsing*, *Camden*, and very many others. And as his Intent was publickly known, so those who sought after his Favour, (as well as his Money) knew no better way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, he consecrates it to Posterity in the Place I mention'd before, having newly repair'd it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation or a Pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of greatest Use to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books increas'd, as he lessen'd the number of his Volumes.

I have before said that his main Design was the *History of England*, but in relation to the whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads.

I. Histories and Chronicles written on that Subject *Ex Professo*, together with other shorter Annals which serv'd as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens, Bishops, Nobility, &c.

IV.

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, our Nobility, Eminent Scholars, &c.

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concerns with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our public Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History of England* from the beginning of Christianity here. to the time of King *James I.* especially about the time of the Dissolution of Abbeys and the Reformation by King *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.*

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles of *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homiles, Pieces of the Holy Scripture, Prayers, Translations of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which, (and of those in our other *English* Libraries) a new Catalogue will be soon publish'd. In *Latin* are divers ancient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Divers excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations either in *Latin*, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs of *England*: Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest pieces of Writing in *England*. The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek* being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan Pentateuch*, and many other Curious Oriental Authors.

XI. Great Numbers of Original Bulls, Original and Valuable Charters, Grants, &c. of the ancient and Modern Kings, Bishops, and Nobility of *England*, and of most other Countreys in *Europe*, &c. lying in the Drawers, and not fix'd into any Books, as hundreds of others are.

Sir Robert Cotton had also a due regard to Deceocy in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve Roman *Cæsars* over every Sett of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Sett, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina*, after *Domitian*: So that there are fourteen such Setts. Besides the Heads, (which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues) 'tis adorn'd with Pictures, viz: Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Thomas, and Sir John; Judge *Dodderidge*, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Tho. Allen, John Buchanan, Mr. *Cambden*, Sir William Dugdale, Dr. Tho. James, Mr. William Lambard, and Mr. John Speed, not to mention the old Altar-piece anciently belonging to St. Bartholemews Hospital; with other ancient and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a Compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir Robert procured also many of the Roman *Lares* and *Tutelar Gods*, *Weapons*, &c. and a very fine Set of *Coins*, Roman, British and Saxon; a guess at which may be made by a view of *Speeds Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals still extant in this small but Noble Library.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the rest of her Majesty's Kingdoms, and Dominions, &c.

Scotland. **A**fter England, the ancient Kingdom of Scotland hath the Precedence, the chief Governour, whereof under her Majesty, is the Lord High-Commissioner of Scotland, who, by that Title, enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, and is at present His Grace the Duke of *Queensberry*.

The next is the Kingdom of *Ireland*; the Governour whereof is now the most Noble James Duke of *Ormond*, His Grace, who, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *Ireland*.

Other Dominions belong to the Queen of England, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well

deserve the Name of Kingdoms, as divers Countries, which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

Of Jersey and Guernsey.

THE next and nearest are her Majesty's two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with two lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in her Majesty's Possession; in both of which generally is still retain'd the *French* Tongue

[*Jersey*.] *Jersey*, the biggest of the two, tho' not above 40 Miles in circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples. of which they make great quantities of Sider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great store of fine Wooll, which employs most of the poor in making Stockings, which in time of Peace were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market.

[Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the Principal Magistrate is the Bailiff, now Sir *Charles Carteret* Baronet, who is of Royal Nomination; and with 12 Jurats, chosen by the People, administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same; Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in matters of Civil Property above the value of 300 *Livres Tournois*.

There are here several Seigneuries or Royal Fiefs; the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*, belonging to the said Sir *Charles Carteret*, and therefore commonly called *Monsieur de St. Ouen*.

The present Governour is the Honourable Lieutenant General *Lushy*; the Lieutenant Governour, Lieutenant Colonel *Collier*.

[*Guernsey*.] The Island of *Guernsey*, lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in space, but is somewhat

inferiour in the richness of the Soil, which hath this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. Here are ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping; upon the Peer, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal Fiefs or Seigneuries in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Hommage, viz. *Anneville*, by Madam d'Anneville, Relict of *Charles Andros* Esq; late Lieutenant-Bailiff; and *Sammares*, by Sir *Edmond Andros* the Bailiff.

The Right Honourable *Christopher* Lord Viscount *Hatton* is her Majesty's Governour here; the Lieutenant-Governour is since the late Revolution, and in time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of foot in the two Islands, which is now that Commanded by the Honourable Colonel *Henry Mordaunt*.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, by a Bailiff, of Royal Nomination, and 12 Jurats of popular Election; and the Inhabitants have the same liberty of Appeal to the Queen and Council.

A List of the present Nobility of England, according to their respective Precedencies.

DUKES.

Prince George of Denmark, Duke of Cumberland, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, &c. and of all Her Majesty's Plantations, &c. and Generalissimo of all Her Majesty's Forces, &c.

Great Officers, *Who take Place of all the Dukes not of the Royal Blood, except Prince George of Denmark, who hath Precedence by a special Act of Parliament.*

Sidney Godolphin, Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord President of the Council.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire & Normanby, Lord Privy Seal.

Other Dukes 19. and Dutchesses 2.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England.

Note, *The Duke of Norfolk hath Precedence, not only by his Creation, but likewise in respect of his Office: And the Duke of Devonshire takes Place for the last Reason only.*

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.

Barbara Villiers Dutchess of Cleveland.

Louise de Queroville *Duchess of Portsmouth.*
 Charles Seymour, *Duke of Somerset.*
 Charles Lenos, *Duke of Richmond.*
 Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of Southampton.*
 Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of Grafton.*
 James Butler, *Duke of Ormond.*
 Henry Somerset, *Duke of Beaufort.*
 George Fitz-Roy, *Duke of Northumberland.*
 Charles Beauclair, *Duke of St. Albans.*
 James Fitz-James, *Duke of Berwick.*
 Charles Pawlet, *Duke of Bolton.*
 Meinhard Schonberg, *Duke of Schonberg.*
 Charles Talbot, *Duke of Shrewsbury.*
 Thomas Osborne, *Duke of Leeds.*
 Wriothesley Russel, *Duke of Bedford.*
 John Holles, *Duke of Newcastle.*
 John Churchil, *Duke of Marlborough.*
 John Manners, *Duke of Rutland.*

MARQUESS 1.

William Herbert, *Marquess of Powis.*

Other Great Officers who take place of all of their Degree.

Robert Bertie, *Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.*
 Charles Howard, *Earl of Carlisle, Earl-Marshal of England during the Minority of the Duke of Norfolk.*
 Edward Villiers, *Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.*

EARLS 61. and COUNTESSES 2.

Henry de Grey, *Earl of Kent.*
 William Stanley, *Earl of Derby.*
 George Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon.*
 Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln.*
 Henry Howard, *Earl of Suffolk.*
 Charles Sackville, *Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.*
 James Cecill, *Earl of Salisbury.*
 John Cecill, *Earl of Exeter.*

Scroop Egerton, *Earl of Bridgewater*.
 Robert Sidney, *Earl of Leicester*.
 George Compton, *Earl of Northampton*.
 Edward Henry Rich, *Earl of Warwick and Holland*.
 Basil Fielding, *Earl of Denbigh*.
 Pawlet St. John, *Earl of Bolingbroke*.
 Thomas Fane, *Earl of Westmerland*.
 Charles Montague, *Earl of Manchester*.
 Thomas Howard, *Earl of Berkshire*.
 Richard Savage, *Earl Rivers*.
 Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth*.
 Thomas Grey, *Earl of Stamford*.
 Charles Finch, *Earl of Winchelsea*.
 Evelin Pierpont, *Earl of Kingston*.
 Charles Dormer, *Earl of Carnarvon*.
 Philip Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield*.
 Thomas Tufton, *Earl of Thanet*.
 Charles Spencer, *Earl of Sunderland*.
 Robert Leake, *Earl of Scarisdale*.
 Edward Montague, *Earl of Sandwich*.
 Henry Hyde, *Earl of Clarendon*.
 Algernon Capell, *Earl of Essex*.
 Robert Brudenell, *Earl of Cardigan*.
 John Annesley, *Earl of Anglesey*.
 William-Henry Granville, *Earl of Bathe*.
 Thomas Bruce, *Earl of Ailesbury*.
 Charles Boyle, *Earl of Burlington*.
 Isabella Fitz-Roy, (*Duchess of Grafton*) *Countess of Ar-*
lington.
 Anthony-Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftsbury*.
 Edward-Henry Lee, *Earl of Lichfield*.
 Thomas Lennard, *Earl of Suffex*.
 Lewis de Duras, *Earl of Feverham*.
 Charles-Bodvile Roberts, *Earl of Radnor*.
 William Paston, *Earl of Yarmouth*.
 Charles Berkeley, *Earl of Berkeley*.
 Daniel Finch, *Earl of Nottingham, Principal Secretary of*
State.
 Laurence Hyde, *Earl of Rochester*.
 Mountagu-Venables Bertie, *Earl of Abingdon*.
 Baptist Noel, *Earl of Gainsborough*.
 Robert Darcie, *Earl of Holderness*.
 Other Windsor, *Earl of Plimouth*.

Catherine Sidley, *Countess of Dorchester.*
 Edward Ratcliff, *Earl of Derwentwater.*
 Henry Stafford, *Earl of Stafford.*
 William Bentinck, *Earl of Portland.*
 Ralph Montague, *Earl of Montague.*
 Arthur Herbert, *Earl of Torrington.*
 Richard Lomley, *Earl of Scarsborough.*
 George Booth, *Earl of Warrington.*
 Francis Newport, *Earl of Bradford.*
 Hen. Sidney, *Earl of Rumney.*
 William Zulestein, *Earl of Rochford.*
 Arnold Joost van Keppel, *Earl of Albemarle.*
 Thomas Coventrye, *Earl of Coventrye.*
 Edward Russell, *Earl of Orford.*
 Henry d'Auverquerque, *Earl of Grantham.*

VISCOUNTS 9.

Price Devereux, *Viscount Hereford.*
 Francis Brown, *Viscount Montacute.*
 Nathaniel Fienes, *Viscount Say and Sele.*
 Thomas Bellasis, *Viscount Falconberg.*
 Charles Townsend, *Viscount Townsend.*
 Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth*
 Christopher Hatton, *Viscount Hatton.*
 Henry Yelverton, *Viscount Longueville.*
 Richard Louthen, *Viscount Lonsdale*

ARCHBISHOPS 2 and BISHOPS 24

Thomas Tenniferon *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*
 John Sharp, *Lord Archbishop of York.*
 Dr. Henry Compton, *Lord Bishop of London.*
 Dr. Nathanael Crew, *Lord Bishop of Durham, and Lord Chancellor.*
 Dr. Peter Mew, *Lord Bishop of Winchester.*
 Dr. William Beau, *Lord Bishop of Llandaff*
 Dr. William Lloyd, *Lord Bishop of Worcester.*
 Dr. Thomas Spratt, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*
 Dr. Jonathan Trelawny, *Lord Bishop of Exeter.*
 Dr. Gilbert Burnet, *Lord Bishop of Sarum.*
 Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, *Lord Bishop of Hereford.*
 Dr. Nicholas Stratford, *Lord Bishop of Chester.*
 Dr. Simon Patrick, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*
 Dr. John Hough, *Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.*

Dr. John Moore, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
Dr. Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
Dr. Edward Fowler, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
Dr. John Hall, Lord Bishop of Bristol.
Dr. James Gardner, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
Dr. John Williams, Lord Bishop of Chichester.
Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Dr. John Evans, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
Dr. William Nicholson, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
Dr. George Hooper, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Dr. William Beveridge, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
 ————— *Lord Bishop of St. Davids.*

B A R O N S 63, and B A R O N E S S E S 3.

George Nevill, Lord Abergaveny.
James Touchet, Lord Audley.
John West, Lord De la War.
Robert Shirley, Lord Ferrers.
Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitzwalter.
Edward Ward, Lord Dudley and Ward.
Edw. Stourton, Lord Stourton.
Richard Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke.
Ralph Eure, Lord Eure.
Thomas Wharton, Lord Wharton.
Hugh Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham.
William Paget, Lord Paget.
Francis Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham.
William North, Lord North and Gray of Rolleston.
James Bruges, Lord Chandos.
William Cary Lord Hunsdon.
Thomas Petre, Lord Petre.
Charles Gerard, Lord Gerard of Gerards Bromley.
Thomas Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.
Katherine (Viscountess of Cornbury) Baroness Clifton.
Henry Roper, Lord Tenham.
Foulk Grevill, Lord Brook.
Ralph Grey, Lord Grey of Wark.
John Lovelace, Lord Lovelace.
Lady:—Johnson, Baroness Wentworth.
John Pawlett, Lord Pawlett of Hinton St. George.
Banester Maynard, Lord Maynard.
Charles Howard, Lord Howard of Esrick.

Charles Mohun, *Lord Mohun*.
Tho. Wentworth, *Lord Raby*.
Thomas Leigh, *Lord Leigh*.
Thomas Jermyn, *Lord Jermyn*.
William Byron, *Lord Byron*.
John Vaughan, *Lord Vaughan*.
Charles Carrington, *Lord Carrington*.
William Widdrington, *Lord Widdrington*.
John Colepepper, *Lord Colepepper*.
Robert Lucas, *Lord Lucas*.
Lewis Watson, *Lord Rockingham*.
Robert Sutton, *Lord Lexington*.
Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord Langdale*.
William Berkeley, *Lord Berkely of Stratton*.
Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Corn-wallis*.
Nathanael Crew, *Lord Crew, and Bishop of Durham*.
John Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Trerice*.
William Craven, *Lord Craven*.
Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh*.
Peregrine Osborne, *Lord Kiveton*.
Susanna Fortrey, *Baroness Bellasyse of Osgodby*.
John Carteret, *Lord Carteret*.
Charles Bennet, *Lord Ossulston*.
Will. Legg, *Lord Dartmouth*.
William Stawell, *Lord Stawell*.
Francis North, *Lord Guilford*.
Henry Jermyn, *Lord Dover*.
James Waldegrave, *Lord Waldegrave*.
Edward Griffin, *Lord Griffin*.
Hugh Cholmley, *Lord Cholmley*.
John Ashburnham, *Lord Ashburnham*.
Will. Farmer, *Lord Leempster*.
Charles Butler, *Lord Weston*.
Henry Herbert, *Lord Herbert of Chirbury*.
John Thompson, *Lord Haverham*.
John Sommers, *Lord Sommers*.
Christopher Vane, *Lord Barnard*.
Charles Mountague, *Lord Halifax*.
John Granville, *Lord Granville*.
Heneage Finch, *Lord Guernsey*.
John Leveson Gower, *Lord Gower*.
Francis Seymour Conway, *Lord Conway*.
John Hervey, *Lord Hervey*.

A True LIST of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgessees of the Parliament, which met at Westminster the 20th of October 1702. as they were Returned into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, with the several Alterations since made to the 20th of Jan. 1703.

Bedfordshire, 4.

R *T. Hon. Lord Edw. Russell.*
Sir Will. Gostwick Kt. & Bar.

Town of Bedford.

William Spencer Esq;

The Hon. Edw. Carteret Esq;

Berks, 9.

Sir John Stonehouse Bar.

Richard Nevill Esq;

Borough of New-Windfor.

Rt. H. J. L. Visc. Fitzharding.

Richard Topham Esq;

Borough of Reading.

Sir Owen Buckingham Kt.

Tanfeild Vachell Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.

William Jennens Esq;

Thomas Renda Esq;

Borough of Abingdon.

Sir Simon Harcourt Kt. Her

Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Bucks, 14.

Hon. Goodwin Wharton Esq;

Rt. Hon. William L. Cheyney.

Viscount Newhaven.

Town of Buckingham,

Sir Edmund Denton Bar.

Roger Price Esq;

Borough of Chipping-
Wicomb.

Charles Godfrey Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer Esq;

Borough of Ailesbury

Simon Harcourt Esq;

The Hon. James Herbert Esq.

Borough of Agmondesham

John Drake Esq;

Sir Samuel Garrard Bar.

Borough of Wendover.

Richard Hampden Esq;

Richard Crawley Esq;

Borough of Great-Marlow.

Sir James Etheredge Kt.

James Chase Esq;

Cambidgehire, 6.

Granado Pigott Esq;

Sir Ruthout Cullen Bar.

University of Cambridge

The Hon. Arthur Annesley Esq;

Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle Esq;

Town of Cambridge.

Sir Henry Pickering Bar

Anthony Thompson Esq;

Cheshire, 4.Sir George Warburton *Bar.*Sir Roger Mostyn *Bar.**City of Chester.*Sir Henry Bunbury *Bar.*Peter Shakerley *Esq;***Cornwall, 44.**Sir Richard Vivian *Bar.*James Buller *Esq;**Borough of Dunhivid, alias*
Launceston.

Sir Hon. Henry Lord Hyde.

William Cary *Esq;**Borough of Lescard.*William Bridges *Esq;*Thomas Dodson *Esq;**Borough of Lestwithiel.*Sir Hon. Russel Roberts *Esq;*Sir J. Molesworth *Kt. & Bar.**Borough of Truro.*

Sir Philip Meadows.

Henry Vincent *Esq;**Borough of Bodmin.*John Hoblyn *Esq;*Hon. Francis Robart *Esq;**Borough of Helston.*Francis Godolphin *Esq;*Sidney Godolphin *Esq;**Borough of Saltash.*Thomas Carew *Esq;*John Rolle *Esq;**Borough of Camelford.*Dennis Glyn *Esq;*William Pole *Esq;**Borough of Portpigham, alias*
Westlow.Charles Seymour *Esq;*Henry Poley *Esq;**Borough of Grampound.*Francis Scobell *Esq;*James Craggs *Esq;**Borough of Eastlow.*Sir Henry Seymour *Bar.*Sir John Pole *Bar.**Borough of Penryn.*Samuel Trefusis *Esq;*Alexander Pendarves *Esq;**Borough of Tregony*Hugh Boscawen *Esq;*Joseph Sawle Jun. *Esq;**Borough of Bossiney*William Hooker *Esq;*John Manley *Esq;**Borough of St. Ives.*James Praed *Esq;*John Pitt *Esq;**Borough of Foway.*George Granville *Esq;*John Hickes *Esq;**Borough of St. German.*Henry Flemming *Esq;*John Anstis *Esq;**Borough of St. Michael.*Renatus Bellott *Esq;*Francis Bassett *Esq;**Borough of Newport.*Sir Nicholas Morice *Bar.*John Sparke *Esq;**Borough of St. Mawes.*Sir Joseph Tredenham *Kt*John Tredenham *Esq;**Borough of Callington.*Samuel Rolle *Esq;*Sir William Corryton *Bar.***Cumberland, 6.**Richard Musgrave *Esq;*Gilfrid Lawson *Esq;**City of Carlisle.*Christopher Musgrave *Esq;*Thomas Stanwix *Esq;**Borough of Cockermouth.*James Stanhope *Esq;*Thomas Lamplugh *Esq;*

Der-

Derbyshire, 4.

John Curzon *Esq*;
 Thomas Coke *Esq*;
Town of Derby.
 John Harpur *Esq*;
 Thomas Stanhope *Esq*;

Devonshire, 26.

Sir William Courtenay *Bar*
 Robert Rolle *Esq*;
City of Exeter.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Seymour
Bar. Comptroller of Her Ma-
jesty's Household.
 John Snell *Esq*;
Borough of Totness.
 William Seymour *Esq*;
 Thomas Coulson *Esq*;
Borough of Plymouth.
 The Hon. Charles Trelawny *Esq*;
 John Woolcomb *Esq*;
Town of Oakehampton.
 Sir Simon Leech *Knight of*
the Bath.
 Thomas Northmore *Esq*;
Borough of Barnstaple.
 Nicholas Hooper *Serjeant at*
Law.
 Arthur Champneys *Esq*;
Borough of Plympton.
 Richard Edgcumbe *Esq*;
 Richard Hele *Esq*;
Borough of Honiton.
 Sir Will. Drake *Kt. & Bar.*
 Sir Walter Yonge *Bar.*
Borough of Tavistoke.
 James Bulteel *Esq*;
 Henry Mannaton *Esq*;
Borough of Ashburton.
 Sir Thomas Leare *Bar.*
 Richard Reynel *Esq*;

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth
 Hardnes.

Nathanael Herne *Esq*;
 Frederick Herne *Esq*;
Borough of Boralton.
 William Cowper *Esq*;
 Peter King *Esq*;
Borough of Tiverton.
 Thomas Bere *Esq*;
 Robert Burrige *Esq*;

Dorsetshire, 20.

Thomas Strangeways *Esq*;
 Thomas Chaffin *Esq*;
Town of Poole.
 Sir William Phipard *Kt.*
 William Jolliffe *Esq*;
Borough of Dorchester.
 Sir Nathaniel Napier *Kt. &*
Bar.
 Nathaniel Napier *Esq*;
Borough of Lyme-Regis.
 Henry Henly *Esq*;
 John Burrige *Esq*;
Borough of Weymouth.
 The Hon. Henry Thynne *Esq*;
 Anthony Henly *Esq*;
Borough of Melcomb-Regis.
 The Hon. Charles Churchill *Esq*;
 George St. Leo *Esq*;
Borough of Bridport.
 Alexander Pitfield *Esq*;
 Richard Bingham *Esq*;
Borough of Shafton, alias
 Shaftsbury.
 Sir John Cropley *Bar.*
 Edward Nicholas *Esq*;
Borough of Warham.
 Sir Josiah Child.
 Thomas Erle *Esq*;
Borough of Corfe-Castle.
 John Banks *Esq*;
 Richard Fownes *Esq*;

Dorham

Durham, 4.

Sir Robert Eden *Bar.*
Sir William Bowes *Kt.*
City of Durham.
Sir Henry Belafyse *Kt.*
Thomas Conyers Esq;

Essex, 8.

Sir Charles Barrington *Bar.*
Sir Francis Masham *Bar.*
Borough of Colchester.
Sir Isaac Rebow *Kt.*
Sir Thomas Cooke *Kt.*
Borough of Malden,
William Fytche Esq;
John Comyns Esq;
Borough of Harwich.
Sir Thomas Davall *Kt.*
John Ellis Esq;

Gloucestershire, 8.

Maynard Colchester Esq;
Rt. Hon. John How *Esq;*
City of Gloucester.
William Trye Esq;
John Hanbury Esq;
Borough of Cirencester.
William Master Esq;
Charles Cox Esq;
Borough of Tewkesbury.
Richard Dowdeswell Esq;
Edmund Bray Esq;

Hertfordshire, 8.

Sir John Williams *Kt.*
Henry Gorges Esq;
City of Hereford.
The Hon. James Brydges *Esq;*
Thomas Foley Esq;
Borough of Lempster.
R. H. Thomas L. Coningsby
Edward Harley Esq;
Borough of Weobly.
Henry Cornwall Esq;

Thomas Price Esq;

Hertfordshire, 6.

Ralph Freeman jun. Esq;
Thomas Halsey Esq;
Borough of St. Albans.
George Churchill Esq;
John Gape Esq;
Borough of Hertford.
Charles Cæsar Esq;
Richard Goulston Esq;

Huntingdonshire, 4.

John Dryden Esq;
William Nayler Esq;
Borough of Huntingdon.
Rt. Hon. Charles *Earl of Or-*
rery.
Anthony Hamond Esq;

Kent, 10.

Sir Thomas Hales *Bar.*
Sir Francis Leigh *Kt.*
City of Canterbury.
Henry Lee Esq;
George Sayer Esq;
City of Rochester.
Edward Knatchbull Esq;
William Cige Esq;
Borough of Maidstone.

Borough of Queenborough,
Robert Crawford Esq;
Thomas King Esq;

Lancashire, 14.

Richard Alston Esq;
Richard Bold Esq;
Borough of Preston in Amoun-
derness.
The Hon. Charles Stanley *Esq;*
Sir Cyril Wyche *Kt.*

Borough of Lancaster.

Robert Heytham Esq;

Sir William Lowther Bar.

Borough of Newton.

John Ward Esq;

Thomas Legh of Lyme Esq;

Borough of Wigan.

Sir Roger Bradshaigh Bar.

Orlando Bridgeman Esq;

Borough of Clithero.

Thomas Stringer Esq;

Ambrose Pudsey Esq;

Borough of Liverpool.

William Clayton Esq;

Thomas Johnson Esq;

Leicestershire, 4.

The Hon. John Verney Esq;

John Wilkins Esq;

Town of Leicester.

Sir George Beaumont Bar.

James Winstanley Esq;

Lincolnshire 12.

Hon. Lewis Dymocke Esq;

Sir John Thorold Bar.

City of Lincoln.

Sir Thomas Meres Kt.

Sir Edward Hufley Bar.

Borough of Boston.

Edward Irby Esq;

Rt. Hon. Peregrine Bertie Esq;

Borough of Great Grimsby.

John Chaplin Esq;

Arthur Moore Esq;

Town of Stamford.

The Hon. William Cecill Esq;

The Hon. Charles Bertie Esq;

Borough of Grantham.

Sir William Ellys Bar.

Richard Ellys Esq;

Middlesex, 8.

Warwick Lake Esq;

Hugh Smithson Esq;

City of Westminster.

Sir Walter Clargis Bar.

Thomas Cross Esq;

City of London.

Sir William Prichard Kt.

Sir John Fleet Kt.

Sir Francis Child Kt.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote Kt.

Monmouthshire, 3.

John Morgan of Tredegar Esq;

Sir John Williams Bar.

Borough of Monmouth.

John Morgan Esq;

Norfolk, 12.

Sir John Holland Bar.

Sir Jacob Astley Bar.

City of Norwich.

Thomas Blofeld Esq;

Thomas Palgrave Esq;

Town of Lyn-Regis.

Sir Charles Turner Kt.

Robert Walpole Esq;

Town of Great-Yarmouth.

Benjamin England Esq;

John Nicholson Esq;

Borough of Thetford.

Robert Benson Esq;

Edmund Soame Esq;

Borough of Castlesising.

Sir Thomas Littleton Bar.

Horatio Walpole Esq;

Northamptonshire, 9.

Sir Justinian Ilham Bar.

Thomas Cartwright Esq;

City of Peterborough.

The H. Sidney Wortley *alias*

Mountague Esq;

Gilbert Dolben Esq;

Town of Northampton.

Sir Matthew Dudley Bar.

Bartholomew Tate Esq;

Town of Brackley.

The Hon. Charles Egerton Esq;

John James Esq;

Borough of Higham-Ferrars.

Thomas Wentworth Esq;

Northumberland, 8.

Sir Francis Blake Kt.

Bartram Stote Esq;

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sir Henry Liddell Bar.

William Carr Esq;

Borough of Morpeth.

Emanuel How Esq;

Sir John Delaval Bar.

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Samuel Ogle Esq;

Jonathan Hutchinson Esq;

Nottinghamshire, 8.

Gervas Eyre Esq;

Sir Francis Molyneux Bar.

Town of Nottingham.

George Gregory Esq;

William Pierrepont Esq;

Borough of East-Retford.

Sir Willoughby Hickman Bar.

William Levinz Esq;

Town of Newark upon Trent.

Sir Matthew Jennison Kt.

Hon. James Saunderson Esq;

Oxon, 9.

Sir Robert Jenkinson Bar.

Sir Edward Norreys Kt.

University of Oxon.

Sir William Whitlock.

William Bromley Esq;

City of Oxon.

Thomas Rowney Esq;

Francis Norreys Esq;

Borough of New-Woodstock

The Hon. James Bertie Esq;

Sir William Glynn Bar.

Borough of Banbury.

The Hon. Charles North Esq;

Rutlandshire, 2.

Sir Thomas Mackworth Bar.

Richard Halford Esq;

Salop, 12.

Roger Owen Esq;

Richard Corbet Esq;

Town of Salop.

John Kynaston Esq;

Richard Mytton Esq;

Borough of Bruges, alias
Bridgnorth.

Sir Edward Acton Bar.

Sir Humphrey Briggs Bar.

Borough of Ludlow.

Sir Thomas Powys Kt.

Francis Herbert Esq;

Borough of Great Wenlock.

Sir William Forester Kt.

George Weld Esq;

Town of Bishop's-Castle.

Charles Mason Esq;

Henry Brett Esq;

Somersetshire, 18

Nathanael Palmer Esq;

Sir Philip Sydenham Bar.

City of Bristol.

Robert Yate Esq;

Sir William Daines Kt.

City of Bath.

William Blathwayt Esq;

Alexander Popham Esq;

City of Wells.

Will. Coward Serj. at Law.

Henry Portman Esq;

Borough

Borough of Taunton.

Sir Francis Warre Bar.

Edward Clarke Esq;

Borough of Bridgwater.

Sir Thomas Wroth Bar.

George Balch Esq;

Borough of Minehead.

Alexander Lutterell Esq;

Sir Jacob Banks Kt.

Borough of Ilcester.

Sir Francis Wyndham Bar.

James Anderson Esq;

Borough of Milburn-Port.

Sir Thomas Travell Kt.

John Hunt Esq;

Southampton, 26.

Richard Norton Esq;

George Pitt Esq;

City of Winchester.

The Rt. H. Ld. William Powlet.

George Rodney Bridges Esq;

Town of Southampton.

Frederick Tilney Esq;

Adam deCardonnel jun Esq;

Town of Portsmouth.

William Gifford Esq;

Sir George Rooke Kt.

Borough of Yarmouth.

Henry Holmes Esq;

Anthony Morgan Esq;

Borough of Petersfield.

Robert Mitchel Esq;

Richard Marks Esq; Deceas.

Borough of Newport, alias

Medena.

Rt. Hon. John Lord Cutts.

William Stephens Esq;

Borough of Stockbridge.

Anthony Burnaby Esq;

Henry Killegrew Esq;

Borough of Newtown.

Sir Thomas Hopson Kt.

John Leigh Esq;

Borough of Christ-Church.

William Ettricke Esq;

Francis Gwyn Esq;

Borough of Lymington.

Thomas Dore Esq;

Paul Burrard Esq;

Borough of Whitechurch.

Richard Woolaston Esq;

John Shrimpton Esq;

Borough of Andover.

The Rt. Hon. John Smith Esq;

Francis Shephard Esq;

Staffordshire, 10.

The Hon. Henry Paget Esq;

Edward Bagott Esq;

City of Litchfield.

Sir Michael Biddulph Bar.

Richard Dyott Esq.

Borough of Stafford.

Thomas Foley Esq;

Walter Chetwynd Esq;

Borough of Newcastle and

Line.

John Crew Offley Esq;

Rowland Cotten Esq;

Borough of Tamworth.

Joseph Girdler Sergeant at

Law.

Thomas Gny Esq;

Suffolk, 16

Rt. Hon. Lyonell E. of Dylly.

Sir Dudley Cullum Bar.

Borough of Ipswich.

John Bence Esq;

Charles Whitaker, Sergeant

at Law.

Borough

Hon. Algernoon Grevile Esq;

Borough of Dunwich.

Sir Charles Blois Bar.

Robert Kemp Esq;

Borough of Orford.

Sir Edmund Bacon Bar.

Sir Edward Turner Kt.

Borough of Alborough.

Sir Henry Johnson Kt.

William Johnson Esq;

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Gervas Elwes Bar.

George Dashwood Esq;

Borough of Eye.

The Hon. Spencer Compton Esq;

Sir Joseph Jekyll Kt.

Borough of St. Edmundsbury.

Sir Thomas Felton Bar.

Sir Robert Davers Kt.

Surrey, 14.

Sir Richard Onslow Bar.

Leonard Wessell Esq;

Borough of Southwark

Charles Cox Esq;

John Cholmley Esq;

Borough of Blechingly.

John Ward Esq;

Sir Robert Clayton Kt.

Borough of Rygate.

Sir John Parsons Kt.

Stephen Harvey Esq;

Borough of Guilford.

Morgan Randyll Esq;

Denzill Onslow Esq;

Borough of Gatton.

Hon. Maurice Thompson Esq;

Thomas Onslow Esq;

Borough of Haslemere.

George Vernon Esq;

Lewis Ogleshorpe Esq;

Sussex, 20.

Thomas Pelham Esq;

The Hon. Henry Lumley Esq;

City of Chichester.

John Miller Esq;

William Elson Esq;

Borough of Horsham.

Henry Cowper Esq;

John Wicker Esq;

Borough of Midhurst.

John Lewkener Esq;

Lawrence Alcock Esq;

Borough of Lewes.

Sir Nicholas Pelham

Richard Paine Esq;

Borough of New Shoreham

John Perry Esq;

Nathanael Gould Esq;

Borough of Bramber.

Samuel Sambrooke Esq;

John Asgill Esq;

Borough of Steyning.

Sir Edward Hungerford, Kt.

of the Bath.

Charles Goreing Esq;

Borough of East-Grinstead.

John Conyers Esq;

John Tooke Esq;

Borough of Arundel.

Edmund Dummer Esq;

Carew Weekes Esq;

Warwickshire, 6.

Sir John Mordaunt Bar.

Sir Charles Shuckburgh Bar.

City of Coventry.

Sir Christopher Hales Bar.

Thomas Gery Esq;

Borough of Warwick.

The Hon. Francis Grevile Esq;

Westmerland, 4.

Sir Christopher Musgrave Kt.
& Bar.

Henry Grahme Esq;

Borough of Apulby

Hon. Gervas Lord Pierpoint.

James Grahme Esq;

Wiltshire, 34.

Sir Richard How Bar.

Robert Hyde Esq;

City of New Sarum.

Charles Fox Esq;

Robert Eyre Esq,

Borough of Wilton.

Sir John Hawles Kt.

John Gauntlett Esq;

Borough of Downeton.

Sir James Ash Bar.

Sir Charles Duncomb Kt.

Borough of Hindon.

Sir James How Bar.

Borough of Heytesbury.

Edward Alhe Esq;

William Monson Esq;

Borough of Westbury.

Hon. Henry Bertie Esq;

Hon. Robert Bertie Esq;

Borough of Calne

Rt. Hon Sir Charles Hedges

Kt. one of Her Maj^{ty}'s

Principal Secretaries of

State

Henry Chivers Esq;

Borough of Devizes.

Francis Merryweather Esq;

John Methuen Esq;

Borough of Chippenham.

Rt. Hon John Lord Mordaunt.

James Mountague Esq;

Borough of Malmesbury.

Thomas Bowcher Esq;

Edward Pauncefort Esq;

Borough of Cricklade.

Thomas Webb Esq;

Samuel Barker Esq;

Borough of Great-Bedwin.

The Hon. James Bruce Esq;

Francis Stonehouse Esq;

Borough of Lurgershall.

Edmund Webb Esq;

John Webb Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.

William Harvey Esq;

Charles Mompesson Esq;

Borough of Wotton Bassett.

Henry St. John jun. Esq.

Henry Pinnell Esq;

Borough of Marlborough.

The Hon. Robert Bruce Esq;

Edward Jeffreys Esq;

Worcestershire, 9.

Sir John Packington Bar.

William Walsh Esq;

City of Worcester.

Samuel Swift Esq;

Thomas Wyld Esq;

Borough of Droitwich.

Edward Foley Esq;

Charles Cocks Esq;

Borough of Evesham.

Hugh Parker Esq;

John Kudge Esq;

Borough of Bewdley.

Salway Winnington Esq.

Workehire, 30

Rt. Hon William Lord Marquis

of Hartington.

Sir John Kay Bar.

City of York.

Sir William Robinson Bar.

Tobias Jenkins Esq;

Town of Kingston upon Hull.
Sir William St. Quintin Bar.
William Maister Esq;
Borough of Knaresborough.
Robert Byerley Esq;
Christopher Stockdale Esq;
Borough of Scarborough.
William Thompson Esq;
John Hungerford Esq;
Borough of Rippon.
John Sharpe Esq;
Sir William Hustler Kt.
Borough of Richmond.
Thomas Yorke Esq;
James Darcy Esq;
Borough of Heydon.
Anthony Duncombe Esq;
Henry Guy Esq;
Borough of Boroughbrigg.
Sir Henry Goodrick Kt. & Bar.
Sir Bryan Stapylton Bar.
Borough of Malton.
Sir William Strickland Bar.
William Palmes Esq;
Borough of Thirsk,
Sir Godfrey Copley Bar.
Sir Thomas Frankland Bar.
Borough of Alborough.
Robert Monckton Esq;
William Jessopp Esq;
Borough of Beverly.
Sir Charles Hotham Bar.
William Gee Esq;
Borough of Northallerton
Robert Dormer Esq;
John Aislaby Esq;
Borough of Pontefract.
Sir John Bland Bar.
William Lowther Esq;

B A R O N S of the Cinque-Ports, (16.)

Port of Hastings.
The Hon. William Ashburn-
ham Esq;
John Pulteney Esq;
Port of Dover.
Matthew Aylmer Esq;
Philip Papillon Esq;
Port of Sandwich.
John Michell Esq;
Sir Henry Furnese Kt.
Port of Hyeth.
Sir Philip Boteler Bar.
John Boteler Esq;
Port of New Rumney.
Sir Benjamin Bathurst Kt.
John Brewer Esq;
Town of Rye.
Thomas Fagge Esq;
Edward Southwell Esq;
Town of Winchelsea.
George Clarke Esq;
James Hayes Esq;
Town of Seaford.
Sir William Thomas Bar.
William Lowndes Esq;

W A L E S, (24.)

Anglesey, 2.
Rt. Hon. Richard Lord Viscount
Bulkeley.
Borough of Beaumaris.
Coningsby Williams Esq;

Brecon, 2.

John Jeffreys *Esq*;
Town of Brecon.
 Sir Jeffery Jeffreys *Kt.*

Cardigan, 2.

Sir Humphrey Mackworth
Kt.
Town of Cardigan.
 Henry Lloyd *Esq*;

Carmarthen, 2.

Griffith Rice *Esq*;
Town of Carmarthen
 Richard Vaughan *Esq*;

Carnarvan, 2.

The Hon. Tho. Bulkeley *Esq*;
Town of Carnarvan.
 Sir John Wynne *Kt. & B.*

Denbigh, 2.

Sir Richard Myddleton *Bar.*
Town of Denbigh.
 Edward Brereton *Esq*;

Flint, 2.

Sir Thomas Hanmer *Bar.*
Town of Flint.
 Thomas Mostyn *Esq*;

Glamorgan, 2.

Tho. Mansell, of Margam *Esq*;
Town of Cardiff.
 Tho. Mansell, of Britton Ferry *Esq*;

Merioneth, 1.

Richard Vaughan *Esq*;

Montgomery, 2.

Edward Vaughan *Esq*;
Town of Montgomery.
 John Vaughan *Esq*;

Pembroke, 3.

Sir Arthur Owen *Bar.*
Town of Pembroke.
 John Meyrick *Esq*;
Town of Haverford-West.
 John Langharne *Esq*;

Radnor, 2.

Thomas Harley *Esq*;
Town of New-Radnor.
The Hon. Robert Harley *Esq*;
 S P E A K E R.

In all ----- 513

A LIST of the Members of both Houses of this present Convocation, begun the Twentieth day of October 1702. in the Chapter-House at St. Paul's, and from thence adjourned to Henry the VII's Chappel at Westminster, to the Thirtieth day of the same Month.

The NAMES of the Archbishop and Bishops, Members of the Upper House.

Thomas Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury.
 Henry Lord Bishop of London.
 Peter Lord Bishop of Winchester.
 William Lord Bishop of Llancaſſ.
 William Lord Bishop of Worcester.
 Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester.
 Jonathan Lord Bishop of Exeter.
 Gilbert Lord Bishop of Sarum.
 Humphrey Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 Simon Lord Bishop of Ely.
 John Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
 John Lord Bishop of Norwich.
 Richard Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
 Edward Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
 John Lord Bishop of Bristol.
 James Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
 John Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 William Lord Bishop of Oxford.
 John Lord Bishop of Bangor.
 George Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 William Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Note, That the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Durham, Chester and Carlile, do compose the upper House of Convocation of the Northern Province.

*The NAMES of the Inferior Clergy, Members of
the Lower-House.*

Canterbury.

George Stanhope D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*.

John Battely, D. D. Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

The Honourable *Leopold William Finch* D. D. Dec. Proctor
for the Chapter.

Thomas Green, D. D.

John Cook, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

London.

William Sherlock, D. D. Dean of *St. Paul's*.

William Stanley, D. D.

Robert Corey, D. D.

Charles Alston, D. D.

Will. Ld. Bp. of St. Asaph.

John Cole, A. M.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Tho. Whincop,

Will. Lancaster, D. D.

} Archd. of { *London*.
 { *Middlesex*.
 { *Essex*.
 { *Colchester*.
 { *St. Albans*.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Westminster.

Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of *Westminster*.

Peter Birch, D. D. Archd. of *Westminster*.

Nich. Onley, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of *Winchester*.

George Fulham, D. D. } Archd. { *Winchester*.

Thomas Sayer, D. D. } of { *Surrey*.

William De laune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Needham, B. D. }

William Bernard, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Llandaff.

Landaff.

George Bull, D. D. Archdeacon of *Landaff*.
Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Willis, A. M. }
Philip Maddock, Cler. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Worcester.

William Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, Dean of *Worcester*.
John Fleetwood, A. M. Archdeacon of *Worcester*.
John Jephcott, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Lloyd, A. M. }
James Stillingfleet, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rochester.

Henry Ullock, D. D. Dean of *Rochester*.
Thomas Plume, D. D. Archdeacon of *Rochester*.
John Wyvell, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Benjamin Burnet, D. D. }
Samuel Rhodes, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

William Wake, D. D. Dean of *Exeter*.
Edward Lake, D. D. }
Edward Drewe, A. M. } Archd. of }
Francis Atterbury, D. D. } }
William Read, A. M. } }
Lancelot Blackburne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Peter Fisher, A. M. }
Robert Burscough, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

Iugh Powel, A. M. Præcentor.
Timothy Halton, D. D. }
Arnold Bowen, A. M. } Archd. of }
Thomas Stainoe, B. D. } }
John Skere, A. M. } }
} Brecknock.
} St. David's.
} Carmarthen.
} Cardigan.

William Needham, B. D. }
Edmund Meyrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Thomas Owen, A. M.
William Powel, A. M. }
Edmund Meyrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy

Salisbury.

Edward Young, L. L. B. Dean of Sarum.
Joseph Kilsey, B. D. }
Jonas Proast, A. M. } Archd. of { Sarum.
Cornelius Teate, A. M. } { Berks.
Peter Allix, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter. { Wilts.
Edward Jones, A. M. }
Robert Pierce, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Windsor.

Ely.

John Lamb, D. D. Dean of Ely.
Richard Bentley, D. D. Archdeacon of Ely.
Charles Ashton, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter
John Cory, B. D. }
William Lunn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

John Tyler, B. D. Dean of Hereford.
Adam Otely, D. D. } Archd. { Salop.
Thomas Fox, A. M. } of { Hereford.
Charles Whiting, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Price, D. D. }
James Poole, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Litchfield and Coventry.

Lancelot Addison, D. D. Dean of Litchfield, and A. D. of
 Coventry.
Franc. Ashenkurst, }
Nat. Ellison, D. D. } Archd. of { Darby.
Griffith Vaughan, } { Stafford.
George Smalridge, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter. { Salop.

William Binks, D. D.
Jonathan Kimberley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy

Wolverhampton.

Norwich.

Humphry Prideaux, D. D. Dean of *Norwich.*
John Jeffrey, D. D.
Charles Trimmell, D. D. } Archd. } *Norwich*
Nicholas Clagett, A. M. } of } *Norfolk.*
Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. } } *Sudbury.*
Thomas Littel, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Whitefoot, A. M.
Peter Basford, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Peterborough.

Samuel Freeman, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough.*
Thomas Woolsey, D. D. Archdeacon of *Northampton.*
John Evans, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Matthew Hutton, D. D.
Matthew Mason, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Glocester.

William Janc, D. D. Dean of *Glocester.*
Thomas Hide, D. D. Archdeacon of *Glocester.*
Luke Beaulieu, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Gregory, D. D.
John Davis, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath and Wells.

Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of *Wells.*
Edwin Sandys, A. M.
Edward Waple, B. D. } Archd. of } *Wells.*
William Clement, Cler. } } *Taunton.*
} } *Bath.*

Thomas Lessey, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Henry Layng, A. M. }
Richard Hill, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

George Royse, D. D. Dean of *Bristol*.
Robert Cooper, A. M. Arch. of *Dorset*.
Nathaniel Lye, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Roger Maunder, D. D. }
John Steevensson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

Daniel Price, D. D. Dean of *St. Asaph*.
William Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*, Archd. of *St. Asaph*.
John Jones, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Robert Wynne, D. D. }
Maurice Vaughan, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

Richard Willis, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*.
John Cawley, D. D. }
Byrom Eaton, D. D. } Archd. of { *Lincoln*.
White Kennet, D. D. } { *Leicester*.
John Gery, L. L. D. } { *Huntington*.
John Skelton, A. M. } { *Bucks*.
John Hutton, A. M. } { *Bedford*.
John Inet, D. D. } { *Stow*.
John Mandevile, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Edward Roberts, A. M. }
Peter Fisher, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

William Hayley, D. D. Dean of *Chichester*.
Josias Pleydel, A. M. } Archd. of { *Chichester*.
Richard Bouchier, B. D. } of { *Lewes*.
Henry Edes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Nicholls, D. D.
Anthony Sanders, D. D. Proctors for the Clergy.

Anthony Sanders, D. D.

Drford.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of Christ-Church, Prolocutor:

Timothy Halton, D. D. Archdeacon of Oxford.

John Hammond, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Delaune, D. D.

William Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Moor, A. M. }

Глагол.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of Bangor.

John Ld. Bp. of Bangor.

~~Id.~~ Id. —

Francis Lloyd, A. M.

Archd. of Bangor.
Anglesey
Merioneth

Anglesey.

Merioneth.

THO. TILLOT Cler, Dem. Super. Convocat.

A List of the LORDS, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England.

Thomas Tennison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Sidney, Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke, Lord President.

John Lord Archbishop of York.

John Duke of Buckinghamshire, Lord Privy Seal.

William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.

Charles Duke of Somerset, Great Master of the Horse.

James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

Meinhardt Duke of Scheonberg.

Thomas Duke of Leeds.

John Duke of Marlborough.

Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Charles

Charles Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl Marshal of *England*,
Edward Earl of *Jersey*, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles Earl of *Dorset*, and *Middlesex*.

George Earl of *Northampton*.

Charles Earl of *Manchester*.

Thomas Earl of *Stamford*.

Thomas Earl of *Thanet*.

Charles Bodvile, Earl of *Radnor*.

Charles Earl of *Berkley*.

Daniel Earl of *Nottingham*, Principal Secretary of State,

Laurence Earl of *Rocheſter*.

Montague Venable, Earl of *Abingdon*, Conſtable of the Tower.

Ralph Earl of *Montague*.

Richard Earl of *Scarborough*.

Francis Earl of *Bradford*, Treasurer of her Majesties
 Houſhold.

Henry Earl of *Romney*.

Richard Earl of *Ranelagh*.

Thomas Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*.

Henry Lord Biſhop of *London*.

Robert Lord *Ferrers*.

Thomas Lord *Wharton*.

John Lord *Pawlet*.

Robert Lord *Lexington*.

William Lord *Dartmouth*.

John Lord *Granvill*.

Heneage Lord *Garnſey*.

John Leveſon Lord *Gower*.

Thomas Lord *Coningsby*.

Sir Edward *Seymour*, Bar. Comptroller.

Peregrine Bertie, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain.

Henry Boyle, Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Juſtice.

Sir Charles Hedges, Principal Secretary of State.

Sir John Trevor Maſter of the Rolls.

Sir Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-
 Pleas.

Sir George Rook, Kt.

John Vernon Eſq;

John Smith Eſq;

John How Eſq;

Sir Edward Northey Kt. Attorney-General.

Sir Simon Harcourt Kt. Solicitor-General.

Clerks of the Council.

Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath.

William Blathwait, Esq;

Edward Southwell, Esq; Principal Secretary of State in Ireland.

John Povey, Esq;

Clerks Extraordinary.

Christopher Musgrave, Esq;

Robert Tard, Esq;

| ——— Vernon, Esq;

| ——— Stanion, Esq;

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Richard Collinge, Esq; } Salary to each s^e 1.
John Cox, Esq; }

Clerks of the Signet.

Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath.

Nicholas Morrice, Esq;

Sir William Trumbull, Knight.

John Gauntlett, Esq;

George Woodson, Gent. Deputy.

Mr. Fountain, Office-Keeper.

John Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby, Lord Privy-Seal.

Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

Thomas Goslin, Esq;

Sir George Piers, Baronet.

George Sawyer, Esq;

Henry Ludlow, Esq;

Mr. John Trench, Deputy.

Mr. Fountain, Office-Keeper.

A LIST of the Officers and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Chapel-Royal.

Henry Lord Bishop of London, Dean. Board-Wages. 200 l. per Annum.

Lord Almoner John Lord Archbishop of York.

Mr. Ralph Battell, Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapel, 91 l. 5 s.

———As Sub-Almoner, 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. Board-Wages, and 91 l. 5 s. 0 d. per Annum.

Clerk of the Closet executed by

Dr. John Younger.

Dr. ——— Grubbe.

Dr. Samuel Pratt.

}

6 l. 18 s. 0 d. per Annum.

Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, waiting in their Months.

March.

Dr. Menard.

Dr. Bentley.

Dr. Smoult.

Mr. Waple.

April.

Dr. Tiler.

Dr. Bradford.

Dr. Young.

Dr. Dunstar.

May.

Dr. Hayley.

Dr. Mandevil.

Dr. Aldridge.

Dr. Wake.

June

Dr. Sherlock.

Dr. Nurse.

Dr. Inet.

Dr. Herne.

July.

Dr. Hefcard.

Dr. Willis.

Dr. Hesketh.

Dr. James.

August.

Dr. Gee.

Dr. Resbury.

Dr. Charlotte

Dr. Barton.

September.

Dr. Manningham.

Mr. Adams.

Dr. Edwards.

Dr. Brabant.

October.	Dr. Freeman.
J. Pelling	Dr. Wickart.
Dr. Bevilson.	January.
Mr. M. G.	Dr. Lamb.
Dr. Atterbury.	Dr. Jane.
November.	Dr. Sherlock.
Dr. Verney.	Dr. Brady.
Dr. Blackhall.	February.
Sir William Dawes, <i>Bar. D.D.</i>	Dr. Bradford.
Dr. Stanhope.	Mr. Whitfield.
December.	Dr. Trimnell.
Dr. Blackburn.	Mr. Fleetwood.
Dr. Royse.	

Household Chaplains at White-hall.

Mr. Thomas Harper, 80 l.
Mr. Benjamin Palmer, 80 l.

The Six Chaplains appointed to preach at St. James's.

Mr. William Grave.	Dr. John Ovington.
Dr. Lewis Atterbury.	Mr. Francis Brown.
Mr. John Swinfen.	Mr.

Dr. John Blow, as Composer 73 l. per Annum.
 — As Master of Musick, and for } 240 l.
 teaching Ten Children.
 — As First Organist, 73 l.
 Mr. Francis Pigot, Second Organist, 73 l.

Gentlemen of the Chapel.

Mr. Edward Bradoek, Clerk of the Cheque.	Dr. William Turner.
Mr. Stephen Crispion.	Mr. John Radcliff.
Mr. John Goodgroome.	Mr. John Gostling.
Mr. Thomas Richardson.	Mr. Leonard Woodson.
Mr. James Hart.	Mr. Nathanael Vestment.
Mr. Andrew Trebeck.	Mr. Edward Elford.
	Mr. Samuel Bentham.

Mr.

Mr. Moses Snow.	Mr. John Church.
Mr. John Howell.	Mr. Thomas Linacre.
Mr. Charles Barnes.	Mr. Thomas Jennings.
Mr. Alexander Damascene	Mr. Thomas Edwards.
Mr. Daniel Williams.	Mr. William Washbourn.

Their Salary 73 l. each per *Annum*.

Mr. John Radcliffe, Confessor to the Household, 36 l. 10 s.

Ten Children of the Chapel, viz:

Bernard Gates.	James Hasleton.
Henry Sylvester.	Josias Priest.
Matthew Benson.	Henry Franks.
Nathanael Priest.	Edmund Baker
William Govadking.	Jervase Deane.

Mr. Gilbert Thornborough, Closet-Keeper at St. James's, 41 l. 10 s.

—— For Washing Surplices, 49 l. 2 s.

Mr. John Richardson, Chapel-Keeper at White-Hall, Sal. 50 l.

—— For Providing Surplices, 50 l.

Mr. Bernard Smith, Organ-BUILDER.

Henry Parker, Esq; Serjeant. Sal. 6 l. 16 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$

Board-wages 66 l. 3 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$

—— For Washing Surplices, 60 l.

Marm. Alford, Yeom, Sal. 5 l. Board wages 40 l. 15 s.

Matthew Fayrlace, Groom. Sal. 45 l. 12 s. 6 d.

James Langly, Cock and Cryer, 18 l. 5 s.

Isaac Ellis, Bell-Ringer. Salary 15 l. 4 s. 2 d.

Matthew Shelley, Organ-Blower. Board-wages, 20 l.

} Of the
Festivals.

A List of Her Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward; together with their respective Salaries and Board-Wages.

Board of Green-Cloth.

Per Annum.

Wages. Board-Wages.

William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Francis Earl of Bradford, Treasurer, ———	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet, Comptroller, ———	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Cofferer, ———	100 00 00	400 00 00
Sir Thomas Felton, Baronet, Master of the Household ———	66 13 04	433 06 08
Sir William Forester, Knight, Clerk of the Green-Cloth, ———	44 06 03	455 13 04
Edward Griffith, Esq; Clerk Comptroller ———	44 06 08	455 13 04
Charles Scarborough, Esq; Clerk Comptroller, ———	44 06 08	455 13 04
Anthony Rowe, Esq; Clerk of the Green-Cloth, ———	44 06 08	455 13 04

Accompting-House.

Petley Garnham, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	73 00 00
Charles Morgan, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	73 00 00
Gilbert Thornburgh, Groom, ———	02 13 04	54 15 00
John Shaw, Groom, ———	02 13 04	54 15 00
Henry Sampson, Messenger, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Sutton, Chamber-Keeper, ———		19 06 00

Bake-House.

John Price, Esq; Clerk, ———	06 13 04	23 06 00
L 1		John

		<i>Per Annum.</i>	
		<i>Wages</i>	<i>Board-Wage.</i>
<i>John Clark, Yeoman</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Edward Ball, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08
<i>William Walton, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Dantry.

<i>William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman,</i>	11 08 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10
<i>Charles Justice, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08
<i>Lewis Vandoren, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08

Cellar.

<i>Thomas Hopegood, Gent. and Yeoman of the Ice-House.</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 55 00 00
<i>Richard Dalton, Yeoman,</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 45 00 00
<i>— — — — — Yeoman,</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 45 00 00
<i>James Haymans, Yeoman,</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 45 00 00
<i>Francis Furniss, Yeoman,</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 45 00 00
<i>Samuel Towers, Groom</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08
<i>Charles Price, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08
<i>John Jous, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08

Buttery.

<i>Roger Webb, Gent. and Yeoman,</i>	— 11 08 01	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>David Lloyd, Yeoman,</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 45 00 00
<i>John Murray, Groom.</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08
<i>Thomas Jones, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08
<i>John Clay, Groom.</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08

Spicery.

<i>George Bond, Esq; Clerk,</i>	— — — — —	16 00 00 84 00 00
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Confectionary.

<i>Elizabeth Stephens,</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 45 00 00
<i>George Gunthorpe, Yeoman,</i>	— — — — —	05 00 00 45 00 00
<i>Thomas Drake, Groom,</i>	— — — — —	02 13 04 37 06 08

Emy.

Per Annum.
Wages Board-Wages.

Cheff.

Thomas Pulter, Gent. and Yeoman,	11	08	01½	48	11	10½
Peter Berry, Yeoman ———	05	00	00	45	00	00
Conrade Roupel, Groom, ———	02	13	04	37	06	04

Laundresses.

Jane Gunthorp, Laundress of the Table and Household Linnen, ———	20	00	00	100	00	00
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Queen's Privy Kitchen.

James Clark, Esq; first Clerk, ———	44	06	08½	205	13	04
Henry Lowman, Esq; second Clerk, 11	08	01½	138	11	10½	
Patrick Lamb, Esq; Master-Cook, 11	08	01½	138	11	10½	
John Faverall, 2d Master-Cook, — 11	08	01½	108	11	10½	
Michael Hoansteff, 3d Master-Cook, 11	08	01½	108	11	10½	
John Dissel, 4th Master-Cook, — 11	08	01½	108	11	10½	
Jo. Gentliore, Yeoman, Mouth, — 05	00	00	55	00	00	
Richard Cook, Yeoman, ——— 05	00	00	55	00	00	
John Linesomb, Yeoman, ——— 05	00	00	55	00	00	
Claud Arnauld, Yeoman, ——— 05	00	00	55	00	00	
William Goulding, Groom, ——— 02	13	04	47	06	08	
John Pritchard, Groom, ——— 02	13	04	47	06	08	
William Daniel, Groom, ——— 02	13	04	47	06	08	
William Calhoun, Groom, ——— 02	03	04	47	06	08	
Thomas Webb, Child, ——— 02	00	00	38	00	00	
William Hanstef, Child, ——— 02	00	00	38	00	00	
James Smith, Child, ——— 02	00	00	38	00	00	
John Sheppard, ——— 02	00	00	38	00	00	
William Tomlin, Scourer, ——— 30	00	00				
James Eccersal, Door-Keeper, — 30	00	00				

John Webb, Sen.	} Turn- broaches. }	each 30	00	00
Samuel Edwards,				
Thomas Grecian,				
Edward Parkinson,				
Edward Harris,				

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Side of Household Kitchen.

Manuel Hicks, Chief Cook, ———	05 00 00	55 00 00
Gabriel Cooper, Cook, ———	02 13 04	47 06 08
John Sell, Groom, ———	02 13 04	47 06 08
Christian Trolling, Groom, ———	02 13 04	47 06 08
Thomas Wells, Child, ———	02 00 00	38 00 00
Christopher Lijney, Child, ———	02 00 00	38 00 00
George Braithwait, Scourer, ———	02 00 00	28 00 00
John Winn, Door-keeper, ———		30 00 00
John Gately, Turnbroach, ———		30 00 00
John Grimston, Turnbroach, ———		30 00 00
John Fosbrook, Turnbroach, ———		30 00 00

Larder.

John Whilden, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Nicholas Howard, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Robert Bray, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
George Miners, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Geater, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

Beatery.

James Halsay, Esq; Serjeant, ———	11 08 01½	48 11 1½
Henry Gascoigne, Esq; } Joynt	06 13 04	113 06 08
John Jackson, Esq; } Clerks.		
Fra. Tuckwell, Yeoman of the Salt		
Stores, ———	05 00 00	10 00 00

Doultreys.

John Price, Esq; Clerk, ———	06 13 04	73 06 08
Efny Clark, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Anthony Scarlet, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
David Davies, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

Scalding House.

James Godwin, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry York, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

Wages.

Per Annum
Wages. Board-Wages.

Daffry.

Patrick Lamb, Yeoman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Slater, Yeoman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Brown, Groom, —————	02 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Allen, Groom, —————	02 00 00	33 00 00
Robert Brand, Salfary-man, —————		30 00 00
John Heard, Furner, —————		30 00 00

Scullery.

Thomas Hardiman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Forester, Yeoman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
James Tooth, } Joynt Grooms,	02 13 04	37 06 08
Samuel Farley, }		
James Rodd, Page, —————	02 00 00	33 00 00
Robert Lloyd, Page —————	02 00 00	33 00 00
M. Hilton, Servant, —————	02 00 00	33 00 00
Richard Bland, Child, —————	02 00 00	33 00 00
Samuel Chambers, Child, —————	02 00 00	33 00 00
John Griffin, Pan-keeper, —————		30 00 00
Richard Turner, Pan-keeper, —————		30 00 00

Blood-Ward.

Alexander Gretton, Esq; Clerk, ———	06 13 04	73 06 08
Anne Coleman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Somerset English, Groom, —————	02 13 04	37 06 08
Leonard Hancock, Groom, —————	02 13 04	37 06 08

Harbingers.

Peter Laroach, Gent. Harbinger ———	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francis Courant, Yeoman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Wall, Yeoman —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Merret, Yeoman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00

Almondry.

Richard Benett, Yeoman, —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Daniel Whitten, Groom, —————	02 13 04	37 06 08

Per Annum.

Wages Board-Wages.

Porters at the Gate.

Henry Raynsford, Esq; Serjeant, —	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
Richard Miller, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Seager, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Aaron Kinton, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Alexander Hubert, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Philip Hanchett, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
James Lover, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
Mahabaleel Windham, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
Richard Bellasis, Porter's Man, —		10 00 00

Cartakers.

Richard Fielder, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Kilmayne, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Arbor, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Menden, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Mail-Cartakers.

Henry Gascoign, —	02 13 04
Jacob Abbeda, —	02 13 04
Edward Parsons, —	02 13 04
Lewder Spiermaker, —	02 13 04

Officers of the Hall.

Charles Parsons, Marshal, —	13 00 08½	18 00 00
William Everal, Daily-Waiter, —	02 00 00	28 00 00
John Philips, Daily-Waiter, —	02 00 00	28 00 00
Josias Moody, Daily-Waiter, —	02 00 00	28 00 00

Marshalls.

Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Mar-		
shal, —		26 00 00
John Lester,	} Marshal's Men, each	20 00 00
Theophilus Bufard,		
John Salmon,		
Richard Swaskin,		

John

Per Annum.
Wages Board-Wages.

John Applebey, } Marshal's Men, each 20 00 00
Thomas Beckett, }

Merge.

John Hardisty, Clerk, ——— 06 13 04 23 06 08
Robert White, Coroner, ——— 06 13 04 23 06 08

Bread-bearers.

Samuel Lee, ——— 02 00 00 18 07 06
Jo. Richard Lee, ——— 02 00 00 07 02 06

Wine-Porters.

Edmund Brockenbury, ——— 04 00 00
John Bardin, ——— 04 00 00

Edw. Jones Turn-cock at Kensington, 25 00 00
Nathanael Loyd, Bell-ringer at Ken- 25 00 00
sington, ——— 18 05 00
Thomas Trevor, Cart-loader, ———
Joseph Champin, Watchman at St. 27 07 06
James's, ———
Thomas Hypsley, Cleaner of the Sefs- 55 12 06
Pools, ———
Thomas Warner for Feeding and Breed- 200 00 00
ing Pheasants at Hampton-Court, —
Hugh Jones, for Keeping the Avery 50 00 00
at Hampton-Court, ———

Durbeyors.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, and Charles Madox.
Poulterers, John Huddle, Richard Walkden, —Wybird.
Linnen-Draper, Matthew Cooper.
Grocer, Peter La Vigne; and D. Shirborne, Oyl-man.
Brewer, Richard Saunders.
—— At Hampton-Court, John Grant.
Butchers, Jo. Heard, and Richard Hudson.

Purveyor of Bacon, *John Clift.*

Braslet, *Jeremiah Hancock.*

Ironmonger, *Paul Collins.*

Fewterer, *William Templeman.*

Tallow-Chandler, *Tho. Rutter.*

*The Queen's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above
stairs under the Lord Chamberlain.*

Edward Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain, 1200 l. per Annum.

Vice-Chamberlain, *Peregrine Bertie, Esq;* 559 l. 8 s.

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S IR William Langhorne, Bar.	William Stevenage, Esq;
Sir Robert Killigrew, Kt.	Agmondisham Vesey, Esq;
Sir John Chester, Bar.	Francis Duncomb, Esq;
The Hon. Arthur Annesly, Esq;	Sir Henry Pickering, Bar.
Charles Nicolas Eyre, Esq;	Thomas Ogle, Esq;
Sir Charles Napier, Bar.	Sir Robert Daws, Kt.
John Weston, Esq;	Sir Thomas Grantham, Kt.
Sir Thomas Read, Bar.	Charles Cotterel, Esq;
Sir John Wentworth, Bar.	Brownloe Sherrard, Esq;
Sir Benjamin Tichborn, Kt.	Jeffery Palmer, Esq;
Sir John Osborn, Bar.	Edward Leigh, Esq;
Sir Charles Carteret, Bar.	Sir Philips Coote, Kt.
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Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt.	John Jermy, Esq;
Sir Edward Laurence, Kt.	Sir William Wheeler, Kt.
William Killigrew, Esq;	Sir Bradwardine Jackson, Bar.
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William Lowther, Esq;	Sir Dalby Thomas, Kt.
Sir Jonathan Andrews, Kt.	William Collier, Esq;
George Haacson, Esq;	Thomas Stiles, Esq;
	William Killigrew, Esq;

The others are Named, but not Sworn, &c.

Cup-Bearers.

<i>Thomas Boteler, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Ruffel, Esq;</i>
<i>Charles Nicholas Eyre, Esq;</i>	<i>Harbottle Lucklyn, Esq;</i>

Their Salary 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum, each.

Carvers.

<i>Joseph Roffington, Esq;</i>	<i>Bernard Granville, Esq;</i>
<i>John Tilburgh, Esq;</i>	<i>Charles Price, Esq;</i>

Their Salary 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum, each.

Sewers.

<i>George Morley, Esq;</i>	<i>Richard Smith, Esq;</i>
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Their Salary 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum, each.

Groom of the Stole.

Sarah Dutcheffs of Marlborough. Sal. 1000 l. per Annum.

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<i>Henry Sandys, Esq;</i>	<i>John Anderson, Esq,</i>
<i>Edward Harrison, Esq;</i>	<i>Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt.</i>

Their Salary 200 *l.* per Annum, each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir David Mitchel, Kt. Gentleman-Usher, Daily Waiter, and Black Rod. Sal. 150 l. per Annum.

<i>Francis Ashton, Esq;</i>	} Sal. 150 <i>l.</i> per Annum, each.
<i>Jeremiah Chaplain, Esq;</i>	
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Assistant Gentleman-Usher, *William Saunderson, Esq;*

Grooms.

<i>William Whitmore, Esq;</i>	<i>John Bonine, Esq;</i>
<i>Robert Barkham, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Hemmington, Esq;</i>

Cham-

Chamber-keeper, *Mrs. Clark.*

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-waiters in Ordinary.

<i>Leonard Pinkney, Esq;</i>	<i>Henry Godfrey, Esq;</i>
<i>Charles Dalton, Esq;</i>	<i>Jeremiah Bird, Esq;</i>
<i>Charles Bressley, Esq;</i>	<i>Tobiah Humphreys, Esq;</i>
<i>Henry Gardy, Esq;</i>	<i>John Edlyn, Esq;</i>

Their Salary 50 *l.* per Annum, each.

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<i>Mr. Edward Browne.</i>	<i>Mr. John Foster.</i>
<i>Mr. Gilbert Abrahah.</i>	<i>Mr. Hammes Kirke.</i>

Their Salary 80 *l.* per Annum, each.

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

<i>Mr. Alexander Reynolds.</i>	<i>Mr. Arnold Walwyn.</i>
<i>Mr. Edward Willis.</i>	<i>Mr. Abraham Kemp.</i>

Their Salary 25 *l.* per Annum, each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber, or Messengers.

<i>Mr. Charles Shepherd.</i>	<i>Mr. Joseph Linsey.</i>
<i>Mr. Edward Cooper.</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Nash.</i>
<i>Mr. Adam Lisney.</i>	<i>Mr. Griffin Evans.</i>
<i>Mr. James Cocke.</i>	<i>Mr. Robert Jenkinson.</i>
<i>Mr. Walter Martyn.</i>	<i>Mr. John Stone.</i>

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<i>Mr. William Pawlin.</i>	<i>Mr. William Murray.</i>
<i>Mr. Richard Savage.</i>	<i>Mr. Anthony Meck.</i>
<i>Mr. Richard Baugh.</i>	<i>Mr. John Sewell.</i>
<i>Mr. Timothy Crompt.</i>	<i>Mr. Charles Winn.</i>

Their Salary 36 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* per Annum, each.

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Mr. *Michael Woolrech.*

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Ladies of the Queen's Bed-Chamber.

The Dutchess of *Marlborough*, first Lady of the Bed-Chamber and Privy-Purse.

Dutchess of *Somerset.*

Dutchess of *Ormond.*

Countess of *Sunderland.*

Countess of *Burlington.*

Countess of *Nottingham.*

Countess of *Abingdon.*

Countess of *Scarborough.*

Lady *Harriot Godolphin.*

Lady *Fretchwell.*

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Mrs. *Kingdome.*

Mrs. *Tarborough.*

Mrs. *Stanhope.*

Mrs. *Duncombe.*

Mrs. *Collier.*

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Mrs. *Danvers.*

Mrs. *Cooper.*

Mrs. *Fielding.*

Mrs. *Hill.*

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Ralph Earl of Montague.

Charles Bland, Esq; Deputy.

Clerk, *Thomas Townsend*, Esq;

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Keeper at St. James's, *Peter Hume*, Esq;

—— At *Hampton-Court*, *James Marriot*, Esq;

—— At *Windsor*, *Thomas Hull*, Esq;

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Jonathan Chase, Esq; Eldest Groom.

Thomas Taylor, Esq; Second Groom.

Mr. Roger Hallet, First Page.

Mr. Kendal Herne, Second Page.

Mr. Joseph Sewell, Third Page.

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Housekeeper, at *Whitehall*, *Piercy Kirk*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Mr. Robert Beddow*.

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Under House-keeper at *Hampton-Court*, *Mr. Joseph English*.

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Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes, *William Van Huls* Esq;

Yeoman, *Mr. William Williams*.

Groom, *Mr. Charles Hodges*.

Brusher, *Mr. Patrick Williams*.

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Starcher, *Mrs. Elizabeth Abrahall*.

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The Lord *Fitzharding*.

Moses Giraudeau, Deputy.

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Hugh Chudleigh.

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Master of the Jewel-House.

Charles Godfrey, Esq;
 Clerk, Mr. Robert Sedgwick.
 Yeoman, Mr. Edw. Pauncesfort.
 Groom, Mr. Edward Tardley.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Cottrel, Kt.
 Assistant Master, Charles Cottrel, Esq;
 Marshal, Mr. English.

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 Robert Devensish, Esq; Norroy.

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 Peers Mauduit, Esq; Windsor.
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 Laurence Cromp, Esq; York.
 Peter le Neve, Esq; Richmond.
 Rowland Fribb, Esq; Mowbray, Herald Extraordinary.

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 John Hare, Gent. Rouge-Dragon.
 John Heskett, Gent. Portcullis.
 John Round, Gent. Rouge Croix

Robert Dale, Gent. Blanch Lyon, }
 Thomas Coote, Esq; Rouge Rose, } Pursuivants Extraord.

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 John Templer, *Esq;*
 Edmund Williamson, *jun. Esq;*
 Joseph Lawson, *Esq;*
 Benjamin Gregge, *Esq;*
 Thomas Turst, *Esq;*
 Daniel Gardiner, *Esq;*
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 Serjeant at Arms attending the Ld. Treasurer, *Reginald Rye, Esq;*

Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, *Samuel Powell, Esq;*

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Master of the Revels, Charles Killegrew, Esq;
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Knight-Harbinger, John Thurston, Esq;

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Francis Clarke.	James Kitson.
Richard Ravell.	Nicholas Hill.
Thomas Beake, <i>jun.</i>	Samuel Grice.
William Knight.	Henry Allen.
Thomas Smith.	Charles Couchman.
George Collins.	Thomas Beaks, <i>sen.</i>
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Joseph Chance.	Richard Hayward
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Fortune Barton.	John Freeman.
Tho. Harrison.	Ralph Young.
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John Morris.	Peter Tom.
William Sutton.	John Thornburg.
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Master of Musick, Mr. John Eccles.

Mr. John Banister.	Mr. Gilbert Abrahall.
Mr. Robert King.	Mr. Charles Hooton.
Mr. Henry Hele.	Mr. Daniel Short
Mr. Christian Steffken.	Mr. John Lenton.
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Mr. Francis Jones.	Mr. John Shore.
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Instrument-Keeper, Mr. John Mosely.

Instrument-Maker, Mr. John Welsh.

Master-Falconer, Charles Duke of St. Allans, at Pension

Lord Chief-Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the North Side of the Trent.

William Duke of Devonshire.

Lord Chief-Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the South Side of the Trent.

Montague Venable, Earl of Abingdon.

Ranger of St. James's-Park, William Henry, Earl of Bath

Of Hide-Park, Anthony Row, Esq;

Of Windsor-Forest, George Duke of Northumberland.

Of Waltham-Forest, Robert Earl of Lindsey.

Of Windsor Great and Little Park, Sarah Dutches of Marlborough.

Of Greenwich-Park, Henry Earl of Rumsey.

Of Hampton-Court-Park, William Tong, Esq;

Of Audley-Inn-Park, Mr. David Robinson.

Warden of Sherwood Forest, John Duke of Newcastle.

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 Sixteen Trumpeters.
 Four Kettle-Drums.
 Drum-Major, *John Mangridge*, Esq;
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 Repairer of Bridges, *John Carey*, Esq;
 Master of the Barges, Mr. *John Warner*.
 Forty Eight Watermen.

Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Person.

Dr. <i>Edward Hanne</i> .		Dr. <i>Walter Lister</i> .
Dr. <i>Thomas Lawrence</i> .		Sir <i>David Hamilton</i> .

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James Chace, Esq; } to the Person.
Mr. Joseph Pitt, }
 Apothecary to the Household, Mr. *Jones*.

Chirurgeons.

Mr. *Charles Bernard*, Serjeant Surgeon.
 Chirurgeon to the Household, *Thomas Gardiner*, Esq;

Others reputed the Queens Servants.

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 Goldsmith, Mr. *Charles Shales*.
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 Watch-maker, Mr. *Thomas Herbert*.
 Principal Painter, Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. Kt.
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under the Master of the Horse, with their Salaries.*

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Charles Duke of Somerset, Wages 66 l. }
13 s. 4 d. Board-Wages 1200 l. } 1266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Avenar and Clerk Marshal.

Hugh Chudleigh, Esq; 260 l.

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Hugh Chudleigh, Esq; 256 l. per Annum. }
Thomas Leister, Esq; 256 l. }
George Feilding, Esq; 256 l. } 1280 l.
William Duncomb, Esq; 256 l. }
Lewis Ogleshorpe, Esq; 256 l. }
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Robert Blount, Esq; 156 l. } 624 l.
John Egerton, Esq; 156 l. }
Henry Berkely, Esq; 156 l. }

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Surveyor of the Stables, *Idem*, 120 l.
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Clerk of the Stables, Michael Studholme, Esq; 224 l.
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Esquire and Groom-Sadler, John Rawlins, 76 l.
Serjeant and Martial-Farrier, Andrew Snape, 42 l.

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Coach-Maker, *Samuel Aubery*, 36 l.

Purveyor and Granitor, *Luke Saunders*, 120 l.

Mews-Keeper, *James Lewis*, 36 l.

Stable-Keeper at Hampton-Court, *Francis Sturgiss*, 36 l.

Stable-Keeper at Kensington, *William Fielder*, 36 l.

Yeoman of the Carriages, *Robert Manning*, 36 l.

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Sixteen Footmen, out of which four to the Master of the Horse, Sal. for each, 45 l.	}	53 l.
Linnen m ^o . &c. 8 l.		

Five Coachmen, out of which one for the Master of the Horse. each for Sal. 50 l.	}	65 l.
—— Linnen, &c. 7 l.		
—— Necessaries, &c. 8 l.		

Five Postillions, one to the Master of the Horse,	}	30 l.
—— Sal. to each, 25 l.		
—— Linnen, &c. 5 l.		

Five Helpers, one to the Master of the Horse, the same Allowance, each.	}	30 l.

Ten Grooms, out of which six to the Master of the Horse. Sal. to each, 30 l.	}	36 l.
—— Linnen, &c. 6 l.		

Bottle-Groom, *John Peach*, 36 l.

Helpers to the ——— Horses

<i>Edmond Farrant</i> , 30 l.	}	60 l.
<i>Robert Marshall</i> , 30 l.		

Four Chair-men. Sal. to each, 36 l.	}	42 l.
—— Linnen, &c. 6 l.		

Messenger, *Nathanael Bridgewater*, 15 l.

Porter of the Meuse. *John Ware*, 18 l.

Tregonal Frampton, Esq; Supervisor of the Race-Horses at Newmarket, for the Maintenance of Six Boys, their Lodgings, &c. and for Provision of Hay, Oats, Bread, and all other Necessaries for Six Race Horses, 600 l. per An.

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HIS Grace the Duke of St. *Albans*, Captain, whose Salary is 1000 *l.* per *Ann.*

William Seamour, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 400 *l.*

Charles Fane, Esq; Standard-bearer, 310 *l.*

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Francis Mogson, Esq;

James Wallis, Esq;

William Smith, Esq;

Sir Richard Vernon, Bar.

Richard Gammon, Esq;

Sylvester Harlackenden, Esq;

John Sintclear, Esq;

William Saltmarsh, Esq;

Edward Benningfield, Esq;

Fee to each of these 100 *l.* yearly.

Their Pay-Master, *William Smith*, Esq;

Gentleman-Harbinger, *Richard Reeves*, Esq;

Officers of the Yeomen of Her Majesty's Guard.

William Marquis of Hartington, Captain. Sal. 1000 *l.*
per Annum.

The Hon. William Fielding, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 500 *l.*

Richard Uphill, Esq; Standard-Bearer. Sal. 300 *l.*

Charles Hambury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 150 *l.*

Exempts or Corporals.

Ambrose Meers, Esq;
William Dormer, Esq;
John Biggs, Esq;
George Davenant, Esq;

Their Salaries, 150 *l.* each.

Yeomen of the Guard, One Hundred.

Their Salaries 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* each

*The First Troop of Her Majesty's Horse-Guards, com-
manded by the Earl of Albemarle.*

B <i>Artholomew Ogilvy.</i>	}	Captain.	And by Commission have Command and Title as	Colonel.
		Lieutenants.		Lieutenant Colonels.
<i>Sherrington Davenport,</i>				
<i>Lord Lovelace,</i>	— — — — —	Cornet.		Major.
<i>Robert Dormer,</i>	— — — — —	Guidon.		Major.
<i>Francis Nichols,</i>	}	Exempts.		Captains.
<i>William Barnes,</i>				
<i>Arthur Apesty,</i>				
<i>Guy Morin,</i>				
<i>John West,</i>	}	Brigadiers.		Lieute- nants.
<i>Ambrose Lock,</i>				
<i>Charles Dicks,</i>				
<i>John Julien,</i>				
<i>Andrew Corbet,</i>	}	Sub-Brigadiers.		
<i>Edward Wright,</i>				
<i>John Barnes,</i>				
<i>John Balfson.</i>				
<i>William Needham,</i>	— — — — —			Adjutant. Chaplain. Surgeon.
<i>Edward Whitcomb,</i>	— — — — —			
<i>John Browne,</i>	— — — — —			
Trumpeters,	— — — — —	Four		
Kettle-drum,	— — — — —	One.		
Private Men,	— — — — —	160.		

The Second Troop of Her Majesty's Horse-Guards, commanded by James Duke of Ormond, who takes Post according to the Seniority of his Commission; and so commands the Captain of the First Troop.

SIR Thomas Smith; } Thomas Pulteney, }		Captain.	Colonel.
— Lieutenants.			Lieutenant Colonels.
George Jocelyne,	—	Coronet.	Major.
Lord Henry Scot,	—	— Guidon.	Major.
James Cornuand, Humphry Gore, Henry Masclary, Samuel Weaver,	}	— Exempts.	Captains.
William Wildgose, John D'Ency, John Bridger, — Smith.		— Brigadiers.	Lieute- nants.
Thomas Brusfield, John Greenhil, Francis Rogers, Peter Hardstie,	}	— Sub-Brigadier.	Cornets.
Roger Myvood, William Ellis, John Browne,		— Four.	Adjutant.
Trumpeters,		— One.	Chaplain.
Kettle-Drum,		— 160	Surgeon.
Private Men,			

And by Commission have Command and Title as

Horse-Grenadiers.

THE Honourable *George Cholmondley*, Captain and Colonel.
Edward Warring, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Robert Dent, Major.

<i>Richard Morley</i> , ———	—————	<i>Guidon</i> .	}	Captain.
<i>Robert Jackson</i> , }	—————	Lieutenants		
<i>John St. Paul</i> , }				
<i>Robert Shirley</i> , ———	—————	Adjutant.	} By Commission are	
<i>John Bradley</i> , ———	—————			Chaplain.
<i>John Browne</i> , ———	—————			Surgeon.
Serjeants, ———	—————	Six.		
Corporals ———	—————	Six.		
Hautboys, ———	—————	Six.		
Drums, ———	—————	Four.		
Private Men. ———	—————	145		

The Queen Dowager's Family in *England*, is reduc'd to a small Number, many of her Servants having gone over with her into *Portugal*; of whom we can give no Account; but as many as are surviving of the former are these that follow:

*Officers and Servants belonging to her Majesty, the
Queen Dowager's Court.*

Earl of *Feverſham*, Lord Chamberlain.
George Porter, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain.
Sir Richard Belling, Principal Secretary.

Gentlemen-Uſhers of the Privy Chamber.

<i>Charles Arundell</i> , Eſq;		<i>Rowland Eyre</i> , Eſq;
<i>Thomas Sands</i> , Eſq;		

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

<i>Mr. Anthony Vane</i>		<i>Mr. James Windebank</i>
<i>Mr. John Walshaw</i>		<i>Mr. Zechariah Bugeoir.</i>

Page of the Prefence.

Mr. Hugh Jones.

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. Richard Stevens, Senior. | *Mr. James Clarke.*

Officers belonging to the Robes.

Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave, Maſter of the Robes.
Mr. David Rowland, Yeoman.
Mr. Bapt. du Vivier, Keeper of the Wardrobe.

Grooms of the Great Chamber

<i>Mr. James Thackham</i>		<i>Mr. Nicholas Hare.</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Jankin.</i>		

Mr.

Mr. *Robert Frost*, Porter at the Great Gate.
 Mr. *John Allen*, Night-Porter
 Mr. *William Johnson*, Porter at the Back-Stairs.
 Mr. *Thomas Appier*, Under House-keeper
 Mr. *Richard Salmon*, Porter at the Water-Gate
 Mr. *Tho. Baddeley*, Groomer at Somerset-House.
 Mr. *Rely George*, Master of the Barge, and 21 Watermen.

Groom of the Stole, and Lady of the Robes

The Councils of *Armagh*

Queen's Dressers.

Lady <i>Belling</i> ,	} <i>Mrs Winifride Windham.</i>
Lady <i>Lalishwood Crammer</i>	
	} <i>Mrs. Phillippa Temple.</i>

Semstress, *Barbara Anna de Calvert*.
 Clerk of the Kitchen, Mr. *William Tardley*.
 Yeoman of the Bake-house and Pantry, Mr. *Tho. Fenn*.
 Yeoman of the Buttery and Cellar, Mr. *John Richier*.
 Yeoman of the Kitchen, Mr. *Manuel Hicks*.
 Yeoman of the Scullery, *Robert Fisher*.

Officers of the Queen Dowager's Revenue.

LORD *Ferrers*, High-Steward.
 Earl of *Feversham*, Chancellour, and Keeper of her Majesty's Great Seal.
Charles Fox, Esq; Treasurer, and Receiver-General.
Martin Foulke, Esq; Attorney-General.
Christopher Montague, Esq; Solicitor-General.
John Raynor, Esq; Surveyor-General.
Patricius Lacy, Esq; Clerk of the Council, and Register of Chancery
Robert Hewitt, Esq; Auditor
 Mr. *William Knight*, Keeper of the Council-Chamber.
 Mr. *Samuel Hennings*, } Messengers.
 Mr. *Timothy Lewis*, }

*An Establishment of His Royal Highness's
Servants, viz.*

Groom of the Stole, *John Lord De la Ware*, 1200 l.
per Annum.

Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

William Lord Byron, } each 600 l. *per Annum.*
William Lord Stowell.

Privy-Purse, and Master of the Robes, *Christian Sigfried
de Plessen* 400 l. *per Annum.*

Secretary, *George Clarke, Esq;* 200 l. *per An.*

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Charles Churchill, Esq; }
George Churchill, Esq; }
Thomas Maul, Esq; }
John Hill, Esq; } each 400 l. *per An.*
Hugh Boscawen, Esq; }
Charles Seymour, Esq; }
Henry Graham, Esq; }
James Vernon, Esq; }

Gentlemen Ushers.

Colonel Edmund Webb, } each 150 l. *per An.*
John Mitton, Esq; }

Gentlemen Waiters.

John Layng, Esq; }
Henry Durell, Esq; } each 100 l. *per An.*
Thomas Beverly, Esq; }
John Chamberlayne, Esq; }

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, *John George Hugk*, 200*l*.

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. <i>Peter la Roche</i> ,	}	each 80 <i>l</i> . per An.
Mr. <i>Daniel Croharry</i> ,		
Mr. <i>John Custice</i> ,		
Mr. <i>Samuel Nash</i> ,		

Servant to the Pages of the Back-Stairs, *Peter Person*, 20*l*.
 Yeoman of the Robes, Mr. *Carsten Buckholt*, 50 *l*.

Barbers

Mr. <i>Peter la Roche</i> ,	}	each 6. <i>l</i> .
Mr. <i>Carsten Buckholt</i> ,		

Assistant to the Yeoman of the Robes, *Matthew Barrow*, 20*l*.
 Page of the Presence, ————— 40 *l*.

Yeoman of the Cellar, Mr. *Thomas Hapgood*, 60 *l*.

Chaplain, Dr. *John Mecken*, 200 *l*.

Chappel-Keeper, *Erasmus Johnson*, 30 *l*.

Laundrels and Semstrels of the Body, Mrs. *Dorothy Cooper*,
 150 *l*.

Necessary Women, Mrs. *Mary and Eliz. Douglas*, 46 *l*.

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stables.

Master of the Horse, *Edward Earl of Sandwich*, 1000 *l*.
per Annum.

Equerries

<i>Samuel Masham</i> , Esq;	}	each 255 <i>l</i>
<i>Peter Wentworth</i> , Esq;		
<i>James Bringfield</i> , Esq;		
<i>Thomas Conyers</i> , Esq;		

Pages of Honour.

<i>Henry Hawley</i> , Esq;	}	each 150 <i>l</i> .
<i>Thomas Poultney</i> , Esq;		

Yeomen

Yeoman-Rider, *Timothy Sheel*, 121 *l*.

Captain of the Arms, *Ditto*, 200 *l*.

Clerk of the Stables, *George Curtis*, 130 *l*.

Purveyor of the Stables, *Mr. John Miller*, 120 *l*.

Two Coachmen, Salary of each 86 *l*

Eight Footmen, Salary of each 41 *l*. 1 *s*.

Four Grooms, Salary of each 55 *l*. 10 *s*.

Chaise-man, 55 *l*. 10 *s*.

Groom-Farrier, 20 *l*.

Bottle-man, 16 *l*.

Helper to the Purveyor of the Stables, *The Garbet*, 22 *l*. 10 *s*.

Four Chairmen, Salary of each 39 *l*. 17 *s*. 6 *d*.

*Commissioners for the Management of his
Highness's Revenue.*

THE Right Honourable the Earl of *Sandwich*.

The Right Honourable the Lord *De la Ware*.

George Churchill, Esq;

Edward Nicholas, Esq;

*A List of the several Officers of Her Majesty's Court of
QUEEN'S-BENCH.*

LORD Chief-Justice, *Sir John Holt*, Kt.

The other Justices are

Sir Littleton Powis, Kt.

Sir Henry Gould, Kt.

Sir John Powell, Kt.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *Sir Samuel Astrey*, Kt.

His Secondary, *Simon Harcourt*, Esq;

Entering Clerks.

Mr. Rob. Seligman, Clerk of the Rules.

Mr. Richard Horton, senior.	Mr. William Leighton.
Mr. Benedict Brown.	Mr. Hen. Mattherman.
Mr. Rice Foulke.	Mr. Richard Harcourt.
Mr. Rob. Wintour.	Mr. Richard Horton, juni.

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues

Mr. John Davies *Mr. Francis Thacker*

These attend upon the puisne Judges of the said Court the last Day of every issuable Term; and carry up to the Exchequer the Extent of the Issues, and deliver it in upon Oath to the Chief-Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rosland Holt, Esq;*
Robert Coleman, Gent.

Secondary, *Giles Clark*, Gent.

Deputy for signing Writs, and Clerk for filing of the
Declarations, Mr. Thomas Bronfield.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. Robert War-

Clerk of the Bails and Posten's, Mr. Francis Thacker.

Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Serjeant at Law

Thomas Goodall, Esq;

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of *Queen's Bench*, Masters of the Office for making up, examining, and sealing all the Records of *Affize* and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoign*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout *England*, are

Mr. <i>James Hooton.</i>	{	Mr. <i>Thomas Goodinge.</i>
Mr. <i>John Hollyman.</i>		Mr. <i>John Sedgwick.</i>
Mr. <i>William Tully.</i>		

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. *William Tully*
 Deputy Clerk of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. *Parker.*
 Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.
 Marshal of the *Queen's-Bench* Prison. *Francis Southard*, &c;
 His Deputy, Mr. *Cooke.*

Clerks of the Papers there, Mr. *John Marson*, Mr. *Ellis Stephens.*

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. <i>Robert Stone.</i>		Mr. <i>Adam Baynes</i>
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Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *William Simmons*

—— His Deputy, Mr. *Pickering.*

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Sylvester Petit.*

A Chief Crier, two Under-Criers, two Ushers, and four Tipstaves.

The Filazers and Exigencers of the Queen's-Bench

Mr. Robert Hastings,	Barkshire.
Mr. Thomas Stateham,	Derby.
Mr. John Green,	Devonshire
Mr. George Woodson,	Yorkshire.
Mr. William Twiford,	Essex.
Mr. ————	Gloucester.
Mr. William Hastings,	Hereford.
Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill,	Hertford
Mr. John Withers,	Kent.
Mr. John Browning,	Lincoln.
Mr. Henry Deane,	London and Middlesex
Mr. Henry Dodd,	Oxfordsh.
Mr. Philip Hodges,	Somersetsh.
Mr. ————	Suffex.
Mr. Samuel Porter,	Wiltsh.

Mr. Robert Hyde;	Newcastle.
Mr. James Mead,	Bristol.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ Bedfordshire <i>and</i> Buckinghamshire.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	{ Cambridgeshire <i>and</i> Cornwall.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ Dorset, Huntington, <i>and</i> Leicester.
Mr. John Busby,	Monmouth.
Mr. Simon Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	{ Norfolk <i>and</i> Northampton.
Sir James Fuller,	{ Northumberland <i>and</i> Nottingham.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	Rutland.
James Woodhouse, <i>Esq.</i>	Salop.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Southampton.
Mr. William Hawbury,	Stafford.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	Suffolk.
Sir James Fuller,	Warwick.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ Westmorland <i>and</i> Worcester.
Mr. William Bennet,	Town of Nottingham.
Mr. William Osburn,	Kingston upon Hull.
Mr. Charles Waite,	Town of Southampton.
Mr. John Withers,	City of Canterbury.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ City of Coventry. City of York. City of Exeter.
Mr. Henry Owen.	City of Gloucester.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

} City of Lincoln.
 } City of Norwich.
 } City of Litchfield.
 } City of Worcester.
 } Town of Pool.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Chancery

LORD Keeper, Sir Nathan Wright, Kt.
 His Secretary, Richard Webster, Esq;
 Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor, Kt.
 His Secretary, Tho. Janson, Esq;

Twelve Masters in Chancery.

Sir John Trevor, Kt.	Samuel Keck, Esq;
Sir Lacon William Child, Kt.	Sir Richard Holford, Kt.
Sir John Franklin, Kt.	Thomas Pitt, Esq;
Sir Robert Legard, Kt.	Thomas Gery, Esq;
John Edisbury, L. L. D.	William Rogers, Esq;
John Methwin, Esq;	John Hiccocks, Esq;

The Six Clerks.

Basil Herne, Esq;	Nathanael Barnadiston, Esq;
John Suffield, Esq;	William Lamb, Esq;
John Highlord, Esq;	Sir John Meers, Kt.

Clerk of the Crown, George Wright, Esq;
 Prothonotary of the Court, Gostelow Snow, Esq;
 Clerk of the Hanaper, Henry Seymour, Esq;
 — His Deputy, William Whitehead, Esq;
 Warden of the Fleet, William Weedon Ford, Esq;
 Serjeant at Arms, Searles Goatley, Esq;

Two Examiners.

William Emerton, Esq;	Arthur Trevor, Esq;
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Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

<i>John Dawling, Esq;</i>	<i>Edward Bulstrode, Esq;</i>
<i>Daniel Bland, Esq;</i>	

Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

<i>Mr. Henry Watson.</i>	<i>Mr. Edward Horsman.</i>
<i>Mr. John Woodford.</i>	<i>Mr. William Grimes.</i>
<i>Mr. John Laughton.</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Pengry.</i>

Masters of the *Subpæna* Office.

Lyonel Vane, Esq;
Thomas Lyddal, Esq;
 —Their Deputy, *Mr. Nicholas Hookes, Esq;*

Clerk of the Patents, *Charles Cox, Esq;*
 —His Deputy, *William Armitage, Esq;*

The Registers Office.

Principal Register *Charles Duke of St. Albans.*

Deputy-Registers.

George Edwards, Esq;
Carew Guidott, Esq;

Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. Edward Goldsborough.
Mr. Richard Price.

Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book,
James Oades, Gent.

Keepers of other Entry-Books, *Robert Devenish, Gent.*
Henry Devenish, Gent.

Master of the Affidavit-Office, *John Poyntor, Esq;*
 —His Deputies, *Mr. Morris Williams, Mr. Rob. Stanhope.*

Cursitors Office.

Mr. Michael Terry, Principal for Nottingham and Northampton.

Assistants, Mr. Abraham Skinner for Essex and Berks, Mr. John Shorthose for Devon and Kent.

Mr. Samuel Layton,	} For London and Middlesex.
William Fish, Esq;	
Mr. Hen Caesar,	
Mr. Stephen Barnes.	

John Hangerford, Esq; for Yorkshire and Westmorland.

Mr. Francis King for Cambridge and Gloucester.

Mr. John Reynolds for Southampton and Warwick.

Mr. Charles Pickering for Norfolk and Cumberland.

Mr. John Pagett for Lincoln and Somerset.

Mr. Stephen Terrey for Surrey and Salop.

Mr. Rob. Harp for Oxon and Rutland.

Mr. Jeremy Hale for Stafford and Wilts.

Mr William Wickliffe for Sussex and Worcester.

Mr. Hen. Thornycroft for Hertford and Derby.

Mr. Richard Taylor for Hereford and Monmouth.

Mr. Richard Nelson for Suffolk and Huntingdon.

Mr. James Sedgwick for Kent and Devon.

Mr. William Richardson for Bucks and Bedford.

Mr. Humph. Miller for Lincoln and Somerset.

Mr. Thomas Barnes, for Leicester and Cornwall.

Mr. Ralph Petley for Dorset and Northumberland.

Secretary of the Presentations of Spiritual Benefices, John Twells, Esq;

Alienation Office.

James Sanderson, Esq;	} Commissioners.
Henry Villars, Esq;	
———Plot, Esq;	

Master in *Chancery*, ——— *Freeman*, Esq;
 Receiver, Mr. *Nicholas Whitacre*.
 Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. *Bernard Halspeny*,
 Clerk of the Entries, *Thomas Webb*, Esq;

*A List of the Officers of the Court of
 Common-Pleas.*

LORD Chief-Justice, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Kt.

Sir *Edw. Nevill*, Kt. }
 Sir *John Blencoe*, Kt. } Justices.
 Sir *Rob. Tracey*, Kt. }

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of *Litchfield*.

Sworn Master, Sir *Walter St. John*.
 —His Secondary, Mr. *Joseph Yates*.

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook*, Esq;
 —His Secondary, Mr. *Richard Derby*.
 Second Prothonotary, *Richard Foley*, Esq;
 —His Secondary, Mr. *Nicholas Hall*.
 Third Prothonotary, *John Borret*, Esq;
 —His Secondary, Mr. *George Cook*.

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for *Montague Drake*, Esq;
 —Secondary, Mr. *John Storer*

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Thomas Newman*.
 Mr. *Peter Storer*.
 Mr. *Michael Glyde*.
 Mr. *Joseph Biscoe*.

Mr. *Nathanael Herbert*.
 Mr. ——— *Woodward*.
 Mr. *Rich. Campion*.

Register, *John Drake*, Esq;
 Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. *Peter Woodward*.
 Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. *Edw. Miles*.

Clerks of the *Jurats*, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. *Rob. Maistone*.
 Mr. *George Halfhead*.

Mr. *Henry Perkins*.
 Mr. ——— *Duncomb*.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. *Edward Mills*.

—His Deputy, Mr. *William Gandy*.
 Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Edmund Dummer*.
 Clerk of the *Utlawries*, *Roderick Lloyd*, Esq;
 Clerk of the Queen's Silver Office, Mr. *Cock*.
 Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. *William East*.
 —His Deputy, Mr. *Courthope*.
 Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, Mr. *Windham*.
 —His Deputy, Mr. *Hambden*.
 Clerk of the *Essoigns*, Mr. *Richard Owen*.
 Clerk of the *Superfedeas*, Mr. *Norris*.

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Mr. *Joseph Yates*,

Monmouth.

Col. *Stringer*,

{ *Yorkshire*, *City of York*,
 { *Town of Kingston upon*
 { *Hull*.

Charles

Charles Shepherd, <i>Esq</i> ;	{ Salop, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, and the Town of Litch- field.
Mr John Faringdon,	{ Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Mr. Nathanael Rider,	{ Wiltshire, Hantshire, and the Town of Southam- pton.
Mr. Busfield,	{ London and Middle- sex.
Mr Nelson,	{ Devonshire and the City of Exeter.
Mr. Marmaduke Allington,	{ Norfolk and the City of Norwich.
Mr. Frederick Alp,	Suffolk.
Mr. Isaac Jackson,	{ Lincoln, and City of Lincoln,
Mr. John Holmden,	{ Gloucestershire, City of Gloucester, Wor- cestershire, City of Worcester, Cornwall and Hereford.
Mr. Robert Bicknal,	{ Kent, Suffex, and Surrey.
Mr. Benj. Brooks,	{ Huntingdon and Cambridge.

Mr. Richard Boycott.	{ Essex and Hertford.
Mr. Henry Bestland,	{ The City of Bristol, County of Somerset, and Town of Pool.
Mr. John Cook,	{ Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City of Coventry, and Town of Nottingham.
Mr. Stone,	{ Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.

The Four Exigenters.

Mr. William Avery,	Mr. ——— Norcliff.
Mr. ——— Cotton.	Mr. John Farrington.

There are Four Criers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer.

LORD Chief-Baron, Sir Edward Ward, Kt.

Sir Thomas Bury, Kt.	{ Barons.
Robert Price, Esq;	
John Smith, Esq;	

Cursitor Baron, Sir William Simpson, Kt.

The Queen's Remembrancers Office.

The Queen's Remembrancer, Charles Viscount Fansham.
Sworn Master, Henry Ayliffe, Esq;
—His Deputy, Rob Barker, Esq;

The

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

George Watts, Esq; }
Francis Butler, Esq; } Secondaries.

<i>Mr. Gabriel Armiger.,</i>		<i>Mr. Thomas Eyre.</i>
<i>Mr. William Bathurst.</i>		<i>Mr. John Thompson.</i>
<i>Mr. William Walker.</i>		<i>Mr. Thomas Harlo.</i>

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Leonard Thompson, Esq; Remembrancer.
 First Secondary and Filazer, *John Tayleure, Esq;*
 Second Secondary, *Charles Batteley, Esq;*

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

<i>Mr. John Hammond.</i>		<i>Mr. Henry Thompson.</i>
<i>Mr. William Allandson.</i>		<i>Mr. Thomas Maddox.</i>

The Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, The Lord Viscount *Cheyne.*
 —His Deputy, *Anthony Anderson, Esq;*

The Eight Attorneys or Sworn Clerks there.

Secondary and first Attorney, *Joseph Graumer, Esq;*
 Secondary, *Charles Milbourn, Esq;*

<i>Mr. William Wroth.</i>		<i>Mr. Charles Hornby.</i>
<i>Mr. Peter Frowde.</i>		<i>Mr. William Wrightson.</i>
<i>Mr. Philip Tullie.</i>		<i>Mr. Thomas King.</i>

Comptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger, Esq;*

Office of Pleas

Clerk of the Pleas, *Thomas Marriot, Esq;*

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary and first Attorney, *Thomas Arden*, Esq;

Mr. *David Fielder*.
Mr. *Thomas Owen*.

| Mr. *Richard Lloyd*

Foreign Opposer, Mr. Serjeant *Whitacre*.

Clerk of the Exchequer, *John Cook*, Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest, *Brock Bridges*, Esq; *Edward Heselley*, Esq;

Auditors of the Revenue.

Anthony Parsons, Esq;

| *Henry Shales*, Esq;

Auditor for the Principality of *Wales*, The Honourable *Sidney Godolphin*, Esq;

Auditor for the Duchy of *Cornwall*, The Honourable *Charles Bertie*, Esq;

First-Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenths, *John Fenn*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Rob. Butler*, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Daniel Pigeon*

| Mr. *John Ecton*.

Receiver of the First-Fruits, *William Glanville*, Esq;

Comptroller, *John Baber*, Esq;

Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. ——— *Smith*, Mr. *Henry Ballow*.

Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, who hath under him four Ushers and six Messengers, Sir *Michael Heneage*.

*The other Part of the Exchequer for receiving and
disbursing the Queen's Revenue.*

Sydney Lord Godolphin, Lord High-Treasurer of Eng-
land.

Chancellour of the *Exchequer*, Henry Boyle, Esq;
Secretary to the Lord Treasurer, William Lowndes, Esq;
Joseph Musgrave, Esq; Secretary to the Chancellour.

Four First Clerks of the Treasury.

John Taylor, Esq;	Richard Powis, Esq;
Christopher Tilson, Esq;	William Glanville, Esq;

Five Under-Clerks in the Inner-Room.

Mr. Henry Bendyshe.	Mr. Thomas Jett.
Mr. Edward Webster.	Mr. Mealey.
Mr. Miles Granger.	

Their Salary 50 l. per Annum, each.

Supernumerary, at 40 l. each.

Mr. William Easte.	Mr. ——— Lowndes.
Mr. Henry Pelham.	

Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*.

Sir Nicholas Steward, Kt.	Charles Cole, Esq;
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Auditor of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, Charles Lord
Hallifax.

Deputy, Charles Twitty, Esq;

Chief Clerks.

William Clayton, Esq;	William Ireland, Esq;
John Fox, Esq;	

Under-

Under-Clerks.

Mr. William Tilson.
Mr. Oliver Deve.

| Mr. Alexander Choike.

Exchequer-Bill Office.

Chief Clerk, *William Clayton, Esq;*

Under-Clerks.

Mr. John Davenport.
Mr. Daniel Wilkinfon.

| Mr. Edmund Ball.
| Mr. Tho. Fletcher.

Clerk of the Pells.

The Honourable *William Pelham, Esq;*

Deputy, Mr. John Pelham.

Under-Clerks.

Mr. Peter White.
Mr. Henry Lloyd.

| Mr. John Gretton.
| Mr. William Hutchinson.

Annuity Pells.

Deputy, Mr. Edward Fleetwood.

Under-Clerks.

Mr. James Morris.

| Mr. Stanhope Cotton.

Annuity Office.

Mr. John Dyves.
Mr. Con. Windham.
Mr. William Wright.
Mr. Henry Seagar.
Mr. John Lewis Bowmer.

} Chief Clerks

The Four Tellers.

The Right Honourable, *John* Lord Viscount *Fitz-Harding*.
 The Honourable *Francis* Godolphin, Esq;
 Sir *Christopher* Musgrave; Bar.
 The Right Honourable *James* Vernon, Esq;

Deputy to the Lord *Fitz-Harding*, Mr. *John* Granger.

Under-Clerks.

Mr. *John* Weld. | Mr. *Christopher* Gerrard.

Deputy to *Francis* Godolphin, Esq; Mr. *Samuel* Edwards.

Under-Clerks.

Mr. *Tho.* Gremer. | Mr. *Jacob* Hooton.

Deputy to Sir *Christopher* Musgrave, *Lancelot* Burton, Esq;

Under-Clerks.

Mr. *Robert* Stiles. | Mr. *Edward* Boulte.
 Mr. *William* Mead.

Deputy to *James* Vernon, Esq; Mr. *Lionel* Herne.

Clerks.

Mr. *Simon* Boulte. | Mr. *Samuel* Mitchell.
 Mr. *Benj.* Hodgkin.

Malt-Lottery Office.

Chief Clerk, Mr. *John* Taylor.

Mr. *Joseph* Cooper. | Mr. *Ralph* Smith.
 Mr. *Henry* Coltman.

Million Lottery.

Chief Clerk, Mr. *Robert* Crompton.

Mr. *John* Leacroft. | Mr. *Tho.* Whitaker.

Agents.

Agents Office.

<i>William Clayton, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Barker, Esq;</i>
<i>Col. Richard Shoreditch, Esq;</i>	

Clerks.

<i>Mr. Roger Miller.</i>	<i>Mr. Edmund Ball.</i>
<i>Mr. Francis Sorrel.</i>	

Messenger, *Mr. William Alderton.*

The Deputies of the Two Chamberlains who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece apart, are *John Lowe, Esq;* and *Peter le Neve, Gent*

Usher of the Receipt, *Samuel Edwin, Esq;*

—His Deputy, *John Thrale, Gent.*

Usher and Tally-Cutter, *John Taylor, Esq;*

At the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, Four Messengers, Patent Officers, viz.

<i>Mr. William Vicker.</i>	<i>Mr. Samuel Clark.</i>
<i>Mr. Jos. Richards.</i>	

The Court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster at Westminster.

Chancellor, *John Lord Gower.*

Attorney-General, *Sir Edw. Northey, Kt.*

Receiver-General, *John Chetwind, Esq;*

Auditor of the North, *William Bellamy, Esq;*

Auditor of the South, *Thomas Gower, Esq;*

Clerk of the Duchy, *Cheek Gerrard, Esq;*

The Hon. *Robert Bertie, Esq;* } Queen's Council for the
William Bellamy, Esq; } Duchy.

Vice-Chancellor, ——— *Bernard, Esq;*

Attorney-General for *Lancaster*, *Henry Starky, Esq;*

Deputy Clerk, *Benjamin Ayloff, Gent.*

Deputy Register, *John Wolfe, Gent.*

Two Attorneys, *Richard Husband, Gent. Tho. Ashton, Gent.*
 Deputy-Auditor of the South, *John Bennet, Esq.*
 Deputy-Usher, ——— *Desborough.*
 Messenger, *Samuel Gellibrand, Gent.*

*A List of the Sheriffs appointed by Her Majesty for
 the Year 1704.*

Bedford, Samuel Ongley, *Esq.*
 Berks, Sir Humphry Foster.
 Bucks, Henry Gold, *Esq.*
 Cumberland, John Senhouse, *Esq.*
 Cambridge and } Francis Tyson, *Esq.* of *Assens*
 Huntingdon, }
 Cheshire, John Baskerville, *Esq.*
 Cornwall, Rich. Tregain, *Esq.*
 Devon, William Harris, *Esq.*
 Dorset, Thomas Skinner, *Esq.*
 Derbysh. Sir William Greasley, *Bar*
 Ebor, Thomas Pullen. *Esq.*
 Essex, Sir Thomas Webster, *Bar.*
 Gloucestersh. William Heyward, *Esq.*
 Hertfordsh. Edmund Feild. *Esq.*
 Herefordsh. William Barnsley, *Esq.*
 Kent, Sir Thomas Colepeper, *Bar*
 Lancaster, George Birch, *Esq.*
 Leicesters, Sir Edward Wigley
 Lincoln, Sir Thomas Trollop, *Bar*
 Monmouth, Philip Cecill, *Esq.*
 Northumberland, Sir James Clavering
 Northampton, Sir James Langham, *Bar*
 Norfolk, Samuel Knights, *Esq.*
 Nottingham, Burlace Warren, *Esq.*
 Oxford, Thomas Whorwood, *Esq.*
 Rutland, Thomas Burrell, *Esq.*
 Salop, Sir William Williams.
 Somerset, Samuel Pitts of *Cricket*, *Esq.*
 Stafford, Thomas Okeover, *Esq.*
 Suffolk, Richard Philips, *Esq.*

Southampton, Sir John St. Barb, *Bar.*

Surrey, James Tichbourn, *Esq;*

Suffex, Samuel Blount, *Esq;*

Warwick, John Chetwin, *Esq;*

Wiltz, Walter Long, *Esq;*

Worcester, Phineas Jackson, *Esq;*

Westmorland, the Earl of *Thanet*, Hereditary Sheriff.

W A L E S.

Anglesey, William Owen, *Esq;*
Brecknock, Peter Saunders, *Esq;*

Cardigan, Morgan Howell, *Esq;*

Garmarthen, John Morgan, *Esq;*

Carnarvan, Griffith Winn, *Esq;*

Denbigh, Elihu Yale, *Esq;*

Flint, Robert Davies, *Esq;*

Glamorgan, Robert Jones, *Esq;*

Mcrioneth, Morrice Williams, *Esq;*

Montgomery, Henry Biggs, *Esq;*

Pembroke, Simon Willy, *Esq;*

Radnor, John Shephard, *Esq;*

A List of the Constables, Governours of Castles, and Garrison'd Places.

Berwick, Edward Mayne, *Esq;*
Beaumaris-Castle, Richard Lord Bulkeley, *Constable.*
Brimel's-Castle, Charles Earl of Berkley.

Calshot-Castle, William Knapton, *Esq;*

Carnarvan-Castle, Charles Earl of Radnor, *Constable.*

Cardiffe-Castle, Thomas Mansell of Brittonferry, *Esq;*

Carlisle, Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Chelsea College, Colonel Hales.

Chester, Peter Shackerly, *Esq;*

Deal-Castle, Admiral Aylmer.

Dover and Cinque-Ports, His Royal Highness Prince George

Denmark; *Constable*

—His Deputy, Charles Earl of Winchelsea.
 Gloucester-Castle, John Guise, Esq;
 Gravesend and Tilbury, Major-General Cholmondley.
 Greenwich-Hospital, Sir Thomas Hopson.
 Guernsey, Christopher Viscount Hatton.
 Holy-Island, Edward Mayne, Esq;
 Harleigh-Castle, Charles Nicolas Eyre, Esq; Constable.
 Hull and Block-house, John Duke of Newcastle.
 Hurst-Castle, Henry Holmes, Esq;
 Jersey-Island, Lieutenant General Lumley.
 Landguard-Fort, Colonel Jones.
 St. Maws-Castle, Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
 Pendennis-Castle, Sir Bevil Granville, Kt.
 Portland-Castle, William Taunton, Esq;
 Plymouth and St. Nicholas-Island, Charles Trelawney, Esq;
 Portsmouth, Major-General Erle.
 Sandgate-Castle, Philip Herbert, Esq;
 Scarborough-Castle, Anthony Duncomb, Esq;
 Sandon-Castle, Colonel Thomas Marsh.
 Sherness, Robert Crawford, Esq;
 Scilly-Island, Sidney Godolphin, Esq;
 Timmouth-Castle, Henry Villiers, Esq;
 Tower of London, Montague Venables Earl of Abington,
 Constable.
 Upnor-Castle, Colonel Edward Hastings.
 Walmore-Castle, Sir Abraham Jacob.
 Is. of Wight, John Lord Cutts.
 Windsor-Castle, George Duke of Northumberland, Constable.

*A List of the Governors of Her Majesty's Territories
 in America.*

New-England, and New-Hampshire, Colonel Dudley.
 New-York, and the Jerseys, Edward Lord Cornbury.
 Virginia, Francis Nicholson, Esq;
 Maryland, John Seymour, Esq;
 Barbadoes, Sir Bevil Granville
 Jamaica, Colonel Handaside, Esq;

Leward-Islands, Colonel Matthews.

Bermudas, Benjamin Bennet, Esq;

Hudson's-Bay, Captain James Knight

Newfoundland, Carolina, and Pennsylvania, are governed by their respective Proprietors, who have their Deputies.

Pay-master General of the Forces abroad, Charles Lee, Esq;

Pay-master to the Guards and Garrisons, John How, Esq.

Commissary-General of the Musters, the Lord Warrington

—His Deputy, David Crawford, Esq;

Secretary at War, Henry St. John, Esq;

Judge-Advocate, George Clarke, Esq;

Marshal of the Horse-Guards, Mr. Smith.

Chirurgeon-General, Thomas Gardner, Esq;

A List of the Names of Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales put in Alphabetical Order.

Bedfordshire.

Berkshire.

Bucks,

Cambridgeshire,

Cheshire,

Cornwall,

Cumberland,

Devonshire,

Derbyshire,

Dorsetshire,

Essex,

Wriothesly Duke of Bedford.

William Lord Craven.

Scroop Earl of Bridgewater.

Wriothesly D. of Bedford.

Hugh Lord Cholmondeley.

John Lord Granville.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

John Lord Powlet.

William D. of Devonshire.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

Francis Lord Guildford.

Gloucestershire and City of
Bristol

} Charles Earl of Berkeley.

Herefordshire,	Charles <i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>
Hertfordshire.	Algernon, <i>Earl of Essex.</i>
Huntingtonshire,	Charles <i>Earl of Manchester.</i>
Kent, and Deputy Warden of the Cinque-Ports.	} Charles <i>Earl of Winchelsea.</i>
Lancashire,	James <i>Earl of Derby.</i>
Leicestershire,	Basil <i>Earl of Denbigh.</i>
Lincolnshire,	Robert <i>Earl of Lindsey.</i>
Middlesex,	Wriothesly <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>
Monmouthshire,	Thomas <i>Earl of Pembroke</i> and <i>Montgomery.</i>
Northumberland and Durham.	} Richard <i>Earl of Scarborough.</i>
Northamptonshire,	} Charles <i>Earl of Peterborough</i> and <i>Monmouth.</i>
Norfolk,	Charles <i>Viscount Townshend.</i>
Nottinghamshire.	John <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Oxfordshire,	} Montague Venables <i>Earl of</i> Abingdon
Rutlandshire,	Bennet <i>Lord Sherrard.</i>
Salop,	Francis <i>Earl of Bradford.</i>
Somersetshire,	James <i>Duke of Ormond.</i>
Staffordshire,	William <i>Lord Pagett.</i>
Southampton,	Charles <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
Suffolk,	Lionel <i>Earl of Dysert.</i>
Surrey,	Geo. D. of <i>Northumberland.</i>
Sussex,	Charles <i>Earl of Dorset.</i>
Warwickshire,	George <i>Earl of Northampton.</i>
Westmorland,	Charles <i>Earl of Carlisle.</i>
Wiltshire,	} Thomas <i>Earl of Pembroke</i> and <i>Montgomery.</i>
Worcestershire and City of Worcester,	} Charles <i>Duke of Shrews-</i> bury.

Yorkshire *East-Riding*, John Duke of Newcastle.

Yorkshire *West-Riding* and *City of York*, { Henry Boyle, Esq; during
the Minority of the Earl of
Burlington.

Yorkshire *North-Riding*, { John Duke of Buckingham
and Normanby

NORTH-WALES.

Montgomerysh.
Denbighsh.
Flintsh.
Anglesey,
Carnarvansh.
Merionethsh. } Hugh Lord Cholmondeley

SOUTH-WALES.

Glamorgansh.
Brecknocksh.
Radnorsh.
Caermarthensh.
Pembroke sh.
Cardigan sh. } Thomas Earl of Pembroke
and Montgomery.

*A List of the Royal Navy of England in the
Year 1704.*

First Rates 7.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
R oyal ANNE.			Royal Sovereign	800	110
Britannia	754	100	Victory	754	100
London	706	96	Royal William	754	100
Queen	754	100			

Second

Second Rates 14.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
Albermarle	640	90	St Michael	582	90
Association	640	90	Neptune	640	90
Barflure	640	90	Namure	640	90
Duke	640	90	Offory	640	90
Dutcheffs	640	90	Sandwich	640	90
St. George	688	96	Triumph	640	90
Royal Katharine	524	80	Vanguard	640	90

Third Rates 43.

Berwick	446	70	Humber	476	80
Boyne	476	80	Ipswich	446	70
Breda	446	70	Kent	476	70
Burford	446	70	Lancaster	476	80
Bedford	446	70	Lenox	446	70
Captain	446	70	Momouth	389	66
Cornwal	476	80	Norfolk	476	80
Chichester	476	80	Newark	476	80
Cambridge	476	80	Nassaw	446	70
Cumberland	476	80	Orford	446	70
Content	446	70	Royal Oak	456	74
Defiance	389	64	Rupert	389	66
Devonshire	476	80	Ranelagh	476	80
Dorsetshire	476	80	Revenge	446	70
Eagle	446	70	Ruffel	476	80
Edgar	432	72	Suffolk	446	70
Elizabeth	446	70	Swiftsure	408	70
Effex	446	70	Shrewsbury	476	80
Expedition	446	70	Somerset	476	80
Le Firme	450	72	Torbay	476	80
Grafton	476	80	Warspite	408	70
Hampton-Court	446	70	Yarmouth	446	70

Fourth Rates 54.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
Le Assure	250	64	Kingsfisher	216	46
Assistance	226	48	Litchfield	226	48
Anglesea	226	48	Medway	346	60
Advice	226	48	Monk	332	60
Bonadventure	226	48	Montague	346	62
Burlington	226	48	Norwich	226	48
Blackwal	226	48	Nonfuch	226	48
Canterbury	346	60	Oxford	274	54
Centurion	226	48	Portland	226	48
Chatham	226	48	Pembroke	346	60
Chester	226	48	Pendennis	326	48
Crown	226	48	Plimouth	332	60
Colchester	226	48	Rochester	226	48
Coventry	226	48	Ruby	226	48
Deptford	226	48	Romney	226	48
Dover	226	48	Southampton	226	48
Dragon	226	48	Sunderland	346	60
Dunkirk	332	60	Severn	226	48
Dreadnaught	346	64	Triton	226	42
Dartmouth	226	48	Tiger	226	48
Exeter	346	60	Tilbury	226	48
Falmouth	226	48	Vigo	226	42
Faulkland	226	48	Weymouth	226	48
Greenwich	274	54	Woolwich	274	54
Gloucester	346	60	Windfor	346	60
Guernsey	226	48	Warwick	226	48
Hampshire	226	48	Winchester	226	48
Jersey	226	48	Worcester	226	48
Kingston	346	60			

Fifth Rates 28.

Adventure	190	44	Dolphin	115	26
Arundel	135	32	Experiment	135	32
Bedford-Galley	135	32	Fowey	135	32
Bridgewater	135	32	Feversham	135	32
Charles-Galley	135	32	Gosport	135	32
			Halting		

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
Hastings	135	32	Pool	135	32
Hector	134	32	Rye	135	32
Kingsale	135	32	Sheerness	135	32
Lime	135	32	Soldadoes-Prize	180	40
Lynn	135	32	Shoreham	135	32
Lastoffe	135	32	Sorlings	135	32
Loo Hulk	135	32	Speedwel	135	32
Mary-Galley	135	32	Scarborough	135	32
Mermaid	135	32	Tartar	153	32
Milford	135	32	Winchelsea	135	32

Fire-Ships 11.

Firebrand	45	8	Strumbulo	45	8
Griffin	45	8	Terrible	45	8
Hunter	45	8	Vulcan	45	8
Hawke	45	8	Vulture	45	8
Lightning	45	8	Vesuvius	45	8
Phoenix	45	8			

Six Rates 14.

Dunwich	110	24	Newport	110	24
Deal-Castle	110	24	Penzance	110	24
Flambrough	110	24	Peregrine	50	20
Foy	110	24	Queenborough	110	24
Lizard	110	24	Swan	110	24
Maidstone	110	24	Solbay	110	24
Margate	110	24	Sea-Horse	110	24
Nightingale	110	26	Seaford	110	24

Hospital-Ship 1.

Suffolk Hoy	80	16
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Store-Ships 2.

Canterbury	40	8
Greenfisher	8	2
Yatches		

Yatches 13.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Charlotte	30	8	Katharine	30	8
Cleveland	30	8	St. Loe	2	4
Fubbs	40	12	Mary	30	8
Henrietta	30	8	Queenborough	4	4
Isabella	30	8	Soefdyke	35	8
Isle of Wight	5	4	William and Mary	40	8
Jemme	2	2			

Advice-Boats 3.

Eagle	54	10	Scout-Boat
Paramore Pink	50	10	

Bomb-Vessels 12.

Basilisk	30	4	Mortar	65	12
Blast	30	4	Portsmouth	50	10
Carcase	30	4	Salamander	35	10
Comet	30	4	Star	35	8
Furnace	30	4	Serpent	30	4
Granada	30	4	Terrour	30	4

Brigantines 5.

Discovery	35	6	Fly	35	6
Dispatch	35	6	Spy	35	8
Diligence	35	6			

Sloops 7.

St. Anthony	20	15	Prohibition	35	2
Bonera	35	2	Swift	35	2
Hound	35	2	Woolfe	35	2
Martine	35	2			

Hulks

Hulks 13.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Afia			Lewis	50	
Chatham	7		Medway	30	
St. David	40		Plimouth	29	
Exeter	3		Rotterdam	73	
French Ruby	66		Success	5	
Josiah	80	50	Thunderbolt	4	
Loyalty	40				

Hoys 16.

Delight	4	Supply	7
Endeavour	4	Transporter	7
Forester	7	Truelove	4
Lighter	5	Transport	2
Marygold	3	Unity 1 st .	4
Nonfuch	5	Unity 2 ^d .	4
Owners Good-will	4	Unity 3 ^d .	4
Sophia	4	Sheernefs	5

Smacks 3.

Royal Escape	10	Sheernefs
Flemish	2	

Ketch 1.

Providence	4
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Tow-Boats Two, 20 Men each.

Number of Ships, &c. in all belonging to Her Majesty, 56, whereof for the Line of Battle, 120; for Cruising, 56, &c

The

The Admiralty.

Lord High-Admiral.

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High-Admiral of England and Ireland, and the Dominions and Islands of the said Kingdoms, &c. Salary 7000 l. per Annum.

Vice-Admiral.

Sir George Rooke, Kt. Vice-Admiral of England.

Council to the Lord High-Admiral.

Sir George Rooke.
Sir David Mitchel.
George Churchill, Esq;

Richard Hill, Esq;
James Bridges, Esq;

George Clarke, Esq; } Secretaries, 800 l. per Annum, each.
Josiah Burchett, Esq; }

Admirals of the Fleet for the Year 1704.

Red, { Sir George Rooke, Admiral.
Sir Stafford Fairborne and John Graydon, Esq; Vice-Admirals.
George Byng, Esq; Rear-Admiral

White, { Sir Cloudesty Shovel, Admiral.
James Wighart, Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Thomas Dilkes, Esq; Rear-Admiral.

Blue, { Col. George Churchill, Admiral.
Sir John Leake, Vice-Admiral.
John Wretstone, Esq; Rear-Admiral

*An Account of the last Patents which have been granted
to Vice-Admirals in England and Wales.*

Vice-Admiralties.

Vice-Admirals

CITY and County Pala- }
tine of Chester } Hugh Lord Cholmondeley.

Normall, North Parts, } Sir John Mordaunt, Kt. & Bar
Dorset, South Parts } Major General Trelawney, Esq.
Bishoprick of Durham. } Nathanael Lord Crew.

Devon, and City and Coun- }
ty of Exon } George Courtney, Esq;

Dorset, and Town and Coun- }
ty of Poole } Tho. Strangways, Esq;

Essex. } Sir Charles Barrington
Heseler } John How, Esq;
Kent. } Charles Earl of Winchester
County of Lancaster. } James Earl of Derby.
Lincoln, } Thomas Sanderson, Esq;
Monmouth, }

Norfolk, and City and Coun- }
ty of Norwich. } Charles Lord Pasten.

Northumberland, Town and }
County of Newcastle upon } Mark Shaftoe, Esq;
Tyne. }

Suffolk, } Lionel Earl of Dysart
Suffex, } Charles Goring, Esq;

Southampton and the Isle of }
Wight, } Charles Duke of Bolton.

Vice-Admiralties.

Vice-Admirals.

Somerset, and City and County of Bristol, } *Francis Warr, Esq;*

Cumberland and Westmorland, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bar.

York, and County of the City of York, }

Wales, North Parts, Richard Bulkley, Esq;

Wales, South Parts, } *John Earl of Carbery, of the Kingdom of Ireland.*

Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

Treasurer, Sir Thomas Littleton.

Comptroller, Sir Richard Haddock, Kt.

Surveyor, Daniel Furzer, Esq;

Clerks of the Acts, Charles Sergison, Esq; Samuel Atkins, Esq;

Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts, Sir Cloudesly Shodehill, Kt.

Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts, Dennis Lyddell, Esq;

Comptroller of the Store-Keeper's Accompts for the several Yards, Henry Greenhill, Esq;

Commissioners at large

George Tollet, Esq;

Benjamin Timewell, Esq;

Anthony Hammond, Esq;

Commissioner at *Portsmouth*, William Giffard, Esq;

Commissioner at *Chatham*, George St. Lee, Esq;

Commissioner at *Plimouth*, William Wright, Esq;

Commissioner at *Kingale*, Lawrence Wright, Esq;

Commissioners for victualling the Navy.

Henry Vincent, Esq;
Thomas Coleby, Esq;
John James, Esq;
Abraham Tilghman, Esq;
Thomas Jennings, Esq;

Commissioners for receiving 6 d. per Mensen out of Seaman's
 Wages for Greenwich-Hospital.

<i>Edward Burt.</i>	<i>William Van-Bragge, Esq;</i>
<i>Thomas Reynolds.</i>	

Officers of Her Majesty's Yards.

At Chatham.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Jeremy Gregory.*
 Store-keeper, *Baldwin Duppa.*
 Master-Attendants, *Sampson Bourn and Barak Pitts.*
 Master-Shipwright, *Robert Shortis.*
 — His Assistants, *Israel Pownell and Jacob Acworth.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *Charles Finch.*

At Deptford

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joseph Fownes.*
 Store-keeper, *William Hoster.*
 Master-Attendant, *Capt. Thomas Harlow.*
 Master-Shipwright, *Fisher Harding.*
 — His Assistant *Fisher Harding, jun.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Tippetts.*

At Woolwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Peter Jeyes.*
 Store-keeper, *Robert Smith.*
 Master-Attendant, *Capt. David Greenhill.*
 Master-Shipwright, *William Lee.*
 — His Assistant, *John Poulter.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelham.*

At Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Richard Hale*.

Store-keeper, *William Cooper*.

Master-Attendants, *Edm. Barret*, and *Rob. Chappel*.

Master-Shipwright, *Thomas Podd*.

— His Assistants, *John Phillips* and *John Nash*.

Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Lea*.

At Sheerness.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Thomas Parmenter*.

Store-keeper, *Roger Daniel*.

Master-Attendant, *Henry Morgan*.

Master-Shipwright, *Joseph Allen*.

Clerk of the Survey, *John Phillips*.

At Plymouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *John Addis*.

Store-keeper, *Tempest Holmes*.

Master-Shipwright, *Benjamin Roswell*.

— His Assistant, *Humphry Hayward*.

Master-Attendant, *John Caulk*.

Clerk of the Survey, *Rubin Golding*.

At Deal.

Store-keeper and Master, ——— *Warren*.

At Harwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Edmond Allen*.

Master-Shipwright, *John Lock*.

At Kingsale.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joseph Griffin*.

Store-keeper, *Richard Maddocks*.

Master-Attendant, *Joseph Coatham*.

Master-Shipwright, *Richard Stacy*.

Clerk of the Survey, *Edward Gerrard*.

Officers of Her Majesty's Rope-yards.

At Chatham.

Clerk of the Rope-yard, *Henry Cole.*
 Master-Rope-maker, *Benjamin Long*

At Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Rope-yard, *William Smith.*
 Master Rope-maker, *George Friend.*

At Plymouth.

Clerk of the Rope-yard, *Robert Young*
 Master-Rope-maker, *Thomas Teo*

At Woolwich.

Clerk of the Rope-yard, *Thomas Rogers.*
 Master-Rope-maker, *Jethro Barton.*

Chaplains of Her Majesty's Navy in Ordinary.

At Chatham, Mr. John Loton.
At Deptford, Mr. Thomas Coppin.
At Woolwich, Mr. Philip Stubs.
At Portsmouth, Mr. William Lamerten
At Sheerness, Mr. John Crew.
At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Hicks.

Chyrurgeons of the respective Ordinaries.

At Chatham, Dr. Robert Cony, and Thomas Drenst
At Deptford, Samuel Evans.
At Woolwich, Richard Hewkley
At Portsmouth, John Chapman.
At Sheerness, Thomas Piercer.
At Plymouth, Jasper Devert.

A Catalogue of the Baronets of this Kingdom of England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611, until the Third Year of the Reign of ANNE, 1704.

Barons created by King JAMES the First.

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|----|-------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Nicholas Bacon. | 28 | George Grefely. |
| 2 | Rich. Molyneux. | 29 | Paul Tracy, Ex. |
| 3 | Thomas Munnell. | 30 | John Wentworth, Ex. |
| 4 | Geo. Shirley. | 31 | Henry Bellafyse. |
| 5 | John Stradling. | 32 | William Constable. |
| 6 | Francis Leke. | 33 | Thomas Leigh. |
| 7 | Thomas Pelham. | 34 | Edw. Noell. |
| 8 | Rich. Houghton. | 35 | Robert Cotton. |
| 9 | Henry Hobart. | 36 | Rob. Cholmondeley, Ex. |
| 10 | George Booth. | 37 | John Molyneux. |
| 11 | John Peyton. | 38 | Francis Worteley, Ex. |
| 12 | Lionel Talmaſh. | 39 | George Sayile. |
| 13 | Gervase Clifton. | 40 | William Kniveton. |
| 14 | Thomas Gerard. | 41 | Philip Woodhouſe. |
| 15 | Waiter Aſhton. | 42 | William Pope. |
| 16 | Philip Knevet. | 43 | James Harrington. |
| 17 | John St. John. | 44 | Henry Savile, Ex. |
| 18 | John Shelley. | 45 | Henry Willoughby, Ex. |
| 19 | John Savage. | 46 | Lewis Treſham, Ex. |
| 20 | Francis Barington. | 47 | Thomas Brudenel. |
| 21 | Hen. Berkeley, Ex. | 48 | Geo. St. Paul, Ex. |
| 22 | William Wentworth. | 49 | Philip Tirwit. |
| 23 | Richard Muſgrave. | 50 | Roger Dallifon, Ex. |
| 24 | Edw. Seymour. | 51 | Edward Carre. |
| 25 | Moyle Finch. | 52 | Edward Huſley. |
| 26 | Anthony Cope. | 53 | L'eſtrange Mordant. |
| 27 | Thomas Mounſon. | 54 | Thomas Bendilh. |
| 28 | Char. Vavaſor, Num 293. | 55 | John Wynne. |

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| 56 Will. Throckmorton, <i>Ex.</i> | 97 Simon Clarke. |
| 57 Richard Worfeley. | 98 Edw. Fitton, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 58 Richard Fleetwood | 99 Richard Lucy. |
| 59 Tho. Spencer | 100 Matthew Bevington. |
| 60 John Tufton. | 101 Thomas Littleton. |
| 61 Samuel Peyton. | 102 Francis Leigh, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 62 Charles Morrison, <i>Ex.</i> | 103 Thomas Burdet. |
| 63 Henry Baker, <i>Ex.</i> | 104 George Morton. |
| 64 Roger Appleton. | 105 William Harvey, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 65 William Sidley. | 106 Thomas Mockworth. |
| 66 William Twifden. | 107 William Gery. |
| 67 Edward Hales. | 108 William Villers. |
| 68 William Monins. | 109 James Ley, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 69 Thomas Mildmay, <i>Ex.</i> | 110 William Hicks. |
| 70 William Maynard. | 111 Tho. Beaumont. |
| 71 Henry Lee. | 112 Henry Salisbury. |
| 72 Rob. Napier, <i>alias</i> Naper, | 113 Erasmus Dryden. |
| <i>alias</i> Sandy. | 114 William Armine, <i>Ex.</i> |
| v. inter n. 616 and 617. | 115 William Bamberg, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 73 Paul Banning. | 116 Edward Hartop. |
| 74 Thomas Temple. | 117 John Mill. |
| 75 Thomas Penyston. | 118 Francis Radcliffe. |
| 76 John Portman | 119 David Foulis. |
| 77 Nich. Saunderfon. | 120 Tho. Philips. |
| 78 Miles Sandys, <i>Ex.</i> | 121 Claud Forster, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 79 William Gostwick. | 122 Anthony Chester. |
| 80 Thomas Puckering, <i>Ex.</i> | 123 Samuel Tyron. |
| 81 William Wray. | 124 Adam Newton. |
| 82 William Ayloff. | 125 John Boteler, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 83 Marmaduke Wivell. | 126 Gilbert Gerard. |
| 84 John Pershall. | 127 Humph. Lee. |
| 85 Francis Englefield. | 128 Richard Berney. |
| 86 Thomas Ridgway. | 129 Humph. Forster. |
| 87 William Effex. | 130 Thomas Biggs, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 88 Edw. Gorges. | 131 Henry Bellingham, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 89 Edw. Devereux. | 132 William Yelverton, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 90 Reginald Mohun. | 133 John Scudamore. |
| 91 Harbottle Grimston | 134 Tho. Gower. |
| 92 Thomas Holt. | 135 John Puckington. |
| 93 Tho. Blackston, <i>Ex.</i> | 136 Ralph Ashton. |
| 94 Robert Dormer. | 137 Baptist Hicks, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 95 Rowland Egerton. | 138 Tho. Roberts. |
| 96 Roger Townshend | 139 John Hammer. |

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| 140 Edw. Frier, <i>Ex.</i> | 173 John Gage. |
| 141 Edw. Osborne. | 174 William Goring. |
| 142 Henry Felton. | 175 Peter Courtene, <i>alias</i> |
| 143 William Chaloner, <i>Ex.</i> | Auntson, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 144 Tho. Bishop. | 176 Rich. Norton, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 145 Francis Vincent. | 177 John Leventhorpe, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 146 Henry Clere, <i>Ex.</i> | 178 Capel Bedell, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 147 Benjamin Titchbourne. | 179 John Darell, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 148 Rich. Wilbraham, <i>Ex.</i> | 180 William Williams, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 149 Thomas Delves. | 181 Francis Ashby, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 150 Lewis Watson. | 182 Anthony Ashly, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 151 Thomas Palmer. | 183 John Cooper. |
| 152 Richard Roberts. | 184 Edmund Prideaux. |
| 153 John Rivers. | 185 Thomas Hallerigge. |
| 154 Tho. Darnell. | 186 Thomas Burton. |
| 155 Isaac Sidley. | 187 Francis Folejamb, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 156 Robert Brown, <i>Ex.</i> | 188 Edw. Yate, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 157 John Hewet. | 189 George Chudleigh. |
| 158 Henry Jernegan. | 190 Francis Drake. |
| 159 Nicholas Hide, <i>Ex.</i> | 191 William Meredith |
| 160 John Philips. | 192 Hugh Middleton. |
| 161 John Stepney. | 193 Gifford Thornhurst |
| 162 Baldwin Wake. | 194 Piercy Herbert. |
| 163 William Masham. | 195 Robert Fisher. |
| 164 John Colbrand. | 196 Hardolph Wastney. |
| 165 John Hotham. | 197 Henry Skipwith. |
| 166 Francis Maunsell. | 198 Tho. Harris. |
| 167 Edw. Powell, <i>Ex.</i> | 199 Nicholas Tempest. |
| 168 John Garrard. | 200 Francis Cottington, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 169 Richard Grovesnour. | 201 Tho. Harris, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 170 Henry Moody, <i>Ex.</i> | 202 Edw. Barkham, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 171 John Barker. | 203 John Corbet, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 172 William Button. | 204 Tho. Playters. |

Baronets created by King Charles the First.

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 205 John Ashfield, <i>Esq.</i> | 242 Mich. Livesey, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 206 Henry Harpur. | 243 Simon Benet, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 207 Edw. Seabright. | 244 Thomas Filher. |
| 208 John Beaumont. | 245 Thomas Bowyer. |
| 209 Edw. Dering. | <i>v. Sir James Bowyer, n 846.</i> |
| 210 George Kempe, <i>Esq.</i> | 246 Buts Bacon. |
| 211 William Brereton, <i>Esq.</i> | 247 John Corbet. |
| 212 Patriceus Curwen, <i>Esq.</i> | 248 Edw. Tirrell. |
| 213 William Russell. | <i>v. inter n. 293 and 294.</i> |
| 214 John Spenser, <i>Esq.</i> | 249 Basil Dixwell, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 215 Giles Estcourt. | 250 Richard Young, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 216 Thomas Aylesbury, <i>Esq.</i> | 251 William Pennyman, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 217 Thomas Stile. | 252 William Stonehouse |
| 218 Frederick Cornwallis. | <i>v. inter n 795 and 796.</i> |
| 219 Drue Drury, <i>Esq.</i> | 253 Tho. Fowler, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 220 William Skeffington. | 254 John Fenwick, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 221 Robert Crane, <i>Esq.</i> | 255 William Wray. |
| 222 Anth. Wingfield. | 256 John Trelawney |
| 223 William Culpeper. | 257 John Conyers. |
| 224 Giles Bridges. | 258 John Bolles. |
| 225 John Kirle. | 259 Thomas Alhton. |
| 226 Humph. Stiles, <i>Esq.</i> | 260 Kenelm Jenoure. |
| 227 Henry Moor. | 261 John Price, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 228 Thomas Heale. | 262 Rich. Beaumont, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 229 John Carleton, <i>Esq.</i> | 263 William Wiseman. |
| 230 Tho. Maples, <i>Esq.</i> | 264 Thomas Nightingale |
| 231 John Ilham. | 265 John Jacques, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 232 Hervey Bagot. | 266 Robert Dillington. |
| 233 Lewis Pollard, <i>Esq.</i> | 267 Francis Pile. |
| 234 Francis Mannoek. | 268 John Pole. |
| 235 Hen. Griffith, <i>Esq.</i> | 269 William Lewes, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 236 Lodowick Dyer | 270 William Culpeper. |
| 237 Hugh Stewkely. | 271 Peter Van-Loor, <i>Esq.</i> |
| 238 Edw. Stanley. | 272 John Laurence. |
| 239 Edw. Littleton | 273 Anthony Slingsby. |
| 240 Ambrose Browne, <i>Esq.</i> | 274 Thomas Vavalor. |
| 241 Sackville Crowe. | 275 Robert Woolsey. |

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| 276 Rice Rudd. | 317 John Burgoyne. |
| 277 Rich. Wiseman. | 318 John Northcote. |
| 278 Henry Ferrers. | 319 William Drake, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 279 John Anderson. | 320 Thomas Rous. |
| 280 William Ruffel, <i>Ex.</i> | 321 Ralph Hare. |
| 281 Rich. Everard. | 322 John Norwich. |
| 282 Tho. Powel. | 323 John Brownloe, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 283 William Luckin. | 324 William Brownloe. |
| 284 Rich. Grisham | 325 John Sydenham. |
| 285 Geo. Twisleton, <i>Ex.</i> | 326 Henry Prat, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 286 William Acton, <i>Ex.</i> | 327 Francis Nichols. |
| 287 Nicholas L'estrange. | 328 William Strickland. |
| 288 John Holland | 329 Thomas Wolriche. |
| 289 Edward Alley'n, <i>Ex.</i> | 330 Thomas Mauleverer. |
| 290 Richard Earl. | 331 William Boughton. |
| 291 Robert Ducey, <i>Ex.</i> | 332 John Chichester. |
| 292 Richard Grenville, <i>Ex.</i> | 333 Norton Knatchbul. |
| 293 Charles Vavasor. | 334 Hugh Windham, <i>Ex.</i> |
| <i>v. inter n. 27 and 28.</i> | 335 Richard Carew. |
| <i>v. Edw. Tirrel, Num. 248.</i> | 336 William Castleton. |
| 294 Edw. Mosely, <i>Ex.</i> | 337 Rich. Price, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 295 Martin Lumley. | 338 Hugh Cholmley. |
| 296 William Dalston. | 339 William Springe. |
| 297 Henry Flercher. | 340 Tho. Trevor, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 298 Nicholas Cole. | 341 John Curson. |
| 299 Edmund Pye, <i>Ex.</i> | 342 Hugh Owen. |
| 300 Simon Every. | 343 Morton Briggs. |
| 301 William Langley. | 344 Henry Heyman. |
| 302 William Paston | 345 Thomas Sandford. |
| 303 James Stonehouse. | 346 Francis Rhodes. |
| 304 John Palgrave. | 347 Rich Sprignel. |
| 305 Gerard Naper. | 348 John Potts. |
| 306 Thomas Whitmore, <i>Ex.</i> | 349 John Goodrick. |
| 307 John Maney. | 350 Robert Bindlofs. |
| 308 Thomas Cave. | 351 William Walter. |
| 309 Christopher Yelverton. | 352 Thomas Lawley. |
| 310 William Boteler. | 353 William Farmer. |
| 311 Thomas Hatton. | 354 John Davie. |
| 312 Thomas Abdey. | 355 Thomas Pettus. |
| 313 Thomas Rampfield. | 356 William Andrews. |
| 314 John Cotton. | 357 John Meux. |
| 315 Simon D'Ewes. | 358 Rich. Gurney, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 316 Hen. Frederick Thyme | 359 Thomas Willis. |

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| 360 Francis Armitage. | 404 Ralph Blackstone. |
| 361 Richard Halford. | 405 Edw. Widrington, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 362 Humph. Tufston, <i>Ex.</i> | 406 Rob. Markham. |
| 363 Edw. Coke | 407 Philip Hungate. |
| 364 Isaac Astley, <i>Ex.</i> | 408 Stephen Lennard. |
| 365 David Cunningham, <i>Ex.</i> | 409 William Thorold. |
| 366 John Rayney. | 410 Walter Rudson. |
| 367 Rivet Eldred, <i>Ex.</i> | 411 Walter Wrotesly. |
| 368 John Gell. | 412 Thomas Bland. |
| 369 Vincent Corbet. | 413 Rob. Throckmorton. |
| 370 John Kay. | 414 William Halton. |
| 371 Thomas Trollop. | 415 Bocker Spencer. |
| 372 Edw. Thomas. | 416 Edw. Golding. |
| 373 William Cooper. | 417 William Smith. |
| 374 Denner Strut, <i>Ex.</i> | 418 Henry Hene. |
| 375 William St. Quintin. | 419 Walter Blount. |
| 376 Robert Kempe. | 420 Adam Littleton. |
| 377 John Reade. | 421 Thomas Liddell. |
| 378 James Enyon, <i>Ex.</i> | 422 Rich. Lawday, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 379 Edmund Williams, <i>Ex.</i> | 423 Tho. Chamberlain. |
| 380 John Williams. | 424 Henry Hunloke. |
| 381 Geo. Wintour. | 425 Tho. Badd, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 382 John Borlase. | 426 Rich. Crane, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 383 Henry Knollys, <i>Ex.</i> | 427 Samuel Danvers. |
| 384 John Hamilton. | 428 Henry Anderson. |
| 385 Edw. Morgan. | 429 William Vavasor, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 386 Nicholas Kemys. | 430 Henry Jones. |
| 387 Trevor Williams. | 431 Edward Waidgrave. |
| 388 John Reresby. | 432 Tho. Haggerston, <i>quare.</i> |
| 389 William Ingilby. | 433 John Pate, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 390 Poynings Moore. | 434 John Bale, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 392 Christopher Dawney. | 435 Brian O Nele. |
| 398 Thomas Hampson. | 436 Willoughby Hickman. |
| 393 Thomas Williamson. | 437 John Butler. |
| 394 William Denny, <i>Ex.</i> | 438 Edw. Bathurst. |
| 395 Rich. Hardres. | 439 Edw. Acton. |
| 396 Christopher Lowther. | 440 Francis Hawley. |
| 397 Thomas Alston. | 441 John Preston. |
| 398 Edw. Corbet. | 442 John Webb, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 399 Geo. Middleton, <i>Ex.</i> | 443 Tho. Prestwich, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 400 Edw. Payler. | 444 Hen. Lucas. |
| 401 William Widrington. | 445 Gervase Williams. |
| 402 Matth. Walkenburgh. | <i>v. Hugh Ackland, N. 14.</i> |
| 403 Philip Constable. | P p 4 |
| | 446 Rob. |

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 446 Rob. Thorold. | 452 Geo. Carteret. |
| 447 John Scudamore. | 453 Thom s Windibank. |
| 448 Hen. Bard, <i>Ex.</i> | 454 Benjamin Wright, <i>superfeded.</i> |
| 449 Rich. Vivian. | 455 Edw. Charleton, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 450 William Van Colster. | 456 Richard Willis. |
| 451 William de Boreel. | 457 Evan Lloyd, <i>quere.</i> |

Baronets created by King Charles the Second.

Before the Restoration.

- 458 Richard Browne.
- 459 Henry de Vic.
- 460 Rich. Forester, *Ex.*
- 461 Richard Fanshew.
- 462 William Curteis.
- 463 Arthur Slingsby.
- 464 Thomas Gibb.
- 465 Thomas Bond.
- 466 Arc. Marigny Capentier.
- 467 Hen. Brown

After the Restoration.

- 468 Jeremy Whitecote.
- 469 Ant. de Merces, *Ex.*
- 470 John Evelyn.
- 471 Gualter de Raed.
- 472 Orlando Bridgman.
- 473 Geof. Pinner.
- 474 Heneage Finch.
- 475 John Langham.
- 476 Humph. Winch.
- 477 Robert Abdy.
- 478 Thomas Draper.
- 479 Hen. Wright, *Ex.*
- 480 Jonathan Reate.
- 481 Hugh Speke.
- 482 Nicholas Gould, *Ex.*
- 483 Thomas Adams

- 484 Rich. Atkins.
- 485 Thomas Allen.
- 486 Hen. North.
- 478 Wil. Wiseman, *Ex.*
- 488 Tho. Cullum.
- 489 Basil Dixwell, *who has been misplaced in most of the printed Catalogues.*
- 490 Thomas Darcy.
- 491 George-Grubham How.
- 492 John Cutts, *Ex.*
- 493 Solomon Swale.
- 494 William Humble.
- 495 Hen. Stapleton.
- 496 Gervase Elwes.
- 497 Rob. Cordell.
- 498 John Robinson.
- 499 John Abdy, *Ex.*
- 500 Rob. Hildyard.
- 501 Jacob Astley.
- 502 William Bowyer.
- 503 Thomas Stanley.
- 504 John Shuckburgh.
- 505 William Wray.
- 506 Nicholas Steward.
- 507 Geo. Warburton.
- 508 Francis Holles, *Ex.*
- 509 Oliver St. John.
- 510 Ralph de la Val.
- 511 Andrew Henley.
- 512 Thomas Ellis.

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| 513 John Covert. | 556 Ralph Bovey, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 514 Peter Lear. | 557 John Knightley. |
| 515 Maurice Berkeley. | 558 John Drake |
| 516 Henry Hudson. | 559 Oliver St. George. |
| 517 Thomas Herbert. | 560 John Bowyer. |
| 518 Thomas Middleton. | 561 William Wild. |
| 519 Verney Noell. | 562 Joseph Ash. |
| 520 Geo. Bufwell. | 563 John How. |
| 521 Rob. Austen. | 564 John Swineburne. |
| 522 Rob. Hales. | 565 John Trott, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 523 John Clerk. | 566 Humphry Miller. |
| 524 William Boothby. | 567 John Lewis, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 525 Wolstan Dixey. | 568 John Beal. |
| 526 John Bright, <i>Ex.</i> | 569 Rich. Franklin. |
| 527 John Warner. | 570 William Ruffel. |
| 528 Job Harby. | 571 Thomas Boothby, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 529 Samuel Morland | 572 William Backhouse, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 530 Thomas Hewet, <i>Ex.</i> | 573 John Cutler, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 531 Edw. Honeywood. | 574 Giles Mottet. |
| 532 Rich. Brown. | 575 Hen. Gifford. |
| 533 Hen. Vernon. | 576 Thomas Foot. |
| 534 John Aubrey. | <i>v</i> Arth. Onslow, <i>N.</i> 816. |
| 535 William Thomas. | 577 Tho. Manwaring. |
| 536 Thomas Sclater. | 578 Tho. Bennet. |
| 537 Henry Conway. | 579 John Wrath. |
| 538 Edw. Green. | 580 Geo. Wynne. |
| 539 John Stapeley. | 581 Heneage Fetherston. |
| 540 Metcalf Robinson, <i>Ex.</i> | 582 Humph. Monoux. |
| 541 Marmaduke Gresham. | 583 John Peyton, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 542 William Dudley. | 584 Edmund Anderson. |
| 543 Hugh Smithson. | 585 John Fagg. |
| 544 Roger Moystin. | 586 Matthew Herbert. |
| 545 Will Willoughby, <i>Ex.</i> | 587 Edw. Ward. |
| 546 Anthony Glotfield. | 588 John Keyt. |
| 547 Peter Leicester. | 589 William Killebrew. |
| 548 William Wheeler. | 590 John Buck. |
| 549 John Newton. | 591 William Frankland. |
| 550 Thomas Lee. | 592 Richard Stiddolph, <i>Ex.</i> |
| 551 Thomas Smith. | 593 William Gardner. |
| 552 Ralph Ashton. | 594 William Juxton. |
| 553 John Rous. | 595 John Legard. |
| 554 Henry Massingberd. | 596 George Marwood. |
| 555 John Hales. | 597 John Jackson. |

- 598 Henry Pickering.
 599 Henry Beddingfield.
 600 Walter Plomer, *Ex*
 601 Herbert Springer, *Ex*.
 602 William Powel, *Ex*.
 603 Rob. Newton, *Ex*.
 604 Nich. Staughton, *Ex*.
 605 William Rokeby.
 606 Walter Ernley.
 607 John Huband.
 608 Thomas Morgan.
 609 George Lane. (*See* d.
 610 George Wakeman, *never*
 611 Benjamin Wright.
 612 John Colleton.
 613 James Modyford.
 614 Thomas Beaumont.
 615 Edw. Smith.
 John Napier, *alias* Sandy,
 v. N. 72.
 616 Thomas Gifford, *Ex*.
 617 Tho. Clifton, *Ex*.
 618 William Wilfon.
 619 Compton Read.
 620 Brian Broughton.
 621 Rob. Slingsby, *Ex*.
 622 John Crofts.
 623 Ralph Verney.
 624 Rob. Dicier, *Ex*.
 625 John Bromfield.
 626 Thomas Rich.
 627 Edw. Smith.
 628 Walter Long.
 629 John Petriplace.
 630 Walter Hemley.
 631 William Parsons.
 632 John Cambel, *Ex*.
 633 William Morice.
 634 Charles Gawdy.
 635 William Caley.
 636 William Godolphin, *Ex*.
 637 Thomas Cusfon.
 638 Edw. Fowel.
 639 John Cropely.
 640 William Smith.
 641 George Cook.
 642 Charles Lloyd.
 643 Nathanael Powel.
 644 Denny Ashburnham.
 645 Hugh Smith.
 646 Rob. Jenkinson.
 647 William Glinne.
 648 John Charnock.
 649 Rob. Brook.
 650 Thomas Nevil.
 651 Henry Andrews.
 652 Anthony Craven.
 653 John Clavering.
 654 Thomas Derham, *Ex*.
 655 William Stanley.
 656 Abraham Cullen.
 657 James Rushout.
 658 Godfrey Gopley.
 659 Griffith Williams, *Ex*.
 660 Henry Winchcombe.
 661 Clement Clarke.
 662 Thomas Viner.
 663 John Selyard.
 664 Christopher Guise.
 665 Reginald Forster.
 666 Philip Parker.
 667 Edward Duke.
 668 Charles Hufley.
 669 Edw. Barkham.
 670 Thomas Norton, *Ex*.
 671 John Dormer.
 672 Thomas Carew.
 673 Mark Milbank.
 674 Rich. Rothwel, *Ex*.
 675 John Banks.
 676 Henry Ingoldesby.
 677 Francis Bickeley.
 678 Robert Jafon.
 679 John Young.
 680 John Frederick Frendorf.

681 William Roberts.	724 Samuel Bernardiston
682 William Luckin.	725 John Dawes.
683 Thomas Smith.	726 John Holman
684 Edwin Sadlier.	727 William Cook
685 William Windham.	728 John Bellet
686 George Southcote	729 George Downing
687 George Trevillian	730 William Gawdy
688 Francis Duncornab	731 Charles Pim, Ex.
689 Nicholas Bacon	732 William D'oyley
690 Richard Cocks	733 John Marlham.
691 John Osbourn	734 Robert Burnham
692 John Coriton	735 Francis Leke
693 John Lloyd	736 John St. Barbe
694 Edw. Moor.	737 Thomas Cambell
695 Thomas Proby	738 James Penyman
696 Miles Stapleton	739 Thomas Muddiford, Ex.
697 Richard Braham	740 George Selby, Ex.
698 John Witterwonge	741 Edmund Foretescue
699 Philip Matthews	742 Samuel Tuke
700 Robert Bernard	743 John Tempest
701 Roger Lort	744 Littleton Osbaldeston
702 Edward Gage.	745 Giles Tooker
703 Thomas Hooke	746 Stephen Anderson
704 John Savile, Ex.	747 Thomas Bateman
705 Christopher Wandesford	748 Thomas Lorraine
706 Richard Atley	749 Thomas Wentworth, Ex.
707 Jacob Gerrard	750 Theophilus Bidulph
708 Edward Huft	751 William Greene, Ex.
709 Robert Long	752 William Cookes.
710 Robert Can	753 John Wolstenholme
711 William Middleton	754 John Jacob
712 Richard Graham	755 John Yeoman
713 Thomas Tancred	756 John Pye
714 Cuthbert Heron	757 Tho. Taylour
715 Francis Wenman	758 William Leman
716 Henry Purefoy	759 Robert Smith
717 Thomas Cobb	760 Nicholas Crispe
718 Henry Brooke	761 John Shaw
719 Peter Pindar	762 John Browne
720 Nicholas Slanng	763 George Rawdon
721 George Reeve	764 Robert Jocelyn
722 Thomas Brograve	765 Robert Duckenfield
723 Thomas Barnadiston	766 John Lawson

- 767 Philip Tyrnell
 768 Francis Burdett
 769 George Moor
 770 Abel Barker
 771 William Oglander
 772 William Temple, *Ex*
 773 Will. Swan
 774 Anth. Shirley
 775 Maurice Diggs, *Ex*
 776 Peter Gleane
 777 John Nelthrop
 778 Rob. Viner, *Ex*.
 779 Tho. Twisden
 780 Anthony Aucher
 781 John D'oylie
 782 Edward Hoby
 783 Thomas Put
 784 John Tirrell
 785 Gilbert Gerrard
 786 Robert Yeomans
 787 Carr Scrope, *Ex*.
 788 Peter Fortescue
 789 Richard Bettenfon
 790 Algernon Peyton
 791 Roger Martyn
 792 Richard Huftings
 793 William Hanham
 794 Francis Topp, *Ex*.
 795 William Lang orne
 796 Edward Mostyn
 Geo. Stonehouse *v* *n*. 252
 797 Philip Carteret
 798 Fulwar Skipwith
 799 John Sabin
 800 William Charer
 801 Herbert Croft
 802 John St. Aubin
 803 Robert Eden
 804 John Werden
 805 Thomas Allen
 806 Francis Warre
 807 Orlando Bridgeman
 808 Francis Windham
 809 Arthur Harris
 810 William Blacket.
 811 John Thompson
 812 Haleswell Tint
 813 Cornelius Martin Trump
 814 Robert Parker
 815 John Sherrard
 816 Arthur Onflow
 817 Walter Clargis
 818 Thomas Williams
 819 Robert Filmer
 820 Edw. Nevil, *Ex*.
 821 Richard Tulpe
 822 Tho. Samwell
 823 Charles Rich
 824 Benjamin Maddox
 825 William Barker
 826 John Brookes
 827 Richard Head
 828 William Pennington
 829 Bennet Hoskins
 830 Richard Standish
 831 Alexander Robinson
 832 Thomas Dyke
 833 Robert Cotton
 834 Francis Willoughby
 835 Ignatius Vitus, *alias*
 White
 836 John Barlow
 837 Richard Newdigate
 838 Richard Cust
 839 Francis Anderton
 840 James Symeon
 841 James Poole
 842 George Wharton
 843 Hugh Ackland, *v* *inter*
n 445 and 446
 844 Francis Edwards
v. *inter n*. 448 and 449
 845 Henry Oxenden
 846 James Bowyer
 847 Walter Carle, *Ex*.
 848 Ralph Dutton
 849 W.

849 William Dyer	869 Joseph Alston
850 Josias Child	870 Tho. Robinson
851 Thomas Skipwith	871 William Maynard
852 Walter Hawkefworth.	872 Rob. Napier
853 Jeremy Snow	873 Robert Davers
854 William Kenrick	874 Cane James
855 Samuel Marow	875 Cornelius Gans
856 Roger Bradshaigh	876 Timothy Thornhill
857 William Stapleton	877 Edward Evelyn, Es.
858 Thomas Pope-Blunt	878 Tho. Lear
859 George Walker.	879 John Wytham
860 Gelebrand SasVanBosch	880 James Richards
861 John Roberts	881 Robert Deshwood
862 Roger Beckwith	882 George Chute
863 Thomas Parkyns	883 George Shiers
864 Tho. Bunbury	884 Richard Sandys
865 Hugh Parker	885 William Blacket
867 Henry Seymour	886 John Child
866 George Gefferys	887 William Soame
868 Hugh Middleton	888 John Osborne

Baronets created by King James the Second.

889 J OHN Sudbury, Es.	899 John Duck, Es.
890 Paul Jenkinson	900 James-Chapman Fuller
891 George Davies	901 William Pynsent
892 Nicholas Sherburne	902 William Stych
893 Robert Guldeford	903 Wilfred Lawson
894 Charles Bloys	904 William Williams
895 William Compton	905 Henry Ashurst
896 Job Charlton	906 Thomas Fitch
897 Cornelius Speelman	907 John Morden
898 William Humble	908 John Narborough

Baronets created by King WILLIAM the
Third and Queen MARY the Second.

909 Hender Moleſworth	928 Tho. Tipping
910 John Ramſden	929 John Germain
911 William Robinſon	930 Tho. Powel
912 James Edwards	931 Samuel Clarke
913 John Duddleſton	932 Baſil Firebrace
914 John Wentworth	933 William Norris
915 Edward Leighton	934 John Rogers
916 Henry Dutton Colt	935 John Stanley
917 John Smith	936 Edmond Denton
918 John Thomas	937 Peter Vander Brand
919 Richard Blackham.	938 William Browne
920 Tho. Wheat	939 Richard Newman
921 Oliver Aſhcombe	940 Martin Weſtcomb
922 Edward Manfell	941 John Chitwood
923 William Hodges	942 Nich. Van Acker
924 John Buckworth	943 Samuel Moyer
925 William Lowther	944 John Thornicroft
926 Henry Titchburne	945 Thomas Windford
927 Richard Farington	

Baronets created by Queen A. N. N. E.

946 Charles Sedley.
947 Thomas Webſter.
948 ————— Dolben

Total of Baronets	948
Whereof Extinct	160
Living	788

*1 Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights-Companions
of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.*

3 The King of Prussia.	1 The Sovereign.	2 Void.	4 Prince George of Denmark.
5 Duke of Zell.		6 Elector of Hanover.	
7 Duke of Buckingham.		8 Duke of Southampton	
9 Duke of Richmond.		10 Duke of Leeds.	
11 D. of Northumberland.		12 Duke of Somerset.	
13 Earl of Faversham.		14 Earl of Rochester.	
15 Duke of Ormond.		16 Duke of Devonshire.	
17 Earl of Dorset.		18 Duke of Shrewsbury.	
19 Earl of Portland.		20 Duke of Newcastle.	
21 Earl of Pembroke.		22 Earl of Albermarle.	
23 Duke of Queensbury.		24 Duke of Bedford.	
25 Duke of Marlborough.		25 Duke of Schombergh.	

*The Names of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs,
and Officers of the City of London for the Year
1704.*

SIR John Parsons, Lord Mayor, and Alderman of Basinghall-Ward.

Above the Chair.

Sir Robert Clayton.
Sir William Pritchard.
Sir Thomas Stamp,

Chancery-Ward.
Broadstreet-Ward,
Cripplegate-within and without
(our)

Sir John Fleet,
Sir William Ashurst.
Sir Thomas Lane,
Sir John Houlton,
Sir Humphry Edwin,
Sir Francis Child,
Sir Richard Levett,
Sir Thomas Abney,
Sir William Gore,
Sir Samuel Dashwood,

Langbourn-Ward.
Billingsgate-Ward.
Canislawick-Ward.
Cornhill-Ward.
Tower-street-Ward.
Farringdon without.
Bridge-Ward without.
Finsbury-Ward.
Colemanstreet-Ward
Aldgate-Ward.

Below the Chair.

Sir Thomas Cooke,
Sir Owen Buckingham,

Queenhithe-Ward.
Bishopsgate within and without
(our)

Sir Thomas Rawlinson,
Sir Robert Beddingfield,
Sir William Withers,
Sir Charles Duncomb,
Sir Jeffry Jeffries,
Sir Samuel Garrard,

Castle-Baynard-Ward.
Dowgate-Ward.
Farringdon within.
Bridge-Ward within.
Portoken-Ward.
Aldersgate-Ward within
(and without)

Sir Robert Beanchcroft,	<i>Limestreet-Ward.</i>
Sir Gilbert Heathcote,	<i>Walbrooke-Ward.</i>
Sir Richard Hoar,	<i>Breadstreet-Ward.</i>
Sir Charles Thorold,	<i>Cordwayners-Ward.</i>

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, }
Joseph Wolf, Esq; } Sheriffs.

Recorder.

Sir Salathiel Lovell, Kt. Her Majesty's Serjeant at Law
He takes Place of all Aldermen below the Chair.

William Fazackerly, Esq; Chamberlain.
Duncan Dee, Esq; Common-Serjeant.
Henry Ashurst, Esq; Town-Clerk.

James Mundy, Esq; Serjeant at Law. } Judges of the She-
Tanfield Lemon, Esq; } riffs Court.

Four Common Pleaders.

Rich. Richardson, Esq;	Joseph Major, Esq;
William Lightfoot, Esq;	John Linger, Esq;

Randolph Stracy, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber.

Zach. Foxal, Esq; Secondary of *Woodstreet-Counter*.
John White, Esq; Secondary of the *Poultry-Counter*.
William Bellamy, Esq; Remembrancer, and Register of the
Orphan's Fund.

Mr. John Adams, Solicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. James Gibson.	Mr. John Andrews.
Mr. Edw. Smith.	Mr. Thomas Jackson

Bridge-Masters.

Mr. George Sitwell.
Mr. John Pitts.

Mr. *Robert Walker*, Hall-Keeper.

Four Esquires of the Lord Mayor's House.

William Man, Esq; Sword-Bearer.
John Barton, Esq; Common-Hunt.
Isaac Grevil, Esq; Common-Crier,
William Wild, Esq; Water-Bayliff.

<i>Francis Brown,</i>	}	Serjeant-Carvers.
<i>Joseph Deak,</i>		
<i>William Gossin,</i>		

Serjeants of the Chamber or Mace.

<i>Thomas Hewet.</i>		<i>John Nix,</i>
<i>John Colt.</i>		

Mathias Hill, Serjeant of the Channel.

Yeomen of the Chamber.

<i>Mr. Robert Walker.</i>		<i>Mr. William Collins</i>
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Four Yeomen of the Water-side

<i>Clement Hern.</i>		<i>William Hull</i>
<i>Robert Horton.</i>		

Edward Sorrell, Yeoman of the Channel.
Ralph Piggo, Under Water-Bayliff.

Six Young Men.

The Sword-Bearer's, *John Stokes*.
The Common-Hunt's, *Walter Pool*.
The Common-Crier's, *Fran. Bankroft*.
The Water-Bailiff's, } *Charles Mansell*.
 } *Gray*.
The Chief Carver's, *Henry Gravestock*.

Meal-Weighers.

Thomas Jackson. | *Thomas Chambers.*

Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf.

Robert Dashwood. | *John Chambers.*

Mr. John Man, Foren Taker.

Marshals.

Mr. Stephen Watts. | Mr. John Marshal.

Eight Attornies of the Sheriff's Court.

Mr. John Hargrave.		Mr. Peter Short.
Mr. Richard Bogan.		Mr. Thomas Goddard.
Mr. William Bellamy.		Mr. Thomas Hammond.
Mr. Christopher Barrey.		Mr. George Palmer.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. Henry Hedley. | Mr. ——— Linch.

Mr. Henry Woodyard, Clerk of the Papers in the *Poultry-Compter.*

Clerk-Sitters of the *Poultry-Compter.*

<i>William Constantine.</i>		<i>John Foley.</i>
<i>Peter Normansell.</i>		<i>John How.</i>

Mr. Yorke Horner, Clerk of the Papers in *Woodstreet Compter.*

Clerk-Sitters of *Woodstreet-Compter.*

<i>George Noden.</i>		<i>Ferdinando Farrington.</i>
<i>Thomas Milner,</i>		<i>Thomas Honinwood.</i>

Farmers of the Markets, viz. *Leaden-Hall, Stocks, Honylane, and Newgate-Markets, and St. George's, or the Meal-Market at Fleet-Canal.*

James Richardson, Esq;
Tho. Kilner, Esq;
Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson.

Bennington Fitch, Gent. } Supervisers under them.
— Nichols, Gent. }

Mr. George Rivers, Coroner.
Mr. Reginald Marriot, Auditor,
Mr. Tho. Powell, Clerk of the Chamber.
Mr. William Martin, Clerk to the Commissioners of
Sewers.
Edmund Clifford, Esq, Clerk of the Court of Conscience
Mr. William Benbo, Beadle of the Court of Conscience.

SOUTHWARK.

— Hartley, Esq; City Justice of the Peace.
Spencer Cooper, Esq; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-
House.
— Street, Esq; Steward of the Borough of South-
wark.
Henry Martyn, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough of South-
wark.

A List of the Officers of the Militia of the City of
LONDON.

I. White Regiment.

THE Honourable Sir *William Pritchard*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel,
Lieutenant-Colonel, *John Perry*.
Major, *Thomas Bird*.
First Captain, *Richard Armory*.
Second Captain, *William Knight*.
Third Captain, *Charles Pratten*.
Fourth Captain, *Leonard Fish*.
Fifth Captain, *James Jackson*.

II. Red Regiment.

The Honourable Sir *John Fleet*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, *John Howard*.
Major, *George Heath*.
First Captain, *William Warren*.
Second Captain, *John Lekenx*.
Third Captain, *James Haynes*.
Fourth Captain, *Egerton, Henshaw*.
Fifth Captain, *Daniel Ireson*.

III. Orange Regiment.

The Honourable Sir *Francis Child*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Robert Child*.
Major, *Booth Hereford*.
First Captain, *Jeremiah Pierce*.
Second Captain, *Clement Wakelin*.
Third Captain, *Anthony Bradshaw*.
Fourth Captain, *James Mascie*.
Fifth Captain, *Thomas Weekley*.

IV. *Yellow Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir *Francis Dashwood*, Kt.

Major, *John Hulls*.

First Captain, *Henry Langford*.

Second Captain, *William Ferroux*.

Third Captain, *Samuel Robinson*.

Fourth Captain, *John Partridge*.

Fifth Captain, *Willoughby Machan*.

V. *Blue Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *Thomas Cook*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, *Robert Lancashire*.

Major, *Henry Daniel*.

First Captain, *Peter Boulton*.

Second Captain, *John Silke*.

Third Captain, *Gostwick Cox*.

Fourth Captain, *John Woodroffe*.

Fifth Captain, *John Snart*.

VI. *Green Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *Charles Duncomb*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, *Thomas Spencer*.

Major, *Thomas Secley*.

First Captain, *Gilbert Repington*.

Second Captain, *Daniel Hayes*.

Third Captain, *William Pollard*.

Fourth Captain, *Robert Groshaw*.

Fifth Captain, *John Newton*.

A List of the Lieutenancy of the City of London.

SIR John Parsons, Knight,
Lord Mayor.
The Lord Mayor for the
time being.

Sir Robert Clayton.
Sir William Pritchard.
Sir Thomas Stamp.
Sir John Fleet.
Sir William Ashurst.
Sir Thomas Lane.
Sir John Houblon.
Sir Humphry Edwin.
Sir Francis Child.
Sir Richard Levett.
Sir Thomas Abney.
Sir William Gore.
Sir Samuel Dashwood.
Sir Salathiel Lovell, Recorder
The Recorder for the time
being.

Sir Thomas Cook.
Sir Owen Buckingham.
Sir Thomas Rawlinson.
Sir Robert Beddingfield.
Sir William Withers.
Sir Charles Duncomb.
Sir Jeffery Jeffries.
Sir Samuel Garrard.
Sir Robert Beachcroft.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
Sir Richard Hoare.
Sir Charles Thorold.
Sir Tho. Halton,
Sir John Mordant,
Sir Hen. Ashurst,
Sir John Lethieullier.
Sir Peter Vaudeput.

Baronets.

Sir John Backworth.
Sir William Russell.
Sir Basil Firebrast.
Sir Robert Adams.
Sir Rowland Aynsworth.
Sir Jonathan Andrews.
Sir Thomas Daval.
Sir Benjamin Ayloffe.
Sir James Smith.
Sir James Bateman.
Sir Jeremy Sambrook.
Sir Gabriel Roberts.
Sir Thomas Vernon.
Sir William Scawen.
Sir Stephen Evance.
Thomas Fredericke.
Nathanael Tench.
James Deane.
Joseph Scriven.
Daniel Allen.
Robert Raworth.
William Fawcner.
Henry Hatley.
Benjamin Whitcomb.
Charles Chamberlaine.
John Nichols.
Thomas Colson.
Thomas Western.
John Rudge.
Peter Jeye.
William Hooker.
Arthur Baron.
John Sawyer.
Duncan Dee.
Richard Richardson.
William Strong.
John Jeffreys.

Edmund Bolter.
 John Morrice.
 Richard Bristow.
 John Hammond
 Henry Cornish
 John Morgan
 George Bowne
 Thomas Death
 John Gullum
 William Walker.
 Samuel Stanyer
 Richard Young
 John Sherbrook
 John Ward
 Richard Wynne
 Samuel Lock
 Sir Barth. Gracedieu, Kt.
 Henry Lamb
 John Coggs
 William Deshoverie
 Sir Francis Dashwood
 Francis Brerewood
 Thomas Blackmore, sen.
 Richard Crawley
 George Finch
 Nathanael Herne
 William Fazackerly
 Urban Hall
 Samuel Ongley
 John Page
 George Newland
 James Ward
 Robert Fowle
 Robert Child

William Lewen
 Francis Stratford
 Daniel Brattle
 Zachary Foxal
 Richard Terbury
 Edward Hammond
 George Buckle
 Leonard Wessell
 Frederick Herne
 Peregrine Bertie
 Paul Dominique
 George Fewterell
 James Cooke
 William Beckford
 Edmond Etrick
 Anthony Turney
 Thomas Powell
 John Craddock
 James Hallet
 William Etrick
 Thomas Spencer
 Deputy Gardner
 Richard Craddock
 Thomas Blackmore, jun.
 Edward Coulson
 Richard Beauchamp
 Deputy Carpenter
 Aaron Goodyer
 Henry Tate
 John Knap
 Jeremiah Waite
 William Parrot
 Henry Daniel

Mr. John Andrews, Clerk to the Lieutenancy.
 Major Thomas Seely, Muster-Master.
 William Bird, Messenger.

A List of the Officers of the Tower of London.

Constable of the Tower, *Montague Venables*, Earl of *Abingdon*.

Lieutenant, Lieutenant-General *Churchil*.

Gentleman-Porter, *Tho. Sergeant*, Esq;

Tower-Major, Major *Robert D'oyley*.

Officers of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, His Grace *John Duke of Marlborough*.

Lieutenant-General, the Right Honourable *John Lord Granville*.

Surveyor-General, *William Bridges*, Esq;

Clerk of the Ordnance, *Christopher Musgrave*, Esq;

Keeper of the Stores, *James Lowther*, Esq;

Clerk of the Deliveries, *James Craggs*, Esq;

Treasurer and Pay-Master, *Charles Bertie*, Esq;

Deputy-Keeper of the Armory, *William Nicholas*, Esq;

Keeper of the small Guns, *Thomas Gardner*, Esq;

Chief Engineer, ————

Second Engineer, Colonel *Holcraft Blood*,

Third Engineer, Captain *Christian Lilly*.

Master-Gunner of England, Captain *Thomas Silver*.

Mate to the Master-Gunner.

Captain *Richard Leake*.

Yeoman of the Tents and Toyls, *Jean Travilla*, Esq;

Chief Fire-Master, Lieutenant Colonel *John Henry Hopke*.

Mate to the Chief Fire-Master, Captain *John Baxter*.

Master-Waggoner to the Office, Captain *Charles Ball*.

Proof-Masters, Mr. *John Blake*, Mr. *John Allen*.

Clerk of the Cheque, Mr. *William Wright*.

Purveyor for Shipping, *Isaac Bennet*.

Messenger to the Office, Mr. *Francis Harrison*.

Officers

Officers of the Mint within the Tower.

Warden of the Mint, *Sir John Stanley, Bar.*

Master-Worker, *Isaac Newton, Esq;*

Comptroller, *John Ellis, Esq;*

Queen's Chief Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers, *Thomas Hale, Esq;*

Affay-Master, *Daniel Brattle, Esq;*

Surveyor of the Melting, *Geo. Evans, Esq;*

Weigher and Teller, *Hopton Haines, Esq;*

Ingraver, *Mr. Henry Harris.*

Provost, *Mr. John Brent.*

Melter, *Mr. Philip Shales.*

Porter to the Mint, *Mr. Richard Dollar.*

Keeper of the Records within the Tower, *Wil. Petit, Esq;*

*A Catalogue of all the present DE A N S in both the
Provinces of Canterbury and York.*

DR. *Daniel Price*, Dean of *St. Asaph.*

Dr. John Jones, Dean of *Bangor.*

Dr. George Royce, Dean of *Bristol.*

Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of *Canterbury.*

Dr. Grahme, Dean of *Carlisle.*

Dr. Fogg, Dean of *Chester.*

Dr. William Hayley, Dean of *Gloucester.*

Dr. Hen. Aldridge, Dean of *Christ's-Church in Oxford.*

The Honourable *Dr. ——— Mountague*, Dean of *Darham.*

Dr. John Lamb, Dean of *Ely.*

Dr. William Wake, Dean of *Exeter.*

Dr. William Jane, Dean of *Glocester.*

Dr. John Tyler, Dean of *Hereford.*

Dr. Lancelot Addison, Dean of *Litchfield.*

Dr. Richard Willis, Dean of *Lincoln.*

Dr. Humphry Prideaux, Dean of *Norwich.*

Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of *St. Paul's, London.*

Dr. Samuel Freeman, Dean of *Peterborough.*

Dr. Henry Ullock, Dean of Rochester.
Mr. Edward Young, Dean of Salisbury.
Dr. Ralph Bathurst, Dean of Wells.
Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.
Dr. John Wickart, Dean of Winchester.
Dr. Gregory Hascard, Dean of Windsor.
Dr. William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, Dean of Worcester.
The Honourable Mr. Finch, Dean of York.

A List of the present Dean and Prebendaries of
WESTMINSTER.

DR. Thomas Sprat, the Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Rochester.
Dr. South, Canon of Christ's-Church, Oxford.
Dr. Only, Minister of St. Margaret's.
Dr. Brevial, Sub-Dean.
Mr. De Sartre.
Dr. Birch, Minister of St. Bride's.
Mr. Upman, Fellow of Eton.
Dr. Dent.
Dr. Barton.
Dr. Lucas.
Dr. Linford.
Dr. Gee.
Mr. Evans.
Master of the School, Dr. Tho. Knipe.

A List of the Officers and others belonging to the
CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Seven Commissioners.

C harles Godolphin, Esq;	}	Each 1000 l per Annum
Samuel Clarke, Esq;		
Sir John Worden, Bar.		
Richard Breton, Esq;		
Thomas Newport, Esq;		
Arthur Mainwaring, Esq;		
William Culliford, Esq;		

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the Queen, as these other Officers do also whose Names follow, viz

	l	s	d.
John Sansom, Secretary, —————	400	00	00
John Bridges, Esq; Solicitor, —————	300	00	00
Charles Davenant, Esq; Inspector General of } Exports and Imports, for himself and Clerks, }	1200	00	00
Arnold Sansom, Esq; Comptroller on the Par- } ticular Receiver, }	500	00	00
George Nicholas, Esq; Surveyor-General —————	500	00	00
Henry Ferne, Esq; Receiver-General and Ca- } sheer, }	1000	00	00
Rowland Holt, Esq; Comptroller-General of } the Accompts, }	1000	00	00
Sir John Crisp, Bar. Collector of the Subsidy } outwards, }	276	13	04
Richard Miller, Esq; Customer of the Cloth } and Petty-Customs outwards, }	275	00	00
Sir John Shaw, Kt. and Bar. Collector in- } ward, }	466	13	04
Henry Starkey, Esq; Customer of the Petty- } Customs inward, }	62	06	08
Timothy Thornbury, Customer of the Great } Customs on Wool and Leather exported, }	50	00	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>John Needler</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Great Customs,	30	00	00
<i>John Blackwell</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Subsidy Inward and Outward,	255	00	00
<i>Richard Breton</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs Inwards and Outwards,	200	00	00
<i>Lord Scarborough</i> , Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies Inwards and Outwards,	300	00	00
<i>John Earl</i> , Register of the Seizures, ———	200	00	00
<i>Hen Fanshawe</i> , Esq; Register in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds,	240	00	00
<i>Matthew Humberston</i> , Usher of the Custom-House,	206	10	00
The Chief Starcher, ——— ——— ———	100	10	00
Seven Under-Searchers at 12 <i>l</i> each per Annum In all	84	00	00
Nineteen King's Waters, at 50 <i>l</i> each per Annum In all	950	00	00

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lord High-Treasurer.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
W <i>illiam Denn</i> , Solicitor for Coast-Bonds,	50	00	00
One Examiner outwards, ——— ———	30	00	00
One Copying Clerk outwards, ——— ———	30	00	00
One Examiner inwards, ——— ———	60	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations, ——— ———	100	00	00
Receiver for the Grand Receipts inwards, —			
<i>Sir John Shaw</i> , Bar. Receiver for Wines and Currans,	300	00	00
One Copying Clerk inwards, ——— ———	40	00	00
Two Wine-Tasters at 80 <i>l</i> each ——— ———	160	00	00
	One		

l. s. d.

One Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers } Security,	100 00 00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, ——— —	40 00 00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships En- } tries,	60 00 00
One Northern Clerk, ——— ——— —	80 00 00
One Plantation Clerk, ——— ——— —	80 00 00
One Copying Clerk, ——— ——— —	60 00 00
Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books, —	100 00 00
Three Jerquers at 100 l. each, ——— ———	300 00 00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making } Bills of Store,	50 00 00
Two Appraisers, each 30 l. ——— ———	60 00 00
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Collectors, } each 60 l. per Annum,	360 00 00
One Pay-Master of the Incidents, ——— ———	40 00 00
One Examiner and Computer of the Duty on } Wines and Currans,	40 00 00
A Dore-keeper, 10 l. and a Messenger 30 l.—	40 00 00
Six Watchmen for the House at 25 l. per An- } num, each,	150 00 00
John Davies, Surveyor of the Warehouse, —	200 00 00
Warehouse-keeper for a Clerk, ——— ———	50 00 00
Assistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse, —	80 00 00
One Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, ——— ———	60 00 00
One Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set } the Weighing-Porters on Work,	50 00 00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Twenty five Weighing-Porters, at 33 <i>l.</i> each.	825	00	00
In all			
Sager, —————	30	00	00
Cooper, —————	10	00	00
Eight Surveyors of the Land-Waiters at 150 <i>l.</i> each,	1200	00	00
John Dove, Esq; Surveyor of the Searchers, ———	250	00	00
Five Searchers at 60 <i>l.</i> per Annum, each, ———	300	00	00
John Berry, Register of the Cocquets Certificates in the Searchers Office,	60	00	00
Eight Tide-Surveyors, at 60 <i>l.</i> each, ———	480	00	00
Thirty one Land-Waiters at 80 <i>l.</i> each, ———	2480	00	00
Two Hundred Tidesmen at 40 and 35 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	400	00	00
Seventeen Land-Carriage Men at 35 <i>l.</i> each, whose Business is to take Notice of all Goods by Carriage which ought to pay Customs,	595	00	00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage Men, ———	80	00	00
Thirty six Watchmen at 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each, ———	243	00	00
Eighteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Officers go to Dinner, at 16 <i>l.</i> each,	288	00	00

a Pair of Oars.	Eight Pair for the Tide-Surveyors.	720	00	00
	One for the Surveyor of the Act of Navigation.			
	One for the Searchers,			
	One for the Wood-Office,			
	One for the Surveyor of Searchers at 60 <i>l.</i> each,			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Blackwall</i> , one Surveyor, ————	40	00	00
<i>Gravesend</i> , one Searcher, ————	40	00	00
Two Pair of Oars there at 30 <i>l.</i> each, ————	60	00	00
<i>Leigh</i> , one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher, —	60	00	00
Two Persons to clean the <i>Custom-House</i> , ————	24	00	00
<i>Greenwich</i> , one Surveyor, ————	40	00	00
A Pair of Oars, ————	60	00	00
<i>Barkin</i> , one Surveyor, ————	40	00	00

In the Receiver-General and Casheer's Office.

His Assistant, ————	100	00	00
Three Clerks, ————	140	00	00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted, —	50	00	00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange, ————	50	00	00
The <i>Gravesend</i> Smack, and five Men, &c. ————	246	00	00

<i>New-England</i> , one Collector, and Surveyor, and Searcher of her Majesty's Duties in the several Colonies of <i>New-England</i> ,	} 100	00	00
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Patent Officers in the Out-Ports.

<i>Sir Edmund Turner</i> , Surveyor-General, ————	366	13	04
<i>Sandwich</i> , <i>Robert Breton</i> , Esq; Customer, —	72	08	04
One Comptroller, ————	15	06	08
One Searcher, ————	10	00	00
<i>Chichester</i> , one Customer, ————	61	00	00

One Comptroller at 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> One Searcher at 10 <i>l.</i>	} 23	10	00
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<i>Southampton</i> , one Customer inward, ————	62	13	04
One Customer outward, ————	62	13	04
One Comptroller, 45 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i> ————	55	00	00
<i>Pool</i> , one Customer, ————	18	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i> ————	18	00	00
<i>Exon</i> , one Customer, ————	83	06	08
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher 20 <i>l.</i>	40	16	08
<i>Plimouth</i> , one Customer, ————	38	14	04

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher 30 <i>l.</i>	40	16	08
Gloucester, one Customer, _____	06	13	04
One Searcher, _____	08	13	04
Bristol; one Customer outward, _____	57	00	00
One Customer inward, _____	57	00	00
One Comptroller, _____	31	13	04
Four Queen's Waiters at 15 <i>l.</i> each, _____	60	00	00
One Searcher, _____	34	00	00
Bridgewater, one Customer, _____	28	00	00
One Comptroller, _____	05	06	08
Milford-Haven, one Customer, _____	15	05	00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, <i>id.</i> _____	20	00	00
Cardiffe, one Customer, _____	16	06	08
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, <i>id.</i> _____	20	00	00
Ipswich, one Customer, _____	55	06	08
One Comptroller 15 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i> _____	23	00	00
Yarmouth, one Customer, _____	38	00	00
One Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i> _____	18	00	00
Lynn Regis, one Customer, _____	62	07	10
One Comptroller, _____	15	04	04
One Searcher, _____	12	00	00
Carlisle, one Customer, _____	32	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 20 <i>l.</i> _____	30	00	00
Boston, two Customers, _____	63	13	04
One Comptroller 12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Searcher 2 <i>l.</i>	14	09	02
Hull, Sir Matthew Appleyard, Customer, _____	39	00	00
Comptroller, 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Searcher 12 <i>l.</i> —	28	13	04
Newcastle, two Customers, _____	54	00	00
One Comptroller, 20 <i>l.</i> Searcher _____	20	00	00
Chester, one Customer, _____	78	06	08
One Comptroller, _____	03	06	08
Searcher, _____	20	00	00
Berwick, one Customer, _____	24	00	00
One Comptroller, _____	05	00	00

A List of the Royal Society.

The Present Council, Eleven of which are to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1704.

Isaac Newton, Esq; President.

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 Thomas Foley, Esq;
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 Abraham Hill, Esq;
 John Hutton, M. D.

Francis Roberts, Esq;
 Thomas Isted, Esq;
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 Chr. Wren, Esq;
 Sir Cyril Wyche, Kt.

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 Cyril Arthington, Esq;
 Francis Aston, Esq;
 Ralph Bathurst, Dean of Wills
 Arth. Bayley, Esq;
 Mr. Charles Barnard.
 Richard Bentley, D. D
 William Byrd, Esq;
 Jonat Blackwell, Esq;
 Orlando Bridgeman, Esq; of
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 Orlando Bridgman, Esq;
 James Bridges, Esq;
 Robert Briggs, A. M. Prof.
 L. L.
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 John Earl of Carbery.
 St George, Lord Bishop of
 Clogher.
 Henry Earl of Clarendon.
 Mr. George Cheyne
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 and Connor.
 Mr. Sam. Doody.
 James Drake, M. D.

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 ——— Floyd, *M. D.*
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 Edw. Haines, *Esq;*
Mr. Edw. Haistwell.
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John Harris, *A. M.*
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John Hicks, *M. D.*
Mr. John Houghton.
Sir John Hoskins, *Kt. & Bar.*
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Esq;
 Edw Howard of Norfolk, *Esq;*
 Hugh Howard, *Esq;*
 ——— Hudson.
John Jackson, *Esq;*
Sir Charles Isaac, *Kt.*
 Edward Lord Bishop of Kil-
 more and Ardah
Mr. John Keill
Sir Edmond King, *Kt.*
 Tho Kirke, *Esq;*
 Edw Laney, *Prof. Th. Gref.*
 Martin Lister, *M. D.*
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 Owen Loyd, *T. D.*
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 Richard Mead, *M. D.*
 Walter Mills, *M. D.*
 Benjamin Middleton, *Esq;*
 Robert Moleworth, *Esq;*
 Tho. Molineux, *M. D.*

Joseph Moreland, *M. D.*
Mr. George Moulr.
 William Musgrave, *M. D.*
 Rob. Nelson, *Esq;*
 John Newey, *A. M.*
 Edw. Norris, *M. D.*
 William Oliver, *M. D.*
 Thomas Earl of Pembroke,
Sir John Percivale, *Bar*
Mr. James Petiver.
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 Tho. Lord Bishop of Rochester.
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 Gilbert Ld. Bp. of Salisbury
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 Joseph Shaw, *Esq;*
 Lord Viscount Shelborne
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 Fred. Slare, *M. D.*
 Tho. Smith, *D. D.*
Sir John Stanley, *Bar.*
 Edward Southwell, *Esq;*
 Geo. Stepney, *Esq;*
 Philip Stubs, *M. A.*
Sir Philip Sydenham, *Bar.*
 Lord Viscount Tarbat.
 Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*
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 Alex. Torriano, *Astr. P. Gr.*
 Tho. Lord Visc. Weymouth.
Sir Paul Whichote, *Kt. & Bar.*
Sir Tho. Willoughby, *Bar.*
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 William Wotton, *B. D.*
 John Woodward, *M. D. Prof.*
 M. G.

Persons of other Nations.

DS Georgius Baglivus.

Ds Balthazar Becker, M. D.

Ds Godofred Bidloo, M. D.

Ds Paulus Bussiere.

Ds Bourdieu, M. D. Paris.

Ds Dominicus Bottonus.

Ds Basnage de Beauval.

Ds Dominicus Cassini, Ast. Reg. Ps.

Ds Jacobus Cassini.

Ds Abrahamus Cyprianus.

Ds Joannes Chardellou.

Ds Thomas Delbene.

Ds Joannes Doleus, M. D.

Ds Nicholas Fatio de Duillier.

Ds Stephanos Geoffroy.

Ds Gulichmus.

Ds Jo Theodor. Heinson, Hanov.

Ds Urbanus Hiernic, M. D.

Ds Petrus Hotton Botan, Profes. Leiden.

Ds Jo. Phil. Jordis, M. D. Franc

Ds David Krieg.

Ds Gorkhofr. Guil. Liebnitius, J. V. D.

Ds Antonius Lewenhoeck, De.

Ds Christopher Leyoncrona, S. M. S. R.

Ds Michael Lervassor.

Ds Abrahamus de Moivre.

Ds Joannes Marsigli, Conc. Im. R.

Ds Jo. Burchardus Menckenius.

Ds Dionysius Papin, M. D.

Ds Louis Paul, M. D.

Ds Jo. Nicholas Pechlin, M. D.

Ds Moyse Pujolas.

Ds Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti.

Ds Petrus Solvestre.

Ds Franciscus Spoletus, Med. Pr. Pr. P.

Ds Ex. ae Spanheim, L. Baro, Boruss. Reg. Legat Extraordi-
nar.

Ds Otto Sperlingius.

Ds *Jo. Adamus Stampfer*.
 Ds *Franciscus Travigni*, Ph. Ven.
 Ds *Raymundus Vieffiens*, M. D.
 Ds *Vincentius Vivianus*, Mat. Flor.
 Ds *Nicholaus Witsen*, Conf. Amst.

*The College of Civillians, called Doctors-Commons
 exercent in London.*

SIR *John Cooke*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the Most Reverend Father in God, *Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*; and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the said Archbishop. Her Majesty's Advocate General, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *London*.

Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellour of the Diocess of *Rocheſter*.

Sir *Richard Raines*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *Thomas Bouchier*, Commissary of the Diocess of *Canterbury*; Her Majesty's Professor of the Civil Laws in the University of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Henry Falconberg*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *St. David's*. Official to the Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, and Register of the Faculties.

Sir *William Trumbal*, Kt.

Dr. *Thomas Briggs*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Chicheſter*.

Dr. *William Oldys*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Lincoln*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*, and Advocate to the Prize-Office.

Dr. *John Edisbury*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Exeter*, and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr. *Charles D'Avenant*.

Dr. *Henry Newton*, Advocate to the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *London*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *Essex*.

Dr. *John St. John.*

Dr. *George Brampton*, Official to the Archdeacons of *Middlesex and Surrey.*

Dr. *Stephen Waller.*

Dr. *Matthew Tindal.*

Dr. *John Conant.*

Dr. *Thomas Lane.*

Dr. *Richard Paget.*

Dr. *John Harwood*, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's.*

Dr. *William Clements.*

Dr. *William King*, Judge of Her Majesty's High-Court of Admiralty in the Kingdom of *Ireland.*

Dr. *John Bridges.*

Dr. *Thomas Ayloffe*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Oxford*, Commissary and Official of *Bucks*, Her Majesty's Professor of the Civil Law in the University of *Cambridge.*

Dr. *William Beau.*

Dr. *Nathanael Lloyd.*

Dr. *John Exton.*

Dr. *Charles Herriot.*

Dr. *James Ayloffe.*

Dr. *Henry Raines*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Coventry and Litchfield.*

Dr. *Robert Wood*, Official to the Archdeacon of *Colchester.*

Dr. *Humphry Heuchman*, Commissary of *Essex and Hertfordshire.*

Other Chancellours not admitted Advocates in Doctors-Commons.

DR. *Henry Watkinson*, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *York.*

Dr. *Thomas Wainright*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Ches-
ter.*

Dr. *William Cooke*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Ely.*

Dr. *Richard Parsons*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Glou-
cester.*

Dr. *William Hughes*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Bath and
Wells.*

Dr. *John Jones*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Llandaff.*

- Dr. *John Bookbank*, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Durham*.
John Price, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Worcester*.
Charles Baldwin, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Hereford*.
Dr. Robert Wynn, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Asaph*.
Dr. Richard Reynolds, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Peterborough*.
Dr. ——— Penington, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Bangor*.
Peter Mews, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Winchester*.
Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellour of the Diocess of *Carlisle*.
Robert Loggan, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Salum*.
Charles Sloper, A. M. Chancellour of the Diocess of *Bristol*.
Thomas Tanner, A. M. Chancellour of the Diocess of *Norwich*.

Proctors in the Arches Court of Canterbury.

T Thomas Smith, Esq; the Queen's Proctor.	Mr. George Sayer
Everard Exton, Esq;	Mr. Robert Constable
Mr. John Hill	Mr. Robert Pierſon.
Mr. Richard Newcourt	Mr. Edward Cooke
Mr. Francis Nixon	Mr. John Cottle
Mr. Thomas Tillor	Mr. James Bridges
Mr. Thomas Swallow	Mr. Jeffrey Glaſier, Proctor to the Lord High Admiral.
Mr. Peter Barret	Mr. William Jones
Mr. Godfrey Lee	Mr. William Haſlefoot
Mr. Thomas Rock	Mr. Thomas Rouſe
Samuel Wiſeman, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Newman
Mr. John Hungerford	Mr. Richard Shaller
Mr. Keate Waller	Mr. Samuel Boheme
Mr. Edward Shaw	Mr. Mark Sayer
Mr. John Lovell	Mr. Edward Alexander
Mr. John Roberts.	Mr. Robert Wilmer.
Mr. John Tomlinſon	Mr. Thomas Willymott

REGISTERS.

Richard Crawley, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Delegates.

Ludovicus Maidwell, Register of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Henry Farrant, Deputy-Register.

John Bryan, Gent, Actuary of the same.

Thomas Tillot, Deputy-Actuary.

Orlando Gee, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Richard Crawley, Esq; Deputy-Register.

John Check, General-Marshal.

The Prerogative Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Everard Exton, Batchellour of Laws, Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy-Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold

Mr. John Cottle

Mr. John Helman

Mr. Rupert Browne

Mr. William Dew

Mr. Thomas Giles

Officers belonging to the Court-Marshal.

Her Majesty's Advocate, William Oldys, Doctor of Laws.
Register of the Court, John Check.

Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Francis Negus, Esq;

PROCTORS.

Mr. Everard Exton, Batchellour of Laws.

Mr. John Hill.

Mr. Francis Nixon.

Mr. Samuel Wiseman.

Mr. Keate Waller.

Mr. Edward Shaw.

Ms. Thomas Willymoot.

Marshal of the Court, Mr. John Curry.

Professors at Gresham-College.

Divinity, Edward Laney, A. M.
 Civil Law, Robert Briggs, A. M.
 Astronomy, Alexander Toriano, LL. B.
 Geometry, ————
 Rhetorick, Edward Martin, A. M.
 Physick, John Woodward, M. D.
 Musick, John Newey, A. M.

A List of the Fellows of Sion-College, viz. the Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governours, Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

Those who have been Presidents.

DR. John Meriton,	R. St. Michael Cornhil
Dr. Clement Zanchy,	R. St. Clement Eastcheap.
Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe;	R. St. Bartholom. Exchange
Dr. Edw. Fowler (Lord Bi- } shop of Gloucester,	V. St. Giles Cripplegate
Mr. John Hall,	R. St. Christopher
Dr. Francis Thompson,	R. St. Mat. Fridaystreet, &c.
Dr. Thomas Green	R. St. Olave Jewry, &c.
	Dr.

Dr. Thomas Whincop,
Mr. Joshua Richardson,
Dr. Richard Lucas,
Mr. John Graunt,
Mr. Lionel Garford,
Mr. Edward Waple,

R St. Mary Abchurch, &c.
R Alhallows the Wall
V St. Stephen Colemanstreet
V St. Dunstan West
R St. Dionys Backchurch
R St. Sepulchres

Those who may succeed in the Presidency, ranked according to the Seniority of their Admission into their Benefices.

Mr. Robert Ivory,
Dr. Thomas Blomer,
Mr. Anthony Burgesse,
Mr. Thomas Meriton,
Mr. Thomas Staynoe,
Mr. Henry Hallhead,
Mr. John Rusbatch,
Dr. Thomas Lynford,
Mr. Marmaduke Hopkins,
Dr. John Mapletost,
Mr. Humphry Zouch,
Dr. John Gascarth,
Dr. Daniel Fogg,
Dr. Edward Gee,
Mr. William Fleetwood,
Mr. William Stonestreet,
Mr. John Durham,
Mr. Robert Gery,
Mr. Thomas Copping,
Mr. Samuel Angier,
Dr. John Mandevil,

Dr. Thomas Hockin,
Mr. Thomas Marriot,
Dr. William Bedford,
Dr. Thomas Nixon,
Dr. Richard Leach,
Dr. Tho. Maningham,
Mr. James Gardiner,
Mr. William Whitfield,

R St. Magnus, &c.
R Alhallows Breadstreet, &c.
R St. Bartholomew Great.
R St. Nich. Coleabby, &c.
R Christ-Church, &c.
V St. Ben. Grace-Church, &c.
R St. Mary Somerset, &c.
R St. Edmund the King, &c.
R St. Vedast, al. Fosters, &c.
R St. Lawrence Jewry, &c.
R Alhallows Lumbard-street
R Alhallows Barkin
R Alhallows Staining
R St. Bennet Paulwharf
R St. Austin, &c.
R St. Stephen Walbroke, &c.
R St. Mil. Breadstreet, &c.
R Alhallows the Great, &c.
R St. Olave Hartstreet
R St. Mary Wolnoth, &c.
R St. Mary Magd. Old Fish-
street, &c.
R St. Botolph Aldersgate
R St. Margaret Patrons, &c.
R St. Geo. Botolph-lane, &c.
R St. Mich. Queenhith, &c.
R St. Peter le Poor
R St. Andrew Holborn.
R St. Michael Crooked-lan
R St. Martin Ludgate.

Mr. Thomas Harper,
Mr. John Adams,
Dr. Offspring Blackhall,
Mr. Samuel Bradford,
Dr. Peter Birch,

Mr. Thomas Morer, }
Mr. Robert Lafinby,
Dr. Roger Altham,
Mr. William Strengfellow,
Mr. George Martyn,
Dr. John Hancock,
Mr. Philip Stubs,
Mr. John Grafty,
Mr. George Evans,
Mr. Philip Castell.
Mr. Sampson Estwick,
Dr. Richard Rodrick,
Mr. William Savage,
Mr. William Thomas,
Mr. Robert Newton,
Mr. William Elstob, 1
Mr. Montague Wood,
Dr. Robert Brabant,
Mr. Nicholas Zinzano,

R St. Katharine Coleman
R St. Alban Woodstreet, &c.
R St Mary Aldermay, &c.
R St. Mary le Bow, &c.
R St. Bridget, *alias* Brides
R St. Anne & Agnes Al-
derfgate, &c.
R St. Antholin, &c.
R St. Botolph Bishopsgate
R St. Dunstan East
R St. Mildred Poultry, &c.
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R St. Alfage
R St. James Dukes-Place
R St. Bennet Fink
R St. Bartholomew Less
V St. Helena
R St. Michael Basilhaw
R St. Andrew Wardrobe, &c.
R St. Mich. Woodstreet, &c.
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R St. Swithin, &c.
R St. Michael Royal, &c.
R St. Andrew Undershaft
R St. Martin Outwich
R St. Mary Hill
R St. Peter Cornhil
R St. Ethelburga

*A Catalogue of the Fellows and other Members of the
Royal College of Physicians.*

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Dr. Walter Harris, *Censor*

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Dr. Walter Mills

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Dr. Frederick Slare

Dr. Richard Darnelli

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Dr. William Johnston

Dr. William Dawes

Dr. Tho. Gill, *Register*

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Sir Edmund King, *Kt.*

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Dr. Christian Harrel

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Dr. Hans Sloan

Sir Richard Blackmore, *Kt.*

Dr. Tancred Robinson

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Dr. Peter Gellsthorp

Dr. William Musgrave

Dr. Humph. Ridley

Dr. William Gibbons

Dr. William Gould

Dr. John Hawys

Dr. Robert Conny

Dr. Samuel Garthe

Dr. Hugh Chamberlen

Dr. William Cole

Dr. Salusbury Cade

Dr. Nicholas

Dr. Humph. Brooke

Dr. John Woodward

Dr. John Wright

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 Dr. Philip Guide.
 Dr. Josh. Palmer
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 Dr. William Sydenham
 Dr. John Jones
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 Dr. Sebastian le Feure.
 Mr. John Tivil
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 Dr. Stephen Hunt
 Mr. William Cockburn
 Mr. Thomas Turberville
 Dr. John Critchton
 Dr. ——— Short
 Mr. John Colbatch
 Dr. Abraham Cyprianus

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George Townshend, Esq;	
Philip Ryley, Esq;	
Sir Marmaduke Wyvell, Bar.	
Edward Noel, Esq;	
John Boyce, Esq;	

Sir William Honywood, Bar.	} Commissioners for Appeals.
Richard Beke, Esq;	
Geo. Doddington, Esq;	
Edmund Chaloner, Esq;	
John Lock, Esq;	

Mr. Christopher Tilson, Register to the Commissioners for Appeals.

Sir Basil Dixwell, Bar. Auditor:
 Lord How, Comptroller.
 Thomas Hall, Esq; Receiver-General.
 John Brougham, Esq; Secretary.
 ——— Yarborough, Esq; Register.
 Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Solicitor.
 Mr. Dean Mountague, Accomptant-General.

Commissioners of Wine-Licenses.

Sir Stephen Evance, Kt.	William Younge, Esq;
Nicholas Fenn, Esq;	

*List of the Governours and other Officers of the
Royal Post-House in Lombard-street.*

Commissioners for executing the Office of Post-Master-
General.

MR Robert Cotton, Kt.
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar.
Mr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Secretary.
Mr. Jeremiah Andrews, his Clerk.

Officers of the Inland Office.

Mr. William Frankland, Comptroller.
Mr. Stephen Lilly, Receiver.
Mr. George Serle, Accomptant.
Mr. Richard Swift, Solicitor.

Clerks of the Roads.

Mr. William Miners, Chester-Road.
Mr. John Middleton, North-Road.
Mr. Francis Gerrard, West-Road.
Mr. Charles Jackson, Bristol-Road.
Mr. William Comber, Tarmouth-Road.
Mr. Daniel Bickerton, Kent-Road.
Mr. George Calley, Kent-Road off by Night.

Other Clerks.

John Toft
Christopher Smelt.
Thomas Sawtell.
Arthur Darcey
John Balduck.
William Hawes.
Martin Buckle.

Tho. Roebottom.
Edmund Warren.
Stephen Gear.
John Green.
Alexand Hope.
Abraham Brookbank

Underhil Breeze, }
 Alexander Say, } Window-Men.
 James Walker. }

Officers of the Foreign Office.

Mr. *Ashbournham Frowde*, Comptroller.
 Mr. *James Lawrence*, Alphabet-Keeper.

C L E R K S.

Mr. <i>Francis Clewet.</i>		Mr. <i>Daniel Farette.</i>
Mr. <i>William Goslin</i>		Mr. <i>Charles Good.</i>
Mr. <i>Adam Franco.</i>		Mr. <i>Peter Motteux.</i>

Mr. *Swift*, Receiver's-Clerk.
 Mr. *Charles Booth*, Accomptant's Clerk.

Penny-Post-Office.

Comptroller, Mr. *Castleton*.
 Accomptant, Mr. *Darnell*
 Receiver, Mr. *Blackhall*.

*A List of the Heads of the Colleges and Halls in
 the University of Oxford.*

HIS Grace *James Duke of Ormond*, Chancellour.
 University-College, Dr. *Charlett*, Master.
 Baliol-College, Dr. *Maunder*, Master.
 Merton-College, ———— Warden.
 Exeter-College, Dr. *Paynter*, Rector.
 Oriel-College, Dr. *Royse*, Provost.
 Queen's-College, Dr. *Halton*, Provost.
 New-College, Mr. *Braithwaite*, Warden.
 Lincoln-College, Dr. *Adams*, Rector.
 All-Souls-College, Dr. *Gardiner*, Warden.

Brazen-Nose-College, Dr. *Mear*, Principal.
Corpus Christi College, Dr. *Turner*, President.
Christ-Church-College, Dr. *Alarich*, Dean.
Trinity-College, Dr. *Bathurst*, President.
St. John's-College, Dr. *Delaune*, President and Vice-Chancellor.
Magdalen-College, Dr. *Bayly*, President.
Jesus-College, Dr. *Edwards*, Principal.
Wadham-College, Dr. *Dunster*, Warden.
Pembroke-College, Dr. *Hall*, (Bishop of *Bristol*) Master.

HALLS.

St. Edmund-Hall, Dr. *Mill*, Principal.
St. Alban-Hall, Dr. *Bourchier*, Principal.
Hart-Hall, Mr. *Thornton*, Principal.
New-Inn-Hall, Dr. *Bailey*, Principal.
St. Mary-Hall, Mr. *Wyat*, Principal.
Magdalen-Hall, Dr. *Adams*, Principal.
Gloucester-Hall, or *Worcester-College*, Dr. *Woodroffe*, Principal.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, *James Duke of Ormond*.
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *William Delaune*.

Pro-Vice-Chancellours.

Dr. *Halton*.
Dr. *Edwards*.
Dr. *Maunder*.
Dr. *Charlott*.

PROCTORS.

Mr. *Adams* of *Magdalen-College*.
Mr. *Eyans*, of *Wadham-College*.

Pro-Professors.

Mr. *Sachevrell*, of *Magdalen-College*

Mr. *Wallis* of *Magdalen-College*.

Mr. *White* of *Wadham-College*.

Mr. *Willet* of *Wadham-College*.

Professors in the University.

Dr. *William Jane*, Queen's Professor of Divinity

Dr. *Thomas Sykes*, Margaret-Professor of Divinity

Dr. *Humphry Hody*, Queen's Professor of Greek

Dr. *Thomas Bourchier*, Queen's Professor of Law.

Dr. *Thomas Hoy*, Queen's Professor of Physick.

Dr. *Roger Aitham*, Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Mr. *John Wallis*, Professor of Arabick.

Mr. *Edmund Halley*, Savilian Professors in { Geometry.

Dr. *David Gregory*, { Astronomy.

Mr. *James Farrar*, Natural Philosophy Reader.

Dr. *Charles Aldworth*, Cambden Professor of History.

Mr. *Jacob Bohart*, Botanick Professor.

Mr. *Richard Goodson*, Musick Professor.

Mr. *John Beeston*, M. B. Chymistry Professor.

*A List of the Colleges and Halls in the University
of Cambridge, with the Names of their Ge-
vernours.*

HIS Grace Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellour

Dr. *Brampston*, Vice-Chancellour.

St. Peter's-College, Dr. *Richardson*, Master.

Clare-Hall, Dr. *Blicke*, Master.

Pembroke-Hall, Dr. *Browne*, Master.

Corpus Christi, or Bennett-College, Dr. *Green*, Master.

Trinity-Hall, Dr. *Brampston*, Master.

Gonvil and Gaius-College, Mr. *Ellis*, Master.

King's-College, Dr. *Roderick*, Provost.

Queen's-College, Dr. *James*, Master.

Katharine-Hall, Sir *William Dawes*, Bar. Master.

Jesus-College, Dr. Ashton, Master.
Christ's-College, Dr. Covell, Master.
St. John's-College, Dr. Gower, Master.
Magdalen-College. Dr. Quadring, Master.
Trinity-College, Dr. Bentley, Master.
Emanuel-College, Dr. Balderston, Master.
Sidney-Suffex-College, Dr. Fisher, Master.

Professors in the University.

Dr. James, Regius Professor.
Dr. Gower. Margaret Professor.
Dr. Smoult, Casuistical Professor
Dr. Ayloffe, Professor of Law
Dr. Green, Professor of Physick.
Mr. Whiston, Mathematical Professor.
 ——— *Hebrew Professor.*
Dr. Wright, Arabick Professor.
Mr. Joshua Barnes, Greek Professor.

Mr. Ayloffe, Publick Orator.
Mr. Laughton, Library-keeper.
Mr. Grove, Publick Register.

P R O C T O R S.

Mr. Frankland of Sidney-Suffex-College.
Mr. Clopton, of Queen's-College.

*The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford,
 are as followeth.*

Circumcision or New-Years-Day.
Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
Annunciation, or Lady-Day.
Sermon at New-College.
Ascension, or Holy-Thursdai.
Restoration of King Charles the Second, or the 29th of
May. S f 2 *Whit-*

Whit-Sunday, Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at New-College.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning in the All time, at Sermon and Congregation.

All-Saints-Day, the Fifth of November, or Gun-Powder-Treason.

All Publick Thanksgiving Days.

Christmas-Day.

The Habit-Days in the University of Oxford

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Doctors meet at *St. Mary's*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

All Latin Sermons.

Morning Sermons in Term-time.

All Sermons at *St. Peter's* in Lent.

Congregation-Days.

Scholastica, being the 16th of February.

The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor is sworn at *St. Mary's* in the Morning by the Senior Proctor.

The Scarlet-Days in the University of Cambridge are as follows.

ALL-Saints-day.

Christmas day.

Easter-day.

Ascension-day

Whit-Sunday.

Trinity-Sunday Commencement.

The 29th of May.

At the two Fairs proclaiming in June and September.

The Feast of St. Michael,

The Fifth of November

to Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications.

All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their Robes.

*A List of the Archdeacons of the Province of
Canterbury.*

ST. Albans, *John Cole*, A. M.
 Anglesey, *John Lord Bishop of Bangor*.
 St. Asaph, *William Lord Bishop of St. Asaph*.
 Bangor, *John Lord Bishop of Bangor*.
 Barum, *William Read*, A. M.
 Bath, *William Clement*, Clerk.
 Bedford, *William Frank*, A. M.
 Berks, *Jonas Proust*, A. M.
 Brecknock, *Timothy Hatten*, D. D.
 Bucks, *John Grey*, L. L. D.
 Canterbury, *John Barteley*, D. D.
 Cardigan, *John Shore*, A. M.
 Caermarthen, *Thomas Staynor*, B. D.
 Chichester, *Jonas Pleydell*, A. M.
 Colchester, —————
 Cornwall, *Edward Drue*, A. M.
 Coventry, —————
 Derby, *Francis Ashenhurst*.
 St. David's, *Arnold Bowen*, A. M.
 Dorset, *Robert Cooper*, A. M.
 Ely, *Richard Bentley*, D. D.
 Essex, *Charles Alston*, D. D.
 Exeter, —————
 Gloucester, ————— *Parsons*.
 Hereford, *Thomas Fox*, A. M.
 Huntington, *White Kennet*, D. D.
 Landaff, *George Bull*, D. D.
 Leicester, —————
 Lewes, *Richard Bouchier*, D. D.
 Lincoln, *John Cawley*, B. D.
 London, *William Stanley*, D. D.
 Merioneth, *Francis Lloyd*, A. M.
 Middlesex, *Robert Corey*, D. D.
 Norfolk, *Charles Trimmell*, D. D.
 Northampton *Thomas Wolsey*, D. D.
 Norwich, *Jo Jeffrey*, D. D.

Oxford, *Timothy Walton*, D. D.
 Rochester, *Thomas Plume*, D D.
 Salop, *Adam Otely*, D D
 Sarum, *Joseph Kelsey*, B D
 Stafford, *Nathaniel Ellison*.
 Stow, *John Hutson*, A M
 Sudbury, *Nicholas Clagget*, A M
 Suffolk, *Humphry Prideaux*, D. D.
 Surrey, *Thomas Sayer*, D D
 Taunton, *Edward Waple*, B D
 Totness, *Francis Atterbury*, D D
 Wells, *Edwin Sandys*, A M
 Westminster, *Peter Birch*, D D
 Wells, *Cornelius Teate*, A M
 Winchester, *George Fulham*, D D
 Worcester, *John Fleetwood*, A M

A List of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

DR. Sherlock, *Dean*

Dr. Godolphin, } *Residentia-*
 Dr. Stanley, } *rics.*
 Dr. Younger, }

Dr. Turner
 Dr. Jane
 Dr. Sanders
 Dr. Alston
 Dr. Ilham
 Dr. Norton
 Dr. Beverege
 Dr. Wells
 Dr. Corey
 Dr. Freeman
 Dr. Batty.

Dr. Altham
 Mr. Whitfield
 Mr. Beaulieu
 Mr. Beaumont
 Mr. Hall
 Mr. Halsted
 Mr. Felstead
 Dr. Brabant
 Mr. Hotchkis
 Dr. Millington
 Mr. Pulleyn
 Mr. Roby
 Mr. Kidby
 Mr. Warley
 Mr. Barker
 Mr. Cook

*A List of the Foreign Ministers at present residing in
Her Majesty's Court.*

COUNT *Wratiflaw*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor.

Baron *Spanheim*, Embassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*.

Monsieur *Nitichwitz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Poland*.

Baron *Stocken*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Denmark*.

The Baron of *Lier*, and Monsieur *Van Haven*, Embassadors Extraordinary from the *States-General*.

Baron *Widman*, Embassador from the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Monsieur *Beyrie*, Resident from the Duke of *Celli*.

Count *de Masséy*, Envoy Extraordintry from the Duke of *Savoy*.

Don *Louis D'Achiua*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*.

Monsieur *Hoffman*, the Emperor's Resident.

Monsieur *Leyoncrona*, the King of *Sweden*'s Resident.

Monsieur *Bonnet*, the King of *Prussia*'s Resident.

*A List of Her Majesty's Ministers, at present, re-
siding in Foreign Courts.*

HIS Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, Her Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary in *Holland*.

Sir *Robert Sutton*, Kt. Her Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary to the *Othoman* Port.

Alexander Stankope, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*.

George Stepney, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor.

Edmund Polcy, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Electors of *Hanover*, and the other Princes of the House of *Brunswick and Linenbourg*.

James Vernon, jun. Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Denmark*.

John Robinson, Esq; Her Majesty's Resident at the Court of *Sweden*.

John Wyche, Esq; Her Majesty's Resident at *Hambourgh*.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; Her Majesty's Minister at *Ratisbon*.

John Methuen, Esq; Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Raby*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Prussia*.

William Aglionby, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the *Swiss Cantons*,

Hugh Broughton, Consul at Venice.

Sir Lambert Blackwell, Kt. Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of *Luscany*, and the Republick of *Genoa*, and Consul at *Leghorn*.

Robert Cole, Agent and Consul General at Algiers.

Richard Hill, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Henry D'avenant, Esq; Her Majesty's Minister at *Frankfort*.

John Godard, Agent and Consul General at Tunis.

Benj. Lodington, Agent and Consul General at Tripoly.

James Paul, Consul at Zant.

Tho. Kirk, Consul at Genoa.

——— *Esrl, Consul at Lisbon*.

——— *Kirby, Consul at Rotterdam*.

——— *Frankland, at St. Sebastian*.

Dr. William Sherrard, at Smyrna.

Francis Hastings, Esq; at *Tripoly in Syria*.

A List of the Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Directors of the Bank of England, for the Year 1704.

Abraham Houblon, Esq; Governour,
Sir James Bateman, Deputy-Governour.

Twenty Four Directors.

Sir Thomas Abney.
Brooke Bridges, Auditor.
William des Boverie.
Samuel Bulleed.
Sir Robert Clayton, Kt.
Charles Chamberlain
Sir William Gore, Kt.
Sir William Hodges, Kt.
Sir John Houblon, Kt.
Samuel Lethieulleur.
John Lordell.
John Rudge.

John Smith.
Sir William Scawen, Kt.
Nathanael Tench.
John Ward.
Sir William Ashurst, Kt.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt.
Robert Raworth.
Nathan Gould.
John Hanger.
Francis Eyles.
Jacob Reynardson.
Josiah Diston.

A List of the Names of the Governour, Deputy, and Twenty-four Committees of the Honourable the East-India Company, Elected for the Year 1704.

THE Honourable Sir Thomas Cook, Knight and Alderman, Governour.

The Worshipful William Humer, Esq; Deputy-Governour.

The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Berkley

Sir Jonathan Andrews, Kt.

Captain John Bromwell.

Mr James Bull.

Thomas Cullen, Esq;

James Craggs, Esq;
John Cooke, Esq;
Mr. Richard Cocke.
Sir Francis Dashwood, Kc.
Charles Du Bois, Esq;
Daniel Davall, Esq;
Sir John Fleet, Knight and Alderman.
James Gray, Esq;
Edward Gibbon, Esq;
Urban Hall, Esq;
Nathanael Herne, Esq;
Frederick Herne, Esq;
William Johnson, Esq;
Sir William Langhorne, Bar.
Sir Richard Levett, Knight and Alderman.
Colonel Robert Lancashire.
Mr. Steven Pendarves.
Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knight and Alderman.
William Smyth, Esq;

*A List of the Managers of the United Trade of both
the East-India Companies for the Year 1704.*

Old Company.

New Company.

S*IR Thomas Cooke.*
William Hower, Esq;
Sir Jonathan Andrews.
Mr. James Bull.
Charles Du Bois, Esq;
Sir John Fleet.
Edward Gibbon, Esq;
Urban Hall, Esq;
Nathanael Herne, Esq;
Col. Robert Lancashire.
Mr. Steven Pendarves.
Sir Thomas Rawlinson.

Mr. Edw. Allen.
Mr. Abraham Beak.
George Dodington, Esq;
Mr. William Dawson.
Francis Eyles, Esq;
Mr. Richard Gough.
Mr. Samuel Heathcote.
Mr. Henry Lyall.
Mr. Charles Peers.
Samuel Shepherd, Esq;
John Ward, Esq;
Peter Whitcomb, Esq;

Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

Edward Lloyd, Esq;
 Henry Cornish, Esq;
 Richard Uthwait, Esq;

Robert Pooley, Esq;
 Richard Dyot, Esq;

Commissioners for Hackney-Coaches.

Daniel Blake, Esq;
 Tho. Strickland, Esq;
 Edmond Clarke, Esq;

Charles Heron, Esq;
 William Congreve, Esq;

Receiver, Mr. Wharton.

Commissioners of the Prizes.

Emanuel Scroop How, Esq;
 Edw. Brereton, Esq;
 George Morley, Esq;
 Robert Yard, Esq;

Anthony Duncomb, Esq;
 Alexander Pendarvis.
 John Anstis.

Anthony Burnaby, Esq; Secretary.

John Brewer, Esq; Treasurer.

Tho. Reeves, Esq; Comptroller.

Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Philip Herbert, Esq;
 Dr. Richard Adams.
 Dr. Charles Morley.

Dr. Laurence.
 Major Churchill.

Commissioners of the Wine-Licence Office.

Nicholas Fern, Esq;
 Thomas Lats, Esq;
 John Harwood, Esq;

Robert Lowndes, Esq;
 Tho. Goodali, Esq;

Commissioners for managing the Duties on Salt.

John Danvers, Esq;
 Tho. Arant, Esq;

Ashburnham Tool, Esq;
 ——— Wynest, Esq;

Commissioners of Trade.

LORD Keeper of the Great Seal, or Lord Chancellour
 for the time being.

Lord President of the Privy-Council for the time
 being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal for the time being.

Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury
 for the time being.

Lord High-Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admi-
 ralty for the time being.

The Principal Secretaries of State for the time being.

The Chancellour of the *Exchequer* for the time being.

The Bishop of *London* for the time being.

These Eight have no Salary.

Thomas Viscount *Weymouth*.

William Lord *Darborough*.

Sir Philip Meadows, Kt.

William Blaithwaite, Esq;

John Pollexfen, Esq;

George Stepney, Esq;

Matthew Prior, Esq;

Robert Cecil, Esq;

These have 1000 l. per Annum, each.

Their Secretary, William Papple, Esq;

A List of Her Majesty's Forces in general.

LORD High-Admiral, and Generalissimo of Her Majesty's Forces both by Sea and Land, His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark.

Captain-General of the Forces in *England*, and those of the Troops of the Allies, *John Duke of Marlborough*.

Lieutenant-Generals of Her Majesty's Forces.

The Earl of *Rivers*.
Charles Churchill, Esq;
William Stuart, Esq;
Thomas Erle, Esq;
The Lord *Portmore*.
The Lord *Cutts*.

Henry Lumly, Esq;
The Lord *Tiviot*.
—— *Ramsay*, Esq;
Sir Charles Har.
The Earl of *Orkney*.
Richard Ingoldsby, Esq;

Major-Generals.

Hugh Windham, Esq;
Cornelius Wood, Esq;

William Seymour, Esq;
Henry Withers, Esq;

Brigadier-Generals.

Algernon Earl of Essex.
Charles Earl of Arran.
Thomas Lord Visc. Windsor.
Hatton Compton, Esq;
William Lloyd, Esq;
Gustavus Hamilton, Esq;

Charles Ross, Esq;
Frederick Hamilton, Esq;
Arthur Earl of Donegal.
—— *Farrington*, Esq;
Emanuel Howe, Esq;
William Webb, Esq;

HORSE-GUARDS.

The First Troop, 160 Private Gentlemen.

The Earl of *Albermarle*, Colonel.

Bartholomew Ogilby, Esq;
Sharjington Davenport, Esq; } Lieutenant-Colonels.

[Lord

Lord Lovelace, Cornet.

Robert Dormer, Esq; Guidon.

Second Troop, 160 Private Gentlemen.

James Duke of Ormond, Colonel.

Sir Thomas Smith, }
Thomas Poulteney, Esq; } Lieutenant-Colonels.

George Jocelyne, Esq; Cornet.

————— Guidon.

Third Troop, 160 Private Gentlemen.

The Earl of Arran, Colonel.

Hazton Compton, Esq; }
John Baynes, Esq; } Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lewis Billeau, Esq; Cornet.

————— Guidon.

Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, 145 Private Gentlemen.

Major-General Cholmonddley, Colonel.

Edward Warring, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Robert Dent, Esq; Major.

Richard Morley, Esq; Guidon.

Royal Regiment of Horse, 9 Troops, 40 in a Troop.

George Duke of Northumberland, Colonel.

Sir Francis Compton, Lieutenant-Colonel.

————— Tooke, Esq; Major.

Queen's Regiment in Holland, 9 Troops, in each 390

Henry Lumly, Lieutenant-General, Colonel.

William Palmer, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Thomas Crowther, Esq; Major.

Major-General Wyndham's Regiment, 6 Troops.

Hugh Wyndham, Esq; Colonel.

Francis Palmer, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Philip Chenevix, Esq; Major.

Colonel *Cadogan's* Regiment, the same.

William Cadogan, Esq; Colonel.

George Kellum, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Robert Napper, Esq; Major.

Colonel *Wood's* Regiment, 6 Troops, 34 each

Cornelius Wood, Esq; Colonel.

Matthias Ducey Morton, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

John Fetherstonhalgh, Esq; Major.

Duke of *Scombergh's* Regiment, 6 Troops.

Maynard Duke of Schomberg, Colonel.

Charles Sybrough, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Richard Creed, Esq; Major.

Lord *Windsor's* Regiment.

Lord *Windsor*, Colonel.

Godwin Wharton, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles De la Tour, Major.

Royal Regiment of *Scotland*

Lord *Trevet*, Colonel.

Lord *Hay*, Lieutenant-Colonel.

George Preston, Esq; Major.

FOOT REGIMENTS.

First Regiment of Guards, 28 Companies 60 in each

John Duke of Marlborough, Colonel.

Colonel *Withers*, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel *Shrimpton*, Major.

Cold-Stream Regiment of Guards, 14 Companies, 60 in each.

John Lord Cutts, Lieutenant-General, Colonel.

Edmund Bradduck, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Robert Jones, Major.

Royal

Royal Regiment.

Earl of Orkney, Major-General, Colonel.

John White, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Andrew Hamilton, Esq; Major.

Lord Portmore, Lieutenant-General, Colonel.

——— Belling, Lieutenant-Colonel.

——— Duff, Major.

Charles Churchill, Esq; Major-General, Colonel.

——— Peyton, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

——— Nisbet, Esq; Major.

Royal Fusiliers.

Sir Charles O'Hara, Major-General, Colonel.

Christopher Northvale, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

James Withers, Major.

William Webb, Esq; Colonel.

Ralph Nisbet, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Richard Sutton, Esq; Major.

William Stuart, Esq; Colonel.

Thomas Haffey, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Stuart, Esq; Major.

Lord North and Grey, Colonel.

Thomas Rawley, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Henry Grove, Esq; Major.

Arch. Row, Esq; Colonel.

John Dalzell, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Campbell, Esq; Major.

James Fergusson, Esq; Colonel.

Alexander Livingstone, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Boithwick, Esq; Major.

Henry Mordaunt, Esq; Colonel.
Lewis Mordaunt, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
John Aspin, Major.

Thomas Meredith, Esq; Colonel.
Thomas Belean, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas Buckeridge, Esq; Major.

William Evans, Esq; Colonel.
Col. Churchet, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
James Lucas, Esq; Major.

Roger Elliot, Esq; Colonel.
Edwina Soams, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
James Granville, Esq; Major.

Lord Barrimore, Colonel.
Edward Pierce, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
M. Anthony Muncall, Major.

Emanuel How, Esq; Colonel.
William Breton, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Andrew Armstrong, Esq; Major.

James Earl of Derby, Brigadier-General, Colonel.
Hans Hamilton, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
John Mordeu, Esq; Major.

Halcroft Blood, Esq; Colonel.
Joseph Wightman, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Henry Grove, Esq; Major.

Frederick Hamilton, Brigadier-General, Colonel.
Robert Sterne, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Joseph Scroud, Esq; Major.

Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, Colonel.
Joseph Sabine, Lieutenant-Colonel.
James Jones, Major.

————— Colonel.
 ———— *Tatton*, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Paul Mead, Esq; Major.

M A R I N E S.

William Seymour, Esq; Brigadier-General, Colonel.
 ———— Lieutenant-Colonel.
 ———— *Carryl*, Major.

Henry Holt, Esq; Colonel.
Arthur Rodney, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Henry Lawrence, Esq; Major.

Thomas Saunderson, Esq; Colonel.
Thomas Pennell, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
George Burston, Esq; Major.

Alexander Listerel, Esq; Colonel.
Thomas Carew, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
George Blakeney, Esq; Major.

Edward Fox, Esq; Colonel.
Jacob Borr, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Richard Cobham, Major.

Lord Viscount *Skinner*, Colonel.
Thomas Markham, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
John Orpheur, Major.

Samuel Lolo, Esq; Colonel.
 ———— *Dalziel*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas Webberly, Esq; Major.

————— *Farrington*, Esq; Colonel.
William Watkins, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Christopher Wray, Major.

Thomas Stringer, Esq; Colonel.
John Corbett, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas Hartshope, Esq; Major.

Henry Withers, Brigadier-General, Colonel.
Robert Doncanson, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Paul Trouckay, Major.

Charles Lord Mohun, Colonel.
William Culliford, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
William Ogleshorpe, Esq; Major.

Lord Lucas, Colonel.
Thomas Dore, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas Garth, Esq; Major.

Sir Richard Temple, Colonel.
Henry Hickman, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
William Newton, Esq; Major.

DRAGOONS:

Queen's Regiment.

Lord Raby, Colonel.
Killegrew, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Kelley, Major.

George Carpenter, Esq; Colonel.
Francis Gore, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Walter Leveson, Esq; Major.

Earl of Essex, Colonel.
Hawker, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Holdgate, Esq; Major.

Commissioners to examine the Debts due to the Army.

Thomas Morris, Merchant.
 Samuel Atkins, Esq;
 Tho. Lyster, Esq;

William Farrer, Esq;
 George Langton, Esq;

A List of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

President.

HIS Grace the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas
 Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Vice-Presidents.

William *Ld. Bp. of St. Asaph.*
 John *Ld. Bp. of Bangor.*
 George *Ld. Bp. of Bath and Wells,*
 Sir Richard Blackmore.
 Whitlock Bullstrode, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bray, *D. D.*
 John *Ld. Bp. of Bristol.*
 William *Ld. Bp. of Carlisle.*
 Nicolas *Ld. Bp. of Chester.*
 John *Ld. Bp. of Chichester.*
 Nathanael *Ld. Bp. of Durham.*
 Simon *Ld. Bp. of Ely.*
 Jonathan *Ld. Bp. of Exeter.*
 Edward Gee, *D. D.*
 Edw. *Ld. Bp. of Gloucester.*
 Henry Godolphin, *D. D.*
 William Haley, *D. D. Dean of Chichester.*

Humphry *Ld. Bp. of Hereford.*
 Humphry Hody, *D. D.*
 Sir William Hustler.
 William Lancaster, *D. D.*
 William *Ld. Bp. of Landaff.*
 John *Ld. Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry.*
 James *Ld. Bp. of Lincoln.*
 Henry *Ld. Bp. of London.*
 Sir Humphry Mackworth.
 John Mapletost, *D. D.*
 John *Ld. Bp. of Norwich.*
 William *Ld. Bp. of Oxon.*
 Richard *Ld. Bp. of Peterborough.*
 Sir John Philips.
 Thomas *Ld. Bp. of Rochester.*
 Gilbert *Ld. Bp. of Sarum.*
 William Sherlock, *D. D. Dean of St. Paul's*

William Stanley, *D. D. Archdeacon of London.*

Philip Stubs, *M. A.*

William Wake, *D. D. Dean of Exeter.*

Richard Willis, *D. D. Dean of Lincoln.*

Sir George Wheeler, *Prebendary of Durham.*

Peter *Ld. Bp. of Winchester.*

William *Ld. Bp. of Worcester.*

John Younger, *D. D.*

His Grace John *Ld. Archbishop of York.*

The rest of the Members.

Henry Altham, *M. A.*

Roger Altham, *D. D.*

Thomas Amy, *Esq;*

Samuel Barton, *D. D.*

Ralph Barker, *D. D.*

Ofspring Blackall, *D. D.*

George Booth, *D. D. Archdeacon of Durham.*

Thomas Bromfield, *Esq;*

Sir Richard Bulkeley.

Lilly Butler, *D. D.*

John Chamberlayne, *Esq;* *Secretary.*

Thomas Clerk, *Esq;*

Maynard Colchester, *Esq;*

Edward Colton, *Esq;*

John Comins, *Esq;*

Sir John Cook, *Vicar-General.*

Rowland Cotton, *Esq;*

Sir John Chardin.

John Davis, *D. D.*

Sir William Dawes, *D. D.*

Vigerus Edwards, *Gent.*

William Lord Digby.

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John Evans, *Merchant.*

John Evelyn, *Esq;*

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Tho. Frank, *M. A. Archdeacon of Bedford.*

Samuel Freeman, *D. D. Dean of Peterborough.*

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John Hodges, *Merchant, Treasurer.*

— James, *D. D. Queen's Prof. of Div. of Cambr.*

William Jane, *D. D. Dean of Gloucester, Queen's Prof. Div. of Oxon.*

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Tho. Jarvis, *Esq;*

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John Laugharne, *Esq;*

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John Lawton, *M. A.*

Richard Leach, *D. D.*

Thomas Little, *D. D.*

William Lloyd, *M. A.*

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Samuel Loe, <i>M. A.</i>	Dutton Seaman, <i>Esq;</i>
Richard Lucas, <i>D. D.</i>	John Sharpe, <i>Esq;</i>
Thomas Lynford, <i>D. D.</i>	Henry Shute, <i>M. A.</i>
Thomas Manningham, <i>D. D.</i>	Frederick Slare, <i>M. D.</i>
William Melmoth, <i>Esq;</i>	Ralph Snow, <i>Esq;</i>
William Mecken, <i>D. D.</i>	Thomas Staynoe, <i>B. D.</i>
John Millington, <i>D. D.</i>	George Stanhope, <i>D. D. Dean</i>
John Montague, <i>D. D. Dean</i>	<i>of Canterbury</i>
<i>of Durham.</i>	Thomas Sykes, <i>D. D. Marg.</i>
Lewis Morris, <i>Esq;</i>	<i>Prof. of Div. Oxon.</i>
Joseph Neal, <i>Esq;</i>	Thomas Earl of Thanet.
Robert Nelson, <i>Esq;</i>	George Thorpe, <i>D. D.</i>
Grey Nevil, <i>Esq;</i>	Charles Toriano, <i>Merchant.</i>
Daniel Nicoll, <i>Esq;</i>	Alexander Toriano, <i>L. L. B.</i>
William Nichols, <i>D. D.</i>	Nicholas Trott, <i>Esq;</i>
Francis Nicholson, <i>Esq;</i>	John Trimmer, <i>Esq; Treasurer.</i>
Sir Arthur Owen.	Charles Trimnel, <i>D. D. Arch-</i>
William Paget, <i>D. D.</i>	<i>deacon of Norfolk</i>
William Parrot, <i>Arch.</i>	Sir Edmund Turner.
Tho. Earl of Pembroke and	George Verney, <i>D. D.</i>
Montgomery.	James Vernon, <i>Esq;</i>
Thomas Plume, <i>D. D. Arch-</i>	Edward Waddington, <i>M. A.</i>
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Humphry Prideaux, <i>D. D.</i>	Sir Paul Whicheott.
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Sir William Pritchard.	William Whitfield, <i>M. A.</i>
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Nathaniel Restury, <i>D. D.</i>	Richard Willis, <i>D. D. Dean</i>
John Reynolds, <i>Esq;</i>	<i>of Lincoln.</i>
Thomas Rock, <i>Esq;</i>	George Wright, <i>Esq;</i>
Sir William Ruffel	Josiah Woodward, <i>D. D.</i>

Persons of other Nations.

J. B. Ostervalt,	<i>Pastor of Neuf-Châtel.</i>
J. L. Trenchin,	{ <i>Prof. of Divinity at Geneva.</i>
J. A. Turretin,	

The Degrees and Names of all Men and Women.

1. **T**HE King or Queen.
2. The Prince and Princess of *Wales*.
3. Dukes and Princes of the Blood-Royal of *England*, who are the Sons, Brothers, Unkles, and Nephews of a King of *England*, as appears by Statute 31 H.n. VIII. Dutcheffes and Princes of the same Blood-Royal.
4. Dukes and Dutcheffes.
5. The Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Royal Blood, and their Ladies.
6. Marquesses and Marchionesses.
7. Dukes Eldest Sons, and their Ladies.
8. Earls and Countesses.
9. Marquesses Eldest Sons and their Ladies.
10. Dukes Younger Sons of the Royal Blood, and their Ladies.
11. Dukes Younger Sons and their Ladies.
12. Viscounts and Viscountesses.
13. The Eldest Sons of Earls and their Ladies.
14. The Younger Sons of Marquesses and their Ladies.
15. Barons and Baronesses.
16. The Eldest Sons of Viscounts and their Ladies.
17. The Younger Sons of Earls and their Ladies.
18. The Eldest Sons of Barons and their Ladies.
19. Privy-Counsellors and Judges.
20. The Younger Sons of Viscounts and their Ladies.
21. The Younger Sons of Barons and their Ladies.
22. Baronets and their Ladies.
23. Knights of the Bath and their Ladies.
24. Knights Batchellours and their Ladies.
25. Sergeants at Law and Doctors.
26. Esquires and their Wives.
27. Gentlemen and Gentlewomen.
28. Citizens, Yeomen, Husbandmen, Labourers, and their Wives.

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